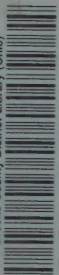


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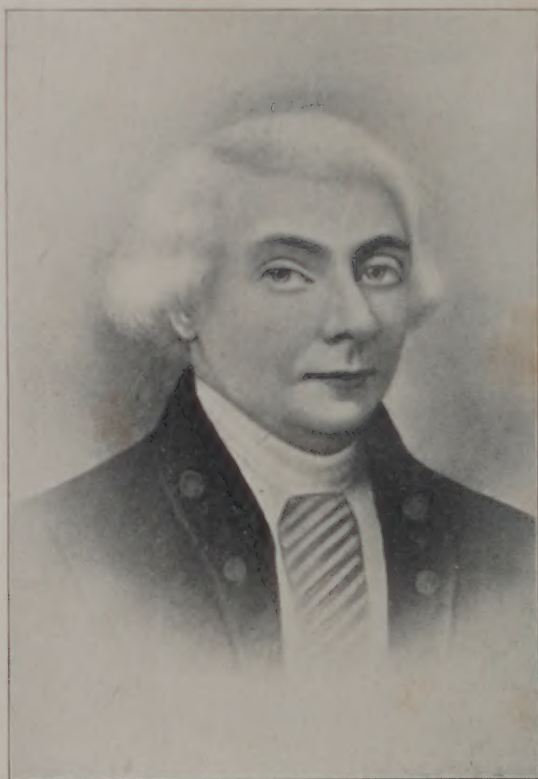
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History of Scioto Co., Ohio,
together with a pioneer record

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MAJOR JOHN BELLI.
OF WAYNE'S LEGION, CITIZEN OF THE WORLD.
BORN 1760—DIED 1809.

A HISTORY
OF
SCIOTO COUNTY, OHIO,
TOGETHER WITH A
PIONEER RECORD
OF
SOUTHERN OHIO,

BY

NELSON W. EVANS, A. M.,

Life Member of the The Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society,
Member of the Virginia Historical Society, and of the
American Historical Association.

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.
PUBLISHED BY NELSON W. EVANS.
1903.

PREFACE.

King Solomon who wrote the wisest words and performed some of the most foolish acts said (B. C. 977) that of making many books there is no end and because he left that record, every writer succeeding him has felt it incumbent on himself to apologize for every book he offers the public. This of course does not apply to Fiction or Poetry, which grows like weeds; but History Philosophy and Science must have reasons for their publication.

The editor makes his bow and says he published a History of Adams County in 1900, which called for this work. While engaged on the History of Adams County 1898 to 1900, he secured much of the material for this work.

The following correspondence will explain itself.

Portsmouth, Ohio, May 9, 1901.

Captain Nelson W. Evans, Portsmouth, Ohio.

Dear Sir:—We are aware that you have on hand the material for a History of Scioto County, which you have, with much patience and great labor, been collecting for years. We believe you have the ability to prepare a History of this County which will certainly be equal, if not superior, to any county history ever published in Ohio. Such a History will be interesting and valuable, not only to our own citizens, but to the people of the whole state.

The Pioneer History of this county has never been fully and accurately written; it should be preserved in durable shape. The beginning of the new century is a fit time to record in permanent form the lives and labors of our forefathers, who, at great sacrifice laid so well the foundations of Our Country's Prosperity.

We therefore request you, not only on behalf of ourselves, but on behalf of all the citizens of the county, to undertake the publication of such a History. In this important work we can assure you of our most hearty aid and co-operation.

Respectfully,

John G. Peebles, George D. Selby, Wm. Moore, Peter F. Boynton, J. W. Bannon, Simon Labold, Leonidas H. Murphy, Will M. Pursell, A. T. Johnson, F. V. Knauss, C. Gillilan, H. D. Hibbs, F. C. Searl, Chas. Kendall, A. R. Morrison, C. A. Goddard, Wm. Duis, L. Taylor, Horace Leet, Levi D. York, John A. Winkler, Samuel Reed, Geo. E. Krickner, Geo. M. Appel, Irving Drew, F. B. Kehoe, Anselm T. Holcomb, Edward T. Reed, Henry Hall, J. J. Spencer, Frank B. Finney, Noah J. Dever, John K. Duke, J. L. Taylor, M. D., C. J. Moulton, P. J. Kline, M. D., S. S. Halderman, M. D., Harry W. Miller, Augustus M. Damarin, W. D. Tremper, John B. Warwick, M. D., Thomas T. Yeager, J. B. Tracy, Ph. Zoellner, W. O. Feurt.

To the foregoing letter, the writer gave the following reply:
To Messrs. John G. Peebles, William Moore, A. T. Holcomb and others.

Gentlemen:—Your letter of the 9th inst., has been received and carefully considered. With your endorsement, your aid, and sympathy, I will undertake

to prepare, edit and publish a History of Scioto County, in connection with a Pioneer Record of Southern Ohio. The success of a book of this character does not depend wholly upon the editor. To make it a perfect book several things must combine. There must be financial backing. I should have 750 good orders to begin with. Every citizen of the county who can possibly take a book, should do so. Every citizen should acquaint himself fully with the enterprise, speak kindly of it, and favor it in every respect. He should give his order promptly when the subject is presented to him. He should give all the information he possesses which would be valuable in the book, and should volunteer it. He should give the addresses of all the former citizens of the county residing elsewhere, who can furnish information for the work, or who would be interested in it. With such general interest manifested in the work, there could be no question as to its success. I will prepare a Prospectus which will be published in connection with this correspondence, fully describing the projected book, and in case I receive the requisite number of orders to justify the publication, Scioto County shall have a History which will be better than any of its class heretofore published.

It shall be a book which every citizen will desire to read, to refer to constantly, and no citizen of the county will ever regret that he gave the project his endorsement. Very respectfully yours,
May 22, 1901.

NELSON W. EVANS.

In consequence of the above correspondence the editor began this work. In order to secure additional support and to make the work more interesting, he added the Pioneer Record of Southern Ohio. During the progress of the work, he enlarged its scope and contents and has published a much larger volume than originally contemplated. He flatters himself that he has produced a local history which has had no predecessors in the field he sought to occupy. For him the adventure was entirely novel. He learned much and formed many delightful acquaintances in the progress of the work, but would not consider a repetition of it. He expresses his deep obligations to each and all of his patrons whose support was essential to the production of the work. He desires to acknowledge his obligations to his faithful assistants who worked under his direction in the production of the work, but special commendation is due Thomas L. Bratten, whose careful, diligent and thorough labor on the manuscript has given the work its accuracy.

The editor is of the opinion that the public needs to be much better taught and educated, as to the importance and value of the preservation of local history and that the work of doing this should be taken up by local Boards of Education, and Teachers of the Public Schools. His experience has satisfied him that a proper work of this character should be edited by a citizen of the locality of which he writes and one who has a love for the work. His friends have said this volume will be his monument. He trusts that it does and shall reflect credit on those, who by their financial support and by their contributions of valuable matter have made the work what it is. If the editor has succeeded in preserving and sending down to posterity the memories of those hardy men and noble women who conquered the wilderness and who have conferred upon us our exalted civilization he considers he has done well.

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PART I.
HISTORY OF SCIOTO COUNTY

By **NELSON W. EVANS.**

HISTORY OF SCIOTO COUNTY.

THE COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

**OUTLINE: Sketch of Title Boundaries Topography Trees
and Plants Grasses and Flowers Animals Birds Ser-
pents and Fishes—Geology—Oil and Gas—Soils and
Forests—Formation of Hills and Valleys—
Glacier Period—Clays—Ores and Coals
—Thomas W. Kinney's
Observations.**

The name "Scioto" is a Shawnee Indian name. A number of definitions have been given to the term and the Editor is unable to determine which is the correct one. "Falling Water," "fresh water" and "hairy" are all given as definitions of the word. The Editor is more likely to believe that the first definition is the correct one. The Shawnee Indian language was never reduced to writing and is now among the dead languages, of no use or value whatever. The only terms which survive are certain names of localities. The first we hear of this country in any manuscript is in the Second Charter of Virginia issued by King James of England, "the wisest fool in Christendom," May 26, 1609. In that document there are about 10,000 words of unnecessary verbiage, as was customary in those times, but for our purpose it is sufficient to say that on that date he granted certain persons and societies, named in the charter, all the land along the coast of the Atlantic from Old Point Comfort two hundred miles north and from the same point two hundred miles south and hence west and northwest from sea to sea. In other words the north and south lines of this grant were at right angles to the general trend of the Atlantic coast. This language included all of Southern Ohio and much more country. Augusta County, Virginia, was created on the 1st day of November, 1738, by the General Assembly of the Colony of Virginia. It was named for the Princess Augusta, wife of Frederick, Prince of Wales, son of King George II and the father of George III. Frederick County was created the same year. The Act separated all the territory west of the Blue Ridge and extended in other directions to the utmost limits of Virginia. It is said in Waddell's Annals of Au-

gusta County, Virginia, to include nearly all of the states of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Illinois, and, as contended by Virginians, a part of Western Pennsylvania. In point of fact the country was not fully organized until October 30, 1745, when the Governor issued a "Commission of the Peace" and named the first Magistrates of the County, twenty-one in number. The first of them was James Patton, second, John Lewis, and amongst others Robert Poage and Robert Cunningham. James Patton was the first Sheriff of the County, appointed by the Governor. The Justices met December 9, 1745 and took the oath of office. The first will presented in Augusta County was that of Robert Wilson. It was executed November 3, 1745 and was proved and admitted to Probate on February 11, 1746. The first deed recorded was that of Andrew Pickens to William McPheeters for 12 1/2 acres of land for five shillings. In 1749 Robert McClanahan was Sheriff of the County and his descendants in Adams County at this time. Prior to 1751, Colonel Richard Henderson and Company claimed to have purchased the territory embraced now in Scioto County and perhaps a hundred times as much more from the Shawnee Indians. Colonel George Croghan was at the mouth of the Scioto river, at Alexandria, in 1752. When he learned of this claim he communicated it to the Governor of Virginia and the General Assembly of Virginia passed resolutions to investigate it and did so. In 1777 a great deal of testimony was taken, amongst others the great Patrick Henry testified. On June 4, 1777, Colonel Henderson wanted to take him in as a partner in the deal and also Colonel William Byrd, but Patrick Henry, Esq., as he was then styled, declined the offer because the land belonged to Virginia and as usual with him, replied with a great deal of eloquence. Several Indians figured in the deal among those named are Dragging Canoe, Oconostoto, Raven Warrior and others. While the colony took a great deal of interest as to what Colonel Henderson would say, he never came forward to substantiate his claim and hence the matter was abandoned. See page 270 et seq. of the Virginia State Papers, 1652 to 1781. In 1769, a new County was created in Virginia known as Botetourt and then it was that the territory now embraced in Scioto County became a part of Botetourt County. It was named in honor of Norborne Berkeley, Lord Botetourt. He was Governor of Virginia in 1768. Scioto County remained a part of Botetourt County until December 20, 1783. It is said there are deeds on record in that County which embrace lands in Adams and Scioto Counties. On the date just mentioned Virginia ceded its territory north of the Ohio river to the United States and appointed Commissioners to execute the deed which was executed by the Virginia Commissioners on March 1, 1784. On July 13, 1787 Congress passed the Ordinance of 1787 creating the Northwest Territory. July 27, 1788, Washington County was proclaimed. It embraced all of Scioto County east of the Scioto river. On July 10, 1797 by proclamation of Governor St. Clair, Adams

County was created. It embraced within its limits the whole of Scioto County and from that date until May 10, 1803 the territory of Scioto County was a part of Adams County. On April 30, 1802, Congress passed a law enabling the formation of the State of Ohio, and by an Act of February 10, 1803, the state was formally recognized by Congress. The first legislature of Ohio met on the 3d day of March, 1803. On the 24th day of March, 1803, the Legislature passed an Act to create the County of Scioto which reads as follows: "Be it enacted, etc., That all that tract of country comprehended in the following boundaries be, and the same is hereby erected into a county by the name of Scioto, to-wit: Beginning on the Ohio, one mile on a straight line below the mouth of the lower Twin Creek; thence north to the Ross County line; thence east with said county line to the line of Washington County; thence south with said line to the Ohio; thence with the Ohio to the place of beginning. That all actions, suits and prosecutions now pending in the county of Adams shall be determined in the said court; and that all fines, forfeitures and public dues, which have incurred to or which are due and owing to the county of Adams shall be collected by the sheriff or collector of said county, in the same manner as though no division had taken place. That until a permanent seat of justice shall be fixed in the county of Scioto, by commissioners for that purpose, Alexandria shall be the temporary seat of justice, and courts held at the house of John Collins. That this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of May next. (Passed March 24, 1803)." On the 6th of April the Legislature appointed for Associate Judges: John Collins Joseph Lucas and Thomas William Swenney. There are sketches of John Collins and Joseph Lucas herein, but oblivion has already secured Mr. Swenney. It is believed that he left the County soon after its organization to go west, but whether for his own good, or that of his neighbors is not now known. However these judges did meet on the 10th day of May, 1803, and organize the County as will be found in the work under the title, "Journal of the Common Pleas Court of Scioto County from 1803 to 1810." The south and west lines of the County have never been changed. The original east line took in about 1-3 of Lawrence County and from 1-4 to 1-6 of Jackson and the north line included more than half of Pike County. In 1804 at the Second Session of the Legislature the east line of Scioto County was changed. That part of Gallia County lying west of the seventeenth range of townships was placed in Scioto County. That made the line of the County to start from opposite Ashland, Kentucky, and run due north to the upper line and took in 2-3 of Jackson County and retained 1-3 of Lawrence. In 1815 Lawrence County was created and the boundaries were as follows: Beginning on the Ohio river, at the southeast corner of township number 2, in range 15 thence west to the southwest corner of said township; thence north to the northeast corner of township 3, range 16,

thence west to the northwest corner of said township, thence north to the northeast corner of township 5, in range 17; thence west to the range line between the seventeenth and eighteenth ranges, thence north to the northeast corner of township 4, range 18, thence west to the northeast corner of section 3, in said township, thence south to the northeast corner of section 3, in said township, thence south to the northeast corner of section number 29, in said township, thence west to the northwest corner of section 27, in township 4, range 19, thence south to the southwest corner of section 34, in township 3; thence west to the southwest corner of section 3, in township 2 in said range, thence south to the French Grant line, thence southeastwardly to the east corner of said grant, thence southwesterly to the corner between fractional sections numbers 3 and 4, in township 1; thence south to the Ohio river; thence with the meanders up the river to the place of beginning. This west boundary included the southeast and east sides of the French Grant and the north line of Elizabeth Township, Lawrence County, to the southeast corner of Section 36, range 19, thence the line was west and north of Decatur township, Lawrence County and on the east line of Washington Township, Lawrence County as shown on the map.

Topography.

The latitude of Scioto County is 38 degrees, 48 minutes north, longitude 83 degrees west. The whole southern border of the County is the Ohio river, whose course from Sciotoville to the southeast corner is east of southeast. From Sciotoville to Portsmouth, the river runs almost east to west, but from Portsmouth to the southwest part of the County the general course is west of southwest. The result of this course of the river is that the City of Portsmouth, the County Seat, while on the southern border of the County, is nearly in the center. The County is intersected by the Scioto river which empties at Portsmouth and whose course from Columbus to Portsmouth is south. The main watercourses of the County, tributaries of the Scioto river, are Bear Creek which rises in Pike County and flows some eight or ten miles and empties into the Scioto about three miles below the Pike County line. The next important tributary is Brush Creek which empties into the Scioto about eight miles north of Portsmouth. The principal tributary of this stream rises about two miles back of Rome, in Adams County, and flows south for several miles and then east until it strikes the Scioto County line, near the village of Wamsleyville. This stream flows east to near Otway, where it is joined by the waters of Rocky Fork coming from the southeast. At Otway the north fork of the Scioto Brush Creek empties into the south fork. At Rarden, six miles northeast of Otway, there is a small stream comes in from the north called Rarden's Fork which rises in Pike County and from the south a small stream empties called Dunlap, but the most im-

portant stream of the north fork comes to Rarden from the northwest rises in Adams County not far from Locust Grove. Below the mouth of Scioto Brush Creek, Pond Creek, a stream six miles long, empties into the Scioto two miles south of Brush Creek. There is a small stream called Dry Run which empties into the Scioto two miles north of Portsmouth. There are a few streams emptying into the Ohio between the west line and the city of Portsmouth. There is first, Lower Twin, just above Buena Vista in Nile Township, then a mile further, Upper Twin, a small stream. Then Pond Run comes in nine miles from Portsmouth and flows along parallel with the hills for some time before it empties into the Ohio river. Six miles from Portsmouth, is Turkey Creek, which empties into the Ohio, and one mile below the City is Carey's Run. The Scioto has but few tributaries on its east side between the Pike County line and the Ohio river. The principal one is Miller's Run, which empties into the Scioto from the east, two miles above Lucasville. The other streams south of that and between that and Portsmouth are too insignificant for mention. Coming up the Ohio from Portsmouth, the first small stream is Munn's Run, four miles from Portsmouth, named for the Revolutionary soldier, James Munn. At Sciotoville is the mouth of the Little Scioto, which comes from the north and has its sources in Madison Township of Scioto County and Hamilton and Scioto Townships of Jackson County. Long Run flows easterly for some five miles east of Harrisonville and is a tributary of the Little Scioto. There is one on the east side of Madison Township, another on the west side, the latter being the largest tributary. The next important stream emptying into the Ohio in Scioto County, is Pine Creek which has its sources in Bloom Township and flows through Vernon and Elizabeth Townships, Lawrence County, back into Green Township and empties into the Ohio near Wheelersburg. There are no other streams worthy of mention in the County except Genat's Creek which flows past Ohio Furnace and empties into the Ohio about two miles below Haverhill. Some of the roughest lands in the state of Ohio are found in Scioto County and west of the Scioto river. Of this land the best specimens are found in the upper part of Nile Township and in the lower part of Brush Creek Township. The lands on the east side of the Scioto river are of a very different character from those on the west side. The hills are less steep and rocky and more susceptible of cultivation. The whole country was timbered originally, including Scioto County, which timber will be described under the title following:

Timber.

As to the distribution of timber on the mountains, there was, pine, chestnut-oak and chestnut. On the next lower bluffs, grew white-oak, red-oak, black-oak, cedar, gray-ash, blue-ash, elm, hickory and poplar. On the low grounds were the sycamore, cotton-wood, walnut, cher

ry, hack berry, hickory, hump and a few beech trees. In the Fall and Winter the line of the white limbs and bodies of the sycamore trees marked the course of the streams, and anyone standing on the top of a hill or mountain viewing the landscape could observe the course and sinuosity of the streams by the white branches and bodies of the sycamore trees.

Trees and Plants.

The following plants grew in Scioto County and the region round when the first settlement was made by white men, and had medicinal properties:

POPULAR NAME.	LINNEAN NAME
Senna,	Cassia Ligustrina.
Artemisia,	Polygonum Sagittatum.
Chivers, or Goose-grass,	Gallum Spurius.
Lobelia, several sorts,	Ruehus.
Palma Christi,	Datura Stramonium.
James's Town Weed,	Malva Rotundifolia.
Mallow,	Hibiscus Moschentos.
Syrian Mallow,	Hibiscus Virginicus.
Indian Mallow,	Sida Rhomboides.
Virginia Marshmallow,	Sida Alabellum.
Indian Physic,	Napaea Hermaphrodita.
Euphorbia Ipecacuanha,	Napaea Dioica.
Pleurisy Root,	Spiraea Trifoliata.
Virginia Snake Root,	Asclepias Decumbens.
Seneca Rattle-Snake Root,	Actaea Racemosa.
Valerian,	Polygala Senega.
Gentian,	Valeriana locusta radiata.
Ginseng,	Gentiana, Saponaria, Velloso, et Centaurium.
Angelica,	Panax Quinquefolium.
Columbo Root,	Angelica Sylvestris.
Tobacco,	Nicotiana.

The following were the plants and trees which bore fruit suitable for eating:

Tuckahoe,	Lycoperdon.
Jerusalem Artichoke,	Helianthus Tuberosus.
Granadillas,	Passiflora Incarnata.
Peach,	Panicum, many species.
Indian Millet,	Holcus Laxus.
Wild Oat,	Zizania Aquatica.
Wild Pea,	Dolichos of Clayton.
Lupine,	Lupinus Perennis.
Wild Hop,	Humulus Lupulus.
Wild Cherry,	Prunus Virginiana.
Cherokee Plum,	Prunus Sylvestris fructu majori.
Wild Plum,	Prunus Sylvestris fructu minori.
Wild Crab Apple,	Pyrus Coronaria.
Red Mulberry,	Morus Rubra.
Persimmon,	Diospyros Virginiana.
Sugar Maple,	Acer Saccharinum.
Sour-bark Hickory,	Juglans Alba cortice lymoso. C.
Common Hickory,	Juglans Alba, fructu minore rancedo. C.
Pecan, or Illinois Nut,	Unknown to Linnaeus.
Black Walnut,	Juglans Nigra.
White Walnut,	Juglans Alba.
Chestnut,	Fagus Castanea.
Chinquapin,	Fagus Pumila.
Hazel Nut,	Corvus Avellana.
Grapes,	Vitis various sorts.
Scarlet Strawberries,	Fragaria Virginiana.
Whortleberries,	Vaccenium Uliginosum.
Wild Gooseberries,	Ribes Grossularia.
Cranberries,	Rubus Oxycoccos.
Black Raspberries,	Rubus Occidentalis.
Blackberries,	Rubus Fruiticosus.
Dewberries,	Rubus Caesius.
Cloud-berries,	Rubus Chamaemorus.

PLANTS AND TREES.

9

POPULAR NAME.	LINNEAN NAME.
Maize,	Trea Mays.
Round Potato,	Solanum Tuberosum.
Pumpkins,	Cucurbita Pepo.
Cymlings,	Cucurbita Verrucosa.
Squashes,	Cucurbita Melopepo.

The following trees and shrubs are designated as ornamental, although many are also useful:

Plane Tree,	Platanus Occidentalis.
Poplar,	Lerisdendron Tulipifera.
Black Poplar,	Populus Nigra.
Yellow Poplar,	Populus Tremula.
Aspen,	Tilia Americana.
Linden or Lime,	Acer Rubrum.
Red Flowering Maple,	Aesculus Pavla.
Horse Chesnut,	Bignonia Catalpa.
Catalpa,	Magnolia Tripetala.
Umbrella,	Swamp Laurel.
Swamp Laurel,	Magnolia Acuminata.
Cucumber Tree,	Laurus Indica.
Portugal Bay,	Laurus Barbonia.
Red Bay,	Rhododendron Maximum.
Dwarf-rose Bay,	Many Species.
Laurel of the Western Country,	Laurus Benzoin.
Wild Pimento,	Laurus Sassafras.
Sassafras,	Robinia Spuedo-acacia.
Locust,	Gleditsia.
Honey-locust,	Cornus Florida.
Dogwood,	Chionanthus Virginica.
Snow Drop,	Ruberis Vulgaris.
Barberry,	Cercis Canadensis.
Red Bud, or Judas Tree,	Ilex Aquifolium.
Holly,	Crataegus Coccinea.
Cockspur Hawthorn,	Euonimus Europaus.
Spindle Tree,	Euonimus Americanus.
Evergreen Tree,	Itea Virginica.
Elder,	Sambucus Nigra.
Papaw,	Annona Triloba.
Candleberry Myrtle,	Myrica Cerifera.
Dwarf Laurel,	Kalmia Angustifolia.
Ivy,	Hedera Quinquefolia.
Trumpet Honeysuckle,	Lonicera Sempervirens.
Upright Honeysuckle,	Azalla Nudiflora.
Yellow Jasmine,	Bignonia Sempervirens.
American Aloe,	Calyanthus Floridus.
Sumach,	Agave Virginica.
Poke,	Rhus, many species.
Long Moss,	Phytoloca Decandra.
	Tellandsia Usneoides.

The following trees and shrubs are classed among the very useful:

Reed,	Arundo Phoaagmitis.
Virginia Hemp,	Acneda Cannabina.
Flax,	Lenum Virgineanum.
Black, or Pitch Pine,	Pinus Taeda.
White Pine,	Pinus Strobis.
Yellow Pine,	Pinus Virginica.
Spruce Pine,	Pinus Follis Sngularibus, C.
Hemlock Spruce Fir,	Pinus Follis Sngularibus C.
Arbor Vitae,	Thuya Occidentalis.
Juniper,	Juniperus Virginica.
Cypress,	Cupussus Disticha.
White Cedar,	Cupussus Thyoides.
Red Cedar,	Quercus Nigra.
Black Oak,	Quercus Alba.
White Oak,	Quercus Rubra.
Willow Oak,	Quercus Phellos.
Chestnut Oak,	Quercus Prinus.
Black Jack Oak,	Quercus Aquatica.
Ground Oak,	Quercus Pumila.
Live Oak,	Quercus Virginiana.
Black Birch,	Betula Nigra.
White Birch,	Betula Alba.
Beach,	Fagus Sylvatica.
Ash, several species,	Fraxinus Americana.
Elm,	

POPULAR NAME.	LINNEAN NAME.
Willow, several species.	<i>Ulmus Americana.</i>
Sweet Gum.	<i>Sassa.</i>
Black Jack Oak.	<i>Quercus ferruginea.</i>
Barns Scrub Oak.	<i>Quercus catesbeei.</i>
Black Walnut.	<i>Juglans nigra.</i>
Bitternut.	<i>Juglans carolinica.</i>
Pecanutt Hickory.	<i>Juglans amara.</i>
Bitternut Hickory.	<i>Juglans myristicifera borealis.</i>
Shellbark Hickory.	<i>Acer croceum alba.</i>
Pignut Hickory.	<i>Acer nigrum.</i>
White Maple.	<i>Cornus florida alba.</i>
Box Elder.	<i>Cornus flava.</i>
White Flowering Dogwood.	<i>Magnolia grandiflora.</i>
Yellow Flowering Dogwood.	<i>Ammonia triloba.</i>
Big Laurel.	<i>Platanus occidentalis.</i>
Small Magnolia.	<i>Kalmia latifolia.</i>
Button wood, or	<i>Pavia lutea.</i>
Sycamore, two species.	
Mountain Laurel.	
Huckleberry, two species.	

Native Wild Flowers.

The subject is treated in the History of Ohio by Caleb Atwater, and the following list of flowers found growing wild by the early settlers. This list was prepared by R. Buchanan of Cincinnati, in 1838.

SCIENTIFIC NAMES.	COMMON NAME.
<i>Argemone Bulbosa.</i>	Turkey Pen.
<i>Anemone Thalictrifolia.</i>	Rue anemone.
<i>Anemone Virginiana.</i>	Thimble weed.
<i>Erythronium albidum.</i>	Dogtooth violet, white.
<i>Erythronium Americanum.</i>	Dogtooth violet, yellow.
<i>Trillium sessile.</i>	Wake robin, purple.
<i>Trillium pendulum.</i>	Wake robin, white.
<i>Trillium grandiflorum.</i>	Wake robin, white.
<i>Delphinium tricolor.</i>	Larkspur, ever flowering.
<i>Delphinium exaltatum.</i>	Larkspur, tall late flowering.
<i>Viola Cucullaria.</i>	Blue violet.
<i>Viola Canadensis.</i>	Changeable colored.
<i>Viola pubescens.</i>	Yellow violet.
<i>Eranthis bitermata.</i>	Windflower.
<i>Monarda didyma.</i>	Bergamotte.
<i>Monarda oblongata.</i>	Bergamotte.
<i>Iris versicolor.</i>	Blue flag.
<i>Commelina Virginica.</i>	Day flower.
<i>Houstonia cerulea.</i>	Dwarf pink.
<i>Houstonia purpurea.</i>	Dwarf pink.
<i>Palmonaria Virginica.</i>	Blue bells.
<i>Dodecatheon integrifolium.</i>	False cowslip.
<i>Spigelia Marylandica.</i>	Pink Root.
<i>Phlox divaricata.</i>	Early sweet william.
<i>Phlox aristata.</i>	Early prairie sweet william.
<i>Phlox paniculata.</i>	Tall meadow sweet william.
<i>Phlox pyramidalis.</i>	Tall meadow sweet william.
<i>Phlox maculata.</i>	Spotted stem sweet william.
<i>Phlox reptans.</i>	Creeping sweet william.
<i>Polemonium reptans.</i>	Greek valerian.
<i>Campanula Americana.</i>	Bell flower.
<i>Labella Cardinalis.</i>	Cardinal flower, scarlet.
<i>Claytonia Virginica.</i>	Spring beauty.
<i>Gentiana saponaria.</i>	Blue gentian.
<i>Gentiana ochroleuca.</i>	Marsh gentian.
<i>Gentiana quinqueflora.</i>	Marsh gentian.
<i>Gentiana crinita.</i>	Fringed gentian.
<i>Tradescantia Virginica.</i>	Spider wort.
<i>Phalangium esculentum.</i>	Wild hyacinth.
<i>Lilium canadensis.</i>	Meadow lily.
<i>Lilium superbum.</i>	Superb lily.
<i>Lilium catesbeii.</i>	Catesby's lily.
<i>Convallaria racemosa.</i>	Solomon's seal.
<i>Convallaria grandiflora.</i>	Large flowering.
<i>Saururus cernuum.</i>	Lizard's tail.
<i>Oenothera biennis.</i>	Evening rose.
<i>Oenothera grandiflora.</i>	Large primrose.
<i>Cassia Marylandica.</i>	Senna.
<i>Cassia Chamachrista.</i>	Senna.
<i>Baptisia corulea.</i>	Indigo weed, blue.



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SCIENTIFIC NAME.	COMMON NAME.
<i>Silene Virginica</i> ,	Catch fly, scarlet color.
<i>Silene regia</i> ,	Catch fly, meadow pink.
<i>Spirea lobata</i> ,	Pride of the meadow.
<i>Spirea aruncus</i> ,	Pride of the meadow.
<i>Gillenia stipulacea</i> ,	Indian physic.
<i>Gillenia trifoliata</i> ,	Indian physic.
<i>Rosa parviflora</i> ,	Small rose.
<i>Rosa rubiflora</i> ,	Small rose.
<i>Rosa lucida</i> ,	Many species.
<i>Rubus odoratus</i> ,	Rose flowering raspberry.
<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i> ,	Blood root.
<i>Saracenia purpurea</i> ,	Side saddle plant.
<i>Nymphae odorata</i> ,	White pond lily.
<i>Naphar advena</i> ,	Yellow water lily.
<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i> ,	Wild columbine.
<i>Clematis Virginica</i> ,	Virgin's flower.
<i>Clematis viorna</i> ,	Leather flower.
<i>Caltha palustris</i> ,	American cowslip.
<i>Dracocephalum Virginianum</i> ,	Dragon head.
<i>Scutellaria cordifolia</i> ,	Scull cap.
<i>Euchroma coccinea</i> ,	Painted cup.
<i>Ruellia strepens</i> ,	Painted cup.
<i>Antirrhinum linaria</i> ,	Snap dragon.
<i>Collinsia verna</i> ,	Snap dragon.
<i>Chelone glabra</i> ,	Shake head.
<i>Martynia proboscidea</i> ,	Unicorn plant.
<i>Dentaria laciniata</i> ,	Tooth root.
<i>Geranium maculatum</i> ,	Crow foot.
<i>Hibiscus militaris</i> ,	Swamp hibiscus.
<i>Liatris scariosa</i> ,	Blazing star.
<i>Liatris spicata</i> ,	Gay feather.
<i>Eupatorium coelestinum</i> ,	Blue eupatorium.
<i>Eupatorium</i> ,	Various species.
<i>Aster nova anglica</i> ,	New England Aster, many species.
<i>Aster shortii</i> ,	Star wort.
<i>Aster</i> , various species of,	Star wort.
<i>Solidago</i> , various species,	Golden rod.
<i>Achillea millefolium</i> ,	Yarrow.
<i>Helianthus</i> , twenty species,	Wild sun flower.
<i>Rubeckia purpurea</i> ,	Wild sun flower.
<i>Rubeckia</i> , various species,	Wild sun flower.
<i>Silphium perfoliatum</i> ,	Ragged cap.
<i>Habenaria incisa</i> ,	Ragged cap.
<i>Habenaria psychoides</i> ,	Ragged cap.
<i>Orchis spectabilis</i> ,	Gay orchis.
<i>Aplectrum hyemale</i> ,	Putty root.
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i> ,	Swallow wort.
<i>Apocynema cannabinum</i> ,	Indian hemp.
<i>Asarum canadensis</i> ,	Wild ginger.
Sweet Buckeye,	<i>Pavia ohlensis</i> .

Vines.

Fox Grape,	<i>Vitis Vulpina</i> .
Sweet Prairie Grape,	<i>Vitis Sciotoensis</i> .
Hill Grape,	<i>Vitis Accuminatis</i> .
White Grape,	<i>Vitis Alba maxima</i> .
Red Large Grape,	<i>Vitis Rubia maxima</i> .
Frost Grape,	<i>Vitis Bigantea ohlensis</i> .

Grasses.

Southern Ohio was a great grass country, especially, along the rivers and in the prairies and barrens. Even in the woods, in many parts of the country, grasses grew abundantly. On the prairies, there were grasses, intermingled with flowers. There was a clover, called "buffalo clover," but the original native grasses have disappeared and the imported grasses have taken their place.

Animals.

The following animals were found by white men when they first explored the country: Bison, elk, bear, black bear, black and yellow wolf, sometimes called the gray wolf, the panther, black and gray

fox, red fox, catamount, wild cat, raccoon, opossum, polecat, beaver, otter, muskrat, mink, weasel, gray squirrel, chipmunk, fox, squirrel and hare.

Birds and Fowls.

The following is a list of the birds and fowls found in the country when first visited by white men. The common name is given first and the technical name is given second.

SCIENTIFIC NAME.	COMMON NAME.
Tyrant, Field Martin,	Lanius Tyannus.
Turkey Buzzard,	Vultur Aura.
Bald Eagle,	Falco Leucocephalus.
Sparrow Hawk,	Falco Sparverius.
Pigeon Hawk,	Falco Columbarius.
Fork-tail Hawk,	Falco Furcatus.
Fishing Hawk,	
Little Owl,	Brix Asco.
Blue Jay,	Corvus Cristatus.
Baltimore Bird,	Orjorus Baltimore.
Black Bird,	
White Bill Woodpecker,	Picus Principalis.
Larger red-crested Woodpecker,	Picus Picatus.
Red-headed Woodpecker,	Picus Erythrocephalus.
Gold-winged Woodpecker,	Picus Auratus.
Red-bellied Woodpecker,	Picus Carolinus.
Nuthatch, Small Nuthatch,	Trochilus Colubris.
Humming Bird,	Trochilus Colubris.
Wild Goose,	Anas Canadensis.
Buffe's Head Duck,	Anas Bucephala.
Summer Duck,	Anas Sponsa.
Largest Crested Heron,	Ardea Herodias.
Crested Bittern,	Ardea Violaria.
Blue Heron, Crane,	Ardea Ceryle.
Brown Bittern, Indian Hen,	
Wild Turkey,	Meleagris Gallopavo.
American Partridge, Quail,	Tetrax Virginianus.
Pheasant, Mountain Partridge,	
Ground Dove,	Columba Passerina.
Pigeon of Passage, Wild Pigeon,	
Turtle Dove,	Columba Carolinensis.
Lark, Sky Lark,	Alauda Alpestris.
Field Lark,	Alauda Magna.
Red-winged Starling, or,	
Marsh Blackbird,	Virginia Loxia Cardenalis.
Red Bird,	Muscapa Rubra.
Summer Red Bird,	Muscapa Carolinensis.
Cat Bird,	
Black-cap Fly Catcher,	
Blue Bird,	Motacilla Sialis.
Wren,	Montacilla Regulus.
Crested Titmouse,	Parus Becolor.
American Swallow,	Hirundo Pelargus.
Purple Martin,	Hirundo Purpurea.
Goat Sucker,	Great Caprimulgus Europaeus.
Bat,	
Whip-poor-will,	do do

Serpents.

There were two species of rattle snakes which had their dens in the hills, the small spotted rattle snake and the large black rattle snakes; two or three species of black snake; water snakes of several species; and the common garter snake, copper-head and lizards.

Fishes.

The fishes in the waters of the Ohio river were as follows: black, yellow and white perch; spotted perch, pike, trout, buffalo, several species of sucker, two species of sturgeon, eels, herrings, garfish, chubs, minnows, and catfishes of two species, black and yellow.

Geology.**By the Editor.**

To make an extensive chapter on this topic would be a fraud upon our patrons and readers, because we would necessarily have to reproduce something already written. The editor of this work is not a geologist and to assume to be one would be to quote from some one else. Instead of quoting and occupying space much needed for other subjects, it is best to refer to the works where a good descriptive geology will be found. The article on the Geography and Geology of Ohio, in Howe's Historical Collection of Ohio, published in 1889, in two volumes, contains an article by the late Professor Edward Orton, State Geologist, which gives the subject so full that it could not be quoted here. In Geology, only the latest works are reliable and this is about the latest. No complete treatise on the Geology of Scioto County has ever been written and the editor could not write one solely for this work; for two reasons: first, he is not fitted for that task, and second, if he were it would not pay to do it for a work of this scope. Professor Orton's treatise beginning on page 61 occupies to page 89. In 1836, the State first began to study its geological formations and those studies have been pursued ever since. In 1869, the State had a second geological survey and again in 1881. The rocks and clays in Ohio grew, or were stratified in water. There are no igneous or metamorphic rocks in the State. All our formations grew in the sea. One time the waters of the Gulf of Mexico covered our State. The waters of the Gulf extended to Lake Erie and were warm. On page 64 of the work referred to is a good map of the geological formation of Ohio. On the opposite page is a map showing in what territories the various outcroppings exhibit themselves and in this article we refer to those maps as one and two. One has the vertical section of the rocks of Ohio, and two is entitled Geological Map of Ohio. The reader will please place those maps before him and then this article will be readily understood. Scioto County is in the Carboniferous System, nearest the top. It has under it the Devonian, the Upper Silurian and the Lower Silurian. The Carboniferous System is divided into eight parts of which Scioto County belongs to the Subcarboniferous limestone. It lies under six measures and has eleven under it. The lowest rocks in the state No. 1, Trenton Limestone, crop out at Point Pleasant in Clermont County where General Grant was born. The series count from 1 at the bottom of Map 1, to 18 at its top. No. 2 the Utica Shale, shows at Findlay, 800 feet below the surface. No. 3, Hudson river series, shows at Cincinnati. No. 4, Medina Shale, shows at many points in South Western Ohio. It produces the gas at Lancaster 1902 feet below the surface. It crops out only in Southern Ohio. No. 6, the Niagara group, is in Adams County, Clark, Miami, Montgomery and Green. The Dayton stone comes from this system. The Hillsboro sandstone is also the last upward element in this group.

No. 7, the Lower Helderberg, shows up at Greenfield, in Highland County, and at Lima in Allen County and in Lucas and Wood Counties. No. 8, the Upper Helderberg, yields the Columbus and Delaware limestone. This is the finest limestone in Ohio. No. 9, is the Hamilton Shale. No. 10, is the Ohio Shale, found in Cleveland and in Erie and Huron Counties. No. 11, the Waverly Group, is named for the sandstone found near Waverly in Pike County. This is the same stone quarried at Buena Vista, by the Rarden Stone Company, at Rarden, Ohio, and the Henley Stone Company, at Henley, Ohio. No. 12, the Subcarboniferous limestone is found in Scioto, Jackson, Hocking, Perry and Muskingum Counties. No. 13 to 17, is the conglomerate and coal measures. They bear the coal, fire clay, limestone and cement rock found in Scioto County. All the seams belong to the bituminous division. By reason of these coals, Ohio comes only second to Pennsylvania in the production of coal. The coal measures contain the iron ore and fire clay. The ore seams in these measures, at Hanging Rock, are not over twelve inches in thickness. The clays of this region are used for fire brick, stone ware, earthen ware, sewer pipes and paving bricks. Ohio leads all other states in the industries growing out of these clays. Ohio is first in its production from stone quarries. There was never any glacier action in Scioto County. It lies south-east of the glacier limit.

Oil and Gas.

In some remote geological period there was an upheaval from the workshops of Vulcan in the center of the earth, under Tennessee, Kentucky and Southern Ohio, and this created the Cincinnati anticlinal, or arch. The Trenton limestone is the floor of the formation described, and the roof of the anticlinal. The dip is thirty feet to the mile westward in our locality. Under this anticlinal is the petroleum and natural gas. The shales of the Waverly sandstone region and the Waverly stone itself are permeated with petroleum. Petroleum is found in paying quantities within fifty miles southwest of Scioto County, in the Bath County, Kentucky oil fields. It is not in our province to discuss how petroleum and natural gas are formed in the bowels of the earth, or the various qualities of each. Newton Robinson distilled the finest oil, from the oil bearing shales at Buena Vista and would have made a fortune at it but the discovery of petroleum in Pennsylvania ruined his enterprise. There must be a porous rock to contain the oil and an impervious or nonporous rock to hold the oil down as a cover. This condition must exist before oil can be found in paying quantities. Salt water is always found in connection with oil and gas. To find oil there must be the source, reservoir and cover. The cover of the oil rock is usually a fine grained impervious clay shale. If this shale is found the rock underneath, if a sandstone, or limestone, contains oil. It is likely to be found at the surface of the Trenton limestone or at

the bottom of the Ohio shale, No. 10, in the series given. Oil and gas occur in all rocks which have a heavy shale cover. The oil is associated with salt water in the stratum which contains it. The oil is pressed upward by gravity until it reaches the cover of shale which holds it down; when that is penetrated it escapes. Clay is an agency in the primary accumulation of petroleum. This is true in eastern Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York. Sandstone rocks are sure receptacles for oil and it is sometimes called "oil sand" but it is really a sandstone rock. In the Findlay gas and Lima oil fields, limestone is the oil sand, but it has the same shale cover as elsewhere found. The pressure which drives the gas to the surface with such a mighty force, when the roof of the gas cover is penetrated is not fully explained by scientists. The pressure of the water about and under the gas reservoir is the best theory of the force which drives the gas to the surface. When gas and oil wells are exhausted, salt water follows and hence it is supposed that water is the force which drives the gas and oil to the surface with such great force. This water pressure is falsely termed rock pressure and the term has been adopted. It is 750 pounds in the Pennsylvania wells and 400 pounds in the Findlay wells.

Sources of Gas and Oil in Ohio.

These are given by Professor Orton as follows:

1. The Berea Grit in No. 11, in the table, in Eastern Ohio.
2. In the Ohio shale in Northern and Central Ohio. This is in No. 10 in the table.
3. In the Clinton limestone in Wood, Hancock and Fairfield Counties. This is in No. 5 on the table.
4. In the Trenton Limestone in Northwestern Ohio. No. 1 on the bottom in the table.

In Lancaster, in Southern Ohio, the largest pressure of gas exists. At 2,000 feet wells have yielded 1,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day when first struck, but wells there cannot be sunk for less than \$3,000 to \$4,000 each. Gas and oil were discovered at Findlay, in November 1884. There were surface indications of gas and oil at Findlay long before it was found. In one instance the gas had been used to light a dwelling for forty years before the discovery. The first flow was at 1,100 feet, but the great find was in November 1886, when the great Karg well showed a daily yield of 14,000,000 feet. In the Findlay field, oil was discovered first and after that gas. The substance of the matter is that in 14 of the North-western Counties of Ohio, under the black swamp, at a distance of 1,000 to 2,000 feet below the surface, the Trenton limestone has a different chemical composition from what generally characterizes that stratum. The limestone is of a dolomite character. In these rocks the lime is 50 to 60 per cent. In the usual and ordinary Trenton formation the lime is 80 and 90 per cent. In other words, in the latter case, the rocks are unfit

for the storage of oil and it will not be found. The salt water, the remains of ancient seas which covered the earth, is universal. It will be found everywhere at varying depths. The gas and oil are above the salt water and in the arches of the Trenton rock. Where the strata of the covering rock is uniform, oil and gas will not be found. There must be a change in the porous rock to find it. Natural gas is a stored power and nature will not renew it as rapidly as it is now used. Some day it will be and must be exhausted and by that time we shall have an artificial substitute.

The Soils and Forests.

The soils of Ohio are divided into those affected by glacial action and non glacial. A map of the glacial and of the non glacial and of Ohio is shown on page 91, 1st Volume of Howe, before referred to. In this map Adams, Pike, Scioto, Jackson and the South eastern portion of Ross are non glacial. Like Neptune they rose out of the sea and were seaborne. The non glacial soils are especially adapted to forest growth, and in the primitive state, were covered with dense forests. The forests have been destroyed to an almost entire extent and it seems shameful and wasteful to find how the forests in Clermont, Brown, Adams, Scioto, Pike, Jackson, Lawrence and Gallia Counties have been destroyed. *They do not exist and have disappeared* in the past fifty years. These soils are fit for the growth of lumber, for rearing sheep and cattle, for fruits and vegetables. They are no longer, generally, fit for wheat and corn. The upland clay land favors the white oak tree. White oak land is good, but requires intelligent treatment. The hills of Southern Ohio should never have been denuded of their forests, and nature will take terrible revenge for this forest destruction. The generations now on earth will have to begin forest planting and keep it up. First class land in Ohio was covered by the sugar tree and walnut, second class, by white oak, and third class, the swamps, by elm and red maple. The last class when drained makes the best of land.

Geological Report of 1870.

In this work on page 163, chapter V, Scioto County is treated of specially, but the examination was only partial.

Madison Township contains iron ore and coal.

Harrison Township has three feet of fire clay and two layers of iron ore, one guinea fowl, 18 inches seam, and one one foot seam. It was from the lands of Harrison Furnace that the clay now used at Sciotoville for fire bricks was first used. There is a vein of coal one foot four inches in Harrison Township.

In Bloom Township there is a vein of coal eighteen inches, and three feet of sandstone containing iron ore, and three feet of fire clay on the Henning farm. It is of good quality and is used at South Webster. There is three feet of fire clay in Joseph Spitznagle's place.

On the Scioto Furnace lands there were ten inches of cannel coal, and one foot two inches of guinea fowl iron ore.

In Porter Township the principal geological deposit is fire clay used in the manufactories at Sciotoville. There is a six foot vein in the township. It is hard and of a light ash color. The bricks made are in high repute and command a ready sale. An analysis of No. 1 clay from this Township is as follows:

Silicic acid	61.90
Alumina with trace of iron	22.80
Lime .....	.05
Magnesia .....	.70
Water	12.90
Potash and soda .....	.90
Total,	99.25

The writer then compares these with the fire clays of Europe and Great Britain, and comes to the conclusion that the Scioto County fire clays will compare favorably with the best foreign clays. The ideal in a fire clay is pure silicate of alumina. It is almost infusible. The per cent of silica in the Sciotoville Fire Clay compares favorably with foreign clays. The per cent of impurities is small. The impurities, oxides of iron, magnesia and alkalies, which can be present without rendering the material useless for its finer applications, contain from 2 to 3½ per cent of these bases. Sciotoville Fire Clay rises from .90 to 2.90 per cent. of these. In foreign clays, the aggregates are larger.

Clay Township has two feet of sandy iron ore. It has a vein of clay one foot seven inches thick.

In Vernon township there is three feet of a coal vein, a second of the same and a third of one foot. There is one foot of red black ore and another ore vein of six inches.

At Clinton Furnace the coal vein is two feet two inches in thickness.

Empire Furnace has an eight inch vein of ore, one foot and ten inches of coal.

Green Township has a three foot vein of coal, another of one foot and another of one foot and three inches.

The foregoing are the only Townships of Scioto County treated in the Geological Report of 1870.

Formation of Hills and Valleys.

By Wilbur Stout.

As we look at the broad and beautiful valley of the Ohio, walled in by the rugged hills, we seldom stop to think of the powerful forces that nature has used in thus carving it out. This region at one time was the bed of the ocean. The internal forces caused it to rise slowly, and finally it became land. This upheaving with periods of rest and

sinking continued for a great period of time but finally ceased and the land has remained nearly stationary since. From the time the land first appeared the powerful forces of weather and erosion have constantly eaten away at the land. These agencies have denuded the land from a level plain to its present irregular form. At first small channels and streams appeared which gradually deepened as the land rose. Weathering and erosion widened and deepened these channels into valleys and cut down and rounded their banks into hills. Our hills and valleys are the result of these forces. They were not formed from foldings of the earth's crust like the great mountain systems along the Atlantic and in the Western part of the United States. The strata of rock in this country are not distorted, but lie in approximately level planes. A stratum occurring in a hill on one side of a valley occurs in the hill on the opposite side and it will be in the same plane. Often the strata occurring low in the hills can be traced several miles. They do not at any place vary much from a plane, but slight bends or rolls are common to all strata. No where in this country are the strata bent to conform with the outline of the hills and valleys. Along the hills facing the river, a certain stratum may be easily traced for several miles. However there is a general uniform dip, south of east. This dip has not been accurately measured but it amounts to several feet to the mile. The eastern dip is greater than 20 feet to the mile while the southern dip is not more than 10 feet. Before the glacier period, the land was higher and the valleys deeper than at present. The valleys were filled up by the debris from the glacier. So the denudation here has been very great as our broad valleys and sculptured hills show. There is evidence that the tops of the highest hills do not represent the surface of the original plain. Strewn about on the top of a very high hill near Sciotoville may be found pieces of a conglomerate which are not in place but which are the remains of a stratum that when in place was above the hill top. The surface of this plain was above the highest hill tops. The valleys were cut from it and many of the hills have been worn far below its original surface. The amount of material carried away has been very great.

Evidence seems to point to the fact that the Ohio river at one time took a different route from its present one. It flowed across Dogwood Ridge, up what is now the Little Scioto, down what is now Beaver Creek in Pike County. The large nearly level tract of land on Dogwood Ridge, the appearance of the hills on either side, the presence of boulders of foreign materials, the kinds of clay, the size of the Little Scioto and Beaver Creek valleys, all point to this conclusion. At what period or for what length of time the river took this course is not known, but the valley seems to be very old. The lapse of time necessary to have produced such changes must have been very great. If we go to some high cliff and look at the large amount of sand and fragments fallen to its base, our ideas of time fade and become meaningless. We

may be able to see where a few fragments have fallen off in the last year or where the rocks have been washed bare by the last heavy rains but no great change appears. Where the rocks are protected by soil or mold the changes are less rapid. Vegetation gives the rock a good protection from the elements. Only percolating water and roots affect it there. In a life time, the changes are so slight they furnish no means of comparison by which to arrive at the length of time required to form such valleys. The true glacier scarcely touched this county. The terminal morain lies north of it. Small portions of the glacier ice may have crossed into the county in the northern part, as we find deposits of gravel and boulders that would indicate the presence of ice. The most marked effect was on the water ways. The general courses were not changed to any extent but the beds were filled up from 100 to 200 feet which changed them from narrow to broad, fertile and beautifully terraced valleys. This is shown from the facts that trunks of trees, leaf beds, charcoal and coal are mixed with the deposits of pebbles and sand. The presence of these pebbles, being of foreign materials, can be accounted for in no other way. The formation of this deposit in this country was accomplished by two things, one, the ice dam across the Ohio above Cincinnati, the other, the washing down of material from the glacier ice sheet. The material was carried down by the water from the melting glacier. The Big Scioto, the only stream in this county extending past the terminal morain, was filled up by material direct from the glacier and consequently it is the only stream, excepting the Ohio, containing flint gravel in any quantities. The deposit in the Ohio was carried down by the Scioto and other large streams east of here which take their rise beyond the glacier morain. The water was about 400 or 500 feet deep in the Ohio valley. This gave the smaller streams a way to fill up. The material in them was deposited from the water backed up from the Ohio. The soil of the Little Scioto, Pine Creek, and Turkey Creek valleys is fine sand and clay which settled from the still water. The gravel scattered through this clay was dropped by floating ice. The terraces on these streams were formed by the water at different stages of height subsequent to the highest formation. This soil was eroded by the water of the streams during the last stages of the glacier period. The flora and fauna were confined to the tops of the hills as the water covered all the low lands. Only the plants and animals that could withstand the cold existed; the others either became extinct or retreated south to more favorable localities.

Clays.

The clay deposit extends over the eastern part of the county from the Scioto river to the eastern line. Near the Scioto river the clay lies high up on the hills and gradually dips south of east till in the eastern part of the county it lies low down near the base of the hills. Along its western outcrop it lies only on the highest hills and only in

small quantities. But little workable clay lies east of Munn's and Long Run. Some good clay has been worked west of these runs, but the supply is nearly exhausted. The region from these runs to the Little Scioto has furnished the most good clay. This section was well covered with fine clay. The clay of this region is of a very fine quality. It is a hard flint clay, white or light colored, fine grained, and quite free from impurities. It compares favorably or even outclasses the finest clay from Fayette, Pa., Mount Savage, Maryland, or St. Louis, Missouri. It ranks high with the best German and English clays. The deposit is usually from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 feet thick with an average of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 feet. The thick deposits from 6 to 11 feet are confined to small areas. The brick works at Sciotoville and the Star yard get their supplies from this region. The first brick plant in the county was at Sciotoville. Adams' yard at Portsmouth got clay from this region for a number of years. The clay on the front hills is largely exhausted, but farther back there are large undeveloped deposits of fire clay which can be obtained at small cost. The clay directly east of the Little Scioto is usually of a blue color and contains much sand. Some deposits contain enough iron to make the clay worthless for fire brick. Here the strata is lower in the hills and consequently there is greater clay area. Some good clay has been taken from the hills near the Ohio river. The deposit extends over the whole eastern part of the county and outcrops near the base of the hills. This clay is usually high in sand and contains too much mica to be of any value for brick. It is of a dark blue color and rather soft, having lost its flinty nature. Still the best of it makes good fire brick. There are large brick plants at Webster and Scioto Furnace. The Webster plant makes building brick principally. The Scioto Furnace plant makes fire brick largely for blast furnace purposes. These yards get their clay from along the Baltimore & Ohio railway and down Frederick. The Webster Blast Furnace plant at Sciotoville gets clay from this region. They make blast furnace brick and some high grade fire brick. This clay region has been developed only along the Baltimore & Ohio track and down Frederick. The outcrop is low on the hills, making it easy to get by railroads as it is run from the bank and dumped into the cars. This makes the cost of hauling very low. Along the Ohio river, it outcrops near the base of the hills. It can be traced from Franklin Furnace to the Lawrence County line. The clay is very sandy and contains a large amount of mica. It is blue in color and quite soft in the outcrop. This region has never been developed. On Lick Run it outcrops but has never been opened to determine its quality. Outcroppings also occur at Ohio and Junior Furnaces. Occurring with the hard flint clay called No. 1 is a soft clay called No. 2. This clay is very soft and has a fine grain. It generally lies above but may be found under or between two strata of No. 1. The deposit is usually larger than that of the No. 1. It occurs from a trace to 30 or even more feet.

This is used as a bonding material in the manufacture of fire brick also in some paving and building brick. In the fire brick a certain part of No. 2 is mixed with the No. 1 to make it plastic enough to be moulded. In the paving brick made at Sciotoville and the building brick at South Webster, it is used as the bonding material. It alone will not make fire brick as it fuses easily and shrinks too much, but in paving brick it makes them more vitrified and durable. This clay is easily dug, consequently it is obtained at a small cost. Clay was formed in low, wet marshes. In fact it is the mud of these old swamps. Plants growing in these swamps removed from this mud most of the minerals which would have spoiled it for fire brick. Sodium and potassium were the principal elements removed. The clay stratum contains impressions of roots, stems and leaves of carboniferous plants. Above the clay is a small deposit of coal which in some places is several feet thick. This layer of coal proves conclusively that the clay was the bottom of a swampy region as coal is only deposited in low wet ground and at no great depth as the plants would not have grown. The clay used at the Oakes' tile works at Haverhill and the Bell works at Wheelersburg is of glacier origin. It was deposited when the river valley was flooded with the water from the glacier. The clay was largely derived of foreign material. It is the fine sand and clayey material brought down by the glacier and deposited here by the water. It is taken from the low bottom land near the Ohio. The supply is abundant. It has a mottled appearance, varying in color from nearly white to a dark brown. Its general appearance is a light blue, when ground and mixed. It is fine grained and free from coarse sand and contains enough iron to make the tile and brick a dark red color. The ware is solid, durable and does not weather. In the hills on the West side of the Scioto west of Lucasville is a deposit of clay. This clay is in large quantities and has a fine appearance, being light colored, fine grained and free from iron. It has never been fully tested and resembles potter's clay.

Iron Ores.

The iron ores are in the lower coal measure. The ore strata are mostly small and are of the guinea fowl or a block type. They have been worked from the eastern part of the county to the Scioto river. But little is mined now as they run too low in iron. The lime ore in the eastern part has been worked up till recently at Ohio Furnace. This ore went to Hanging Rock. It is a better ore and more readily converted into iron than the other types found here, as it contains lime which causes it to flux easily. During and for several years after the Civil War, there were many small charcoal furnaces in the county, but after the Lake Superior and Missouri fields were opened, these furnaces shut down. It cost too much to make the iron as wood became scarce and the ores ran only about half as much iron as the Superior and Missouri ores.

Oil and Gas.

The Ohio Black Shale which underlies this county furnishes a large part of the oil and gas obtained in Ohio. The shale is rich in carboniferous matter, approximately 13 per cent. The deposit here is about 500 feet thick. The conditions for gas or oil fields are a carboniferous shale capped by a dome or cup shaped layer of some solid material as a heavy clay or limestone which is impervious to oil or gas. The oil and gas are found in a stratum of sand, or coarse grained lime beneath this solid impervious layer. Then as the oil and gas are distilled by the internal heat from the shale it collects beneath these dome shaped layers as it tends to rise on account of its low density. After thousands of years, these cavities become filled and when pierced by an opening furnish the flow of gas and oil. In this county we have the shale, but in the western part it outcrops. This exposure allows the oil and gas to escape as fast as generated. This shale outcrops on Stony Run, Turkey Creek and the Scioto. So all the oil and gas deposits derived from this shale in this county must be very small and local. The flow may last for a long time or continually, but it will be very small. A large flow may be obtained for a short time from some local deposit. The wells put down to this shale give a small flow of gas and oil. The wells at Munn's Run, Sciotoville, Wheelersburg and near Lucasville show gas and oil. If any large deposits are struck here, it will be far down in the Silurian rock.

Places for Collectors and Observations.

Fossil ocean shells are on the George Arnold farm one and one half miles west of Rush town. They are found in an old quarry northeast of his house. This is one of the best places in the county for research as the fossils are readily obtained and moderately well preserved. Near Sciotoville on the rock bar in the Ohio, above the mouth of the Little Scioto is a good location. The fossil ocean shells occur in concretionary deposits and are well preserved, making good specimens for study. They consist chiefly of brachiopods (abundant), lamelli-branths, crinoid stems, gasteropods, cephalopods, corals (common) and trilobites (rare).

For plants, Reitz's quarry is a good place especially for fucoids. These rocks are also ripple marked. The coal measure plants are found in the clay and in the shale above the clay. Nearly any clay deposit shows them. They also occur in the conglomerate which lies from 5 to 15 feet under the clay, but they are not very perfect, being derived from drifted plants. In a shaly sand above the clay in some localities occur conostichus and asterophycus and also calamites. These plants may be found on the Munn Hill, one mile north of Sciotoville. These fossil plants are abundant in many localities in the United States. At Patton's Run, three miles east of Wheelersburg, on the Ironton pike, is an old shore deposit. It is the beach of the old Carboniferous sea. Limestone fossils are not abundant in this county. A few

species may be obtained from a chert deposit one mile south of Harrison Furnace and also on Clinton Ridge near Clinton Furnace.

Ohio Black Shale.

The Ohio Black Shale is the lowest strata exposed in the county. It outcrops in the western part at Turkey Creek, Stony Run and along the Scioto. It is a black fine grained shale high in carbon. Some being nearly rich enough to burn. It underlies the whole county. This is one of the great oil and gas producing shales. It was deposited by a great sargasso sea during the later part of the Devonian age, but it may be said to mark the beginning of the great coal deposit which followed in the next age. In Kentucky during the early settlement of the country, kerosene was distilled from this shale, but now the products distilled by nature are obtained by boring and pumping the oil from the rock. It is then refined and utilized. The fossils are mostly marine, being shells and fish. Some fossil plants can be detected. The carbon was derived from floating plants from the shore and small marine plants.

Geological Observations in Scioto County, Ohio.

By Thomas W. Kinney, Esq.

The reader of this article is supposed to have before him Volume 2 of the Geological Surveys of Ohio, open to pages 80 and 81, which is an excellent illustration of the Geological formation of the State in the Carboniferous district.

There is a plain line of demarcation of the geological formations of Scioto County, at the Scioto river. The fire clay is the first direct evidence of the carboniferous system. It occupies the place and is closely lined to coal vein No. 1, which is Jackson shaft. All measures in this district dip to the southeast, fifty to sixty feet to the mile. This dip gives us in the southeast, part of the county coal veins as high as No. 6. They are numbered from bottom to top. The coal more particularly worked in Scioto County is No. 4, known as limestone. The next above that is No. 5. These coals are found in or near Bloom and Pioneer Furnaces and southeast from Webster. The deposit of lime lying between Nos. 4 and 5 veins of coal measures is known as Putnam Hill, and is the lime being worked by Moses Morgan, at Eifort Switch. A section showing these coals will be found on Page 80 and 81 of the Geological Surveys of Ohio, Volume 2. This section shows thirteen coals. The Pittsburg vein is coal No. 8, on that diagram, which crosses into Ohio in many points. This county is in the lower fertile coal measures and is shown in the diagram right below the lower barren coal measures.

The best of the fire clays of Scioto County are found in a position underlying coal No. 1 in the diagram. We have a very good fire clay underlying coal No. 5. This clay is worked at Oak Hill, Jackson County, Ohio. The fire clays in Scioto County are along the outcrop

of coal No. 1. Where the fire clays are found of commercial value, there is barely evidence of the coal. This coal was all formed from plant or vegetable life, converted into coal as we find it. The fire clay was the dirt or earth in which the vegetables, which formed the coal, grew. It is noticeable that where there are large bodies of coal, the fire clays are found to be of a soft instead of a flinty nature. In the eastern part of the County, in the coal measures there are valuable ones, as at Scioto, Harrison and Bloom Furnaces.

No. 3 coal seam in Scioto County, in many places is four feet. No. 4 is three and three and one-half feet. When the coal seam is under eighteen inches in depth it is impracticable to work it for commercial purposes. This applies to bituminous coals. Cannel coal can be worked down to eighteen inches. It bears transportation better and is used abroad. The fire clay seams in Scioto County are three to ten feet. Only two of them are of any practical value, No. 1 and No. 5. The best specimens of No. 1 are in the water sheds of Little Scioto. The best specimens of No. 5 are in the neighborhood of Bloom Furnace. The seams in Kentucky are one and the same as those in Scioto County.

In regard to the Waverly sandstone lying west of the Scioto River, the greatest developments of it for commercial purposes are along the line of the Cincinnati, Portsmouth & Virginia Railroad. The thickness of the stratification is the greatest of any place shown in Ohio, and a greater number of workable seams or layers appears. At Otway, some of the seams are six feet thick.

CHAPTER II.

Organization of the County The Courts from 1803 to 1810 Journals of the County Commissioners - Court Houses and Jails County Officers.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

On the 9th day of August, 1803, at the house of John Collins, at the town of Alexandria, was the time appointed by law for the first meeting of the Court of Common Pleas of Scioto County, Ohio. The Hon. Wylliss Silliman was Presiding Judge, and Joseph Lucas, John Collins and Thomas William Swinney took their seats as Associate Judges. A grand jury was impaneled. William Masters was indicted for assault and battery on Thomas Davis, in Nile Township on the information of John Asa. Stephen Carey was foreman of the jury. John Masters was indicted by the Smalls for selling whisky. Process was issued against these persons. Thomas Scott was appointed Prosecuting Attorney on behalf of the state for that term. The Court received the report of the Commissioners, David Selby and John Chenoweth appointed to fix the seat of Justice in the County, and fixed the proportion of jurors as follows:

Union Township, 20 grand jurors; 31 petit jurors.

Nile Township, 8 grand jurors; 14 petit jurors.

Seal Township, 6 grand jurors; 10 petit jurors.

Upper Township, 10 grand jurors; 17 petit jurors.

On the 10th of August, 1803, there was a special meeting of the Common Pleas Court. Asa Murphy was bound an apprentice to Elija Glover to learn the art of hating, so spelled, for three years from the 17th day of April next.

DECEMBER TERM, 1803. Wylliss Silliman was Presiding Judge and Joseph Lucas, John Collins and Thomas William Swinney were Associate Judges. On the 13th of December 1803, Judge Swinney was given a license to solemnize marriages. Robert Lucas was appointed Surveyor of the County. William Jackson was also authorized to solemnize marriages. William Russell was appointed Clerk of the Court. Joshua Parrish and Philip Moore were sureties on his bond.

JULY 31, 1804. John S. Wills was appointed Prosecuting Attorney of the County, and allowed \$15.00 for the term.

AUGUST 17, 1804. The Associate Judges met to appoint a clerk pro tem, in place of William Russell, who resigned. They appointed Samuel G. Jones, Clerk pro tem.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1804. Levin Belt was Presiding Judge. Joseph Lucas, John Collins and Samuel Reed were Associate Judges.

Stephen Carey, was foreman of the grand jury. James Norris was indicted for assault and battery on Elijah Glover, on Sept. 20, 1804, on information of Stephen Carey. John S. Wills was allowed \$10.00 as Prosecuting Attorney at the November term, 1804. At this term Solomon McCall presented a petition for specific performance of a contract with one Middleton Harmon, and the Court ordered the administrator of Middleton Harmon to make conveyance in accordance with the petition.

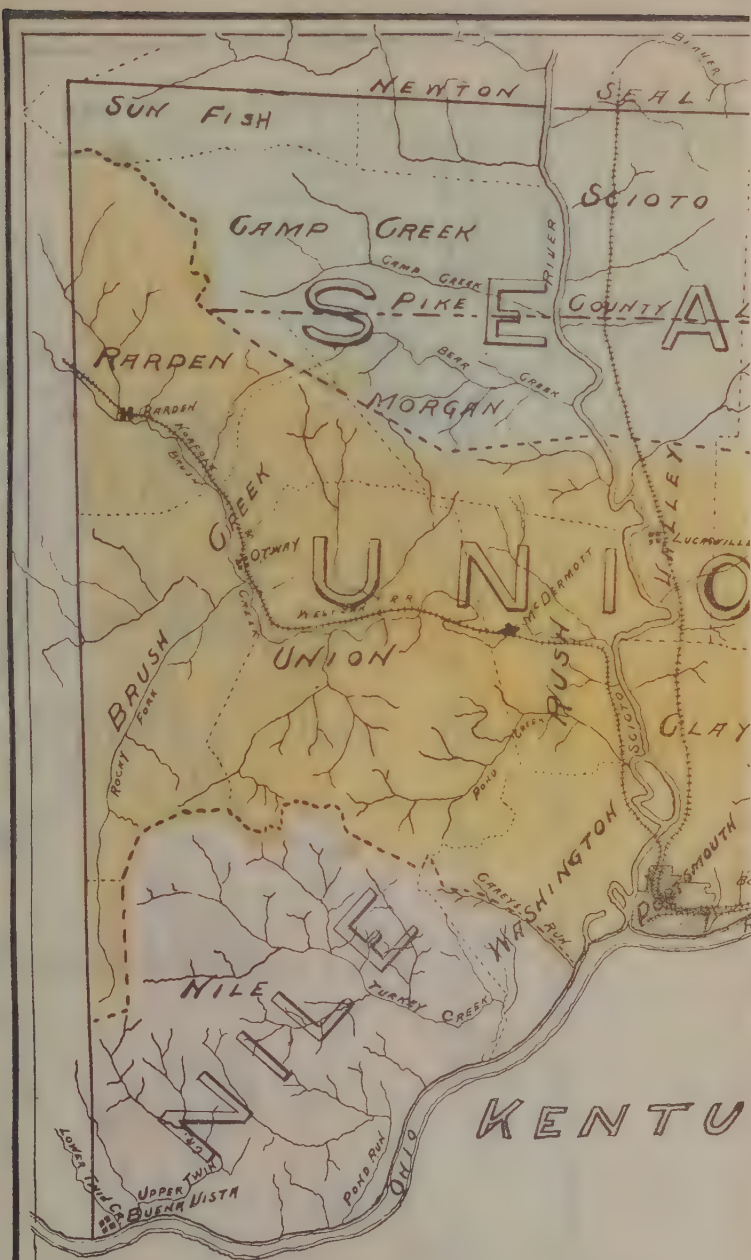
APRIL 6, 1805. Robert F. Slaughter was Presiding Judge. Joseph Lucas and John Collins were Associate Judges. Henry Brush was Prosecuting Attorney for that term, and was allowed \$12.00 for his services. On the second day of this term, the Court appointed Alexander Curran as Clerk in place of Samuel Jones, resigned.

JUNE TERM, 1805. Robert F. Slaughter was Presiding Judge. Joseph Lucas, John Collins and Samuel Reed were Associate Judges. Jessup N. Couch was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for the County of Scioto for this term. William Creighton and Henry Brush were attorneys, practicing in the County, though it does not appear that they lived there. In June 1805, Michael Baldwin was practicing law in Scioto County.

On the 10th of May, 1803, at the town of Alexandria, at the house of John Collins, there was a meeting of Associate Judges composed of Joseph Lucas, John Collins and Thomas William Swimney. They took their seats and appointed William Russel Clerk pro tem. Then they proceeded to lay off the County into townships, to-wit: Beginning on the Ohio at the County line; thence up the same to the mouth of Carey's Run; thence with the same to the dividing ridge; thence with the said ridge to the County line; thence with the same to the beginning, which boundaries shall compose Nile Township, and elections for the same shall be held at the house of John Thompson.

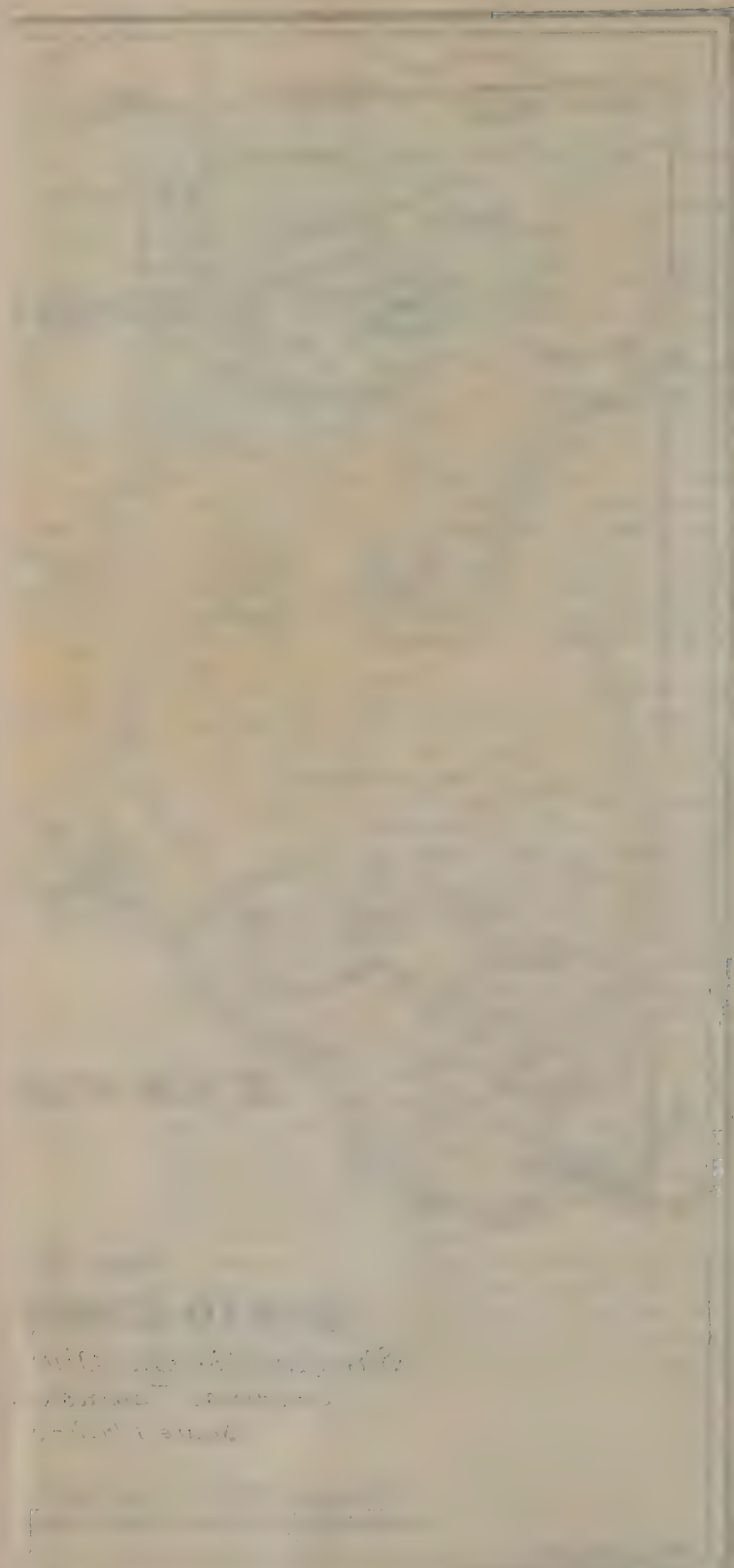
The next Township was Union. It began at the mouth of Carey's Run on the Ohio; thence up the same to the mouth of Little Scioto; thence up the same to include old Mr. Monroe's; thence westwardly to the twelve mile tree on the Big Scioto; thence westwardly until it strikes the dividing ridge between the waters of Brush and Bear Creeks with the same including all the waters of Brush Creek to the County line; thence with the same to the dividing ridge between the waters of the Ohio and Brush Creek; thence with the same to the head of Carey's Run, down the same to the beginning, which boundaries composed Union Township and elections for the same shall be held at the house of William Lucas, Jr.

Then came Upper Township described as follows: Beginning at the mouth of Little Scioto; thence up the Ohio to the County line; thence with said line to the Ross County line; thence with said line to opposite the main branch of Little Scioto; down the same to the beginning, which boundaries shall compose Upper Township, and the



Map of
SCIOTO COUNTY
Showing the Sub-Divisions
Original Townships
Scale 1 Inch = 5 Miles

THE LIGHT DOTTED LINES MARK THE
EMBRACED WITHIN THE ORIGINAL BOUND



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elections shall be held at the house of Peter Reeshaws.

Then came Seal Township, described as follows: beginning on the Ross County line opposite the head of the main branch of the Little Scioto, with said line to the west corner of Scioto County; thence south to the dividing ridge and Brush and Camp Creeks; thence with the same to include the waters of Camp Creek and Bear Creek to the twelve mile tree on the Scioto; thence eastwardly to the main fork of Little Scioto, half a mile south of old William Monroe's; thence up the same to the beginning, which boundaries compose Seal Township. Elections for the same shall be held at the house of old Mr. Downing. The number of magistrates for Nile Township was two; Union, three; Upper, two; Seal, two. James Edison was appointed County Treasurer. William Russell was appointed Recorder of Scioto County.

There was a Court held on August 9, 1803. Robert Bennett was granted a tavern license for \$6.00. John Collins obtained a license to keep tavern in the town of Alexandria for one year at \$8.00. William Russell qualified as Recorder of the County. Thomas Waller was appointed Treasurer to succeed James Edison, who was appointed but refused to serve. Philip Moore was appointed Inspector of the County.

On the 18th of December 1803, at the December term, Moses Monroe took a tavern license for the County of Scioto, for one year at \$4.00. Two dollars was given for a full grown wolf or panther and one dollar for one under six months. John Thompson was given a tavern license in the town of Portsmouth, for one year at \$4.00. Philip Moore took the oath of office as inspector with William Russell and David Gharky as sureties, and ordered that the Inspector furnish the branding iron with the letters, "S. C. S."

At the July term, John Scott obtained a license to keep tavern in the town of Alexandria, for one year at the rate of \$9.00. On the 4th of July, 1804, Elijah Glover obtained a license to keep tavern in the town of Alexandria, for one year at the rate of \$9.00. William Lawson was allowed \$8.75 for his services as Commissioner to July 4, 1804. Samuel Lucas was allowed \$10.50 for his services as Commissioner. James Edison was allowed \$8.75 for his services as Commissioner to July 4, 1804.

At the November term, 1804, at the General Quarter Sessions, held at Portsmouth, Ohio, John Collins was granted a license to keep tavern in the town of Alexandria, for one year, at the rate of \$10.00. This was the only business transacted at this meeting.

December, 1804. At a special meeting of the Associate Judges, John Collins and Joseph Lucas, it was ordered that \$1.00 be given for a full grown wolf or panther scalp and 50 cents for one under six months. James Edison was allowed \$8.75 for his services as Commissioner from April 4, 1804 to December 1804. Samuel Lucas was allowed \$10.50 for the same period. William Russell was granted a

license to keep tavern in the town of Alexandria, for one year at \$9.00. William Lucas obtained a license to keep tavern in his dwelling for one year for \$5.00. Uriah Barber obtained a license to keep a tavern in the town of Portsmouth for one year for \$5.00.

At the April term, 1805, William Baker was granted a license to keep tavern for one year for \$5.00. William Lawson was allowed \$7.00 for services as Commissioner from the 4th of July 1804 to July 1805.

On October 30, 1805, the number of Justices of Union Township was increased by two.

On the 3rd day of April, 1805, Levin Belt was Presiding Judge, John Collins, Samuel Reed and William Kendall, his associates. Samuel Gunn was foreman of the grand jury. Henry Brush was practicing law in Portsmouth at that time and John G. Gervais had a suit.

On the 4th day of April, 1805, Levin Belt was Presiding Judge and John Collins, Samuel Reed and William Kendall were Associate Judges. Samuel L. Crawford seems to have been Prosecuting Attorney at that time.

On the 17th of June, 1809, there was a called meeting of the Court. James Thompson and Christian Bacus were charged with assuming authority of trustees of Green Township. John Collins, Samuel Reed and William Kendall were the Judges. The prisoners were led to the bar in the custody of the sheriff, and it being inquired of them whether they were guilty, whereupon divers witnesses were sworn and examined and the prisoners heard in the own defence. On consideration whereof and of the circumstances relating to the crime, it was considered by the court that the said James Thompson and Christian Bacus enter into recognizance in the sum of \$30.00 each, with securities in the same amount, or, on failure that the said James Thompson and Christian Bacus be remanded to the jail of said County. They gave bail to appear at the next term.

On the 28th of June, 1809, John Collins, Samuel Reed and William Kendall were the Associate Judges.

On the 4th of September, 1809, Levin Belt was the Presiding Judge and John Collins, Samuel Reed and William Kendall were the Associate Judges. Samuel Lucas was foreman of the jury. At this term Emanuel Traxler was indicted for assault and battery on James Thompson. He was fined \$5.00 and costs.

On the 5th of September 1809, Cynthia Belli, widow of John Belli, of Scioto County, Ohio, was granted administration on her husband's estate. William Kendall and Thomas Waller were sureties on her bond of \$5,000.00. Cynthia Belli, administratrix of John Belli, filed her petition to carry out a real estate contract and the petition was granted.

On the 4th of December, 1809, the Court was held with Levin Belt, Presiding Judge, and John Collins and Samuel Reed as Associ-

ates. William Lawson was foreman of the grand jury. Jessup N. Couch was appointed Prosecuting Attorney, in place of Samuel F. Crawford, resigned, for that term. Elijah Glover was indicted for assault and battery and pleaded not guilty. He was tried by a jury on which Aaron Kinney, Samuel Van Hook, John Wright, Samuel Gunn, Benjamin Feurt, Henry Rickart, Henry Hughes, Uriah Barber, George Sallady, John Brouse, John Logan and Davis Murphy were jurymen. They found him guilty. The jury was polled and counsel for the defendant moved in arrest of judgment because of errors and defects in the indictment. The Court found the motion good and arrested the verdict and discharged the defendant. John Brown sued Elijah Glover in slander and by agreement of the parties, the defendant was given leave to give any evidence that would be in justification. It seems that Elijah Glover also had a slander suit against John Brown.

On Monday, April 16, 1810, John Thompson was the Presiding Judge with William Russell and Charles F. Mastin as Associates. Alexander Curran appeared and tendered his resignation as Clerk and Havillah Gunn was appointed Clerk pro tem. James Edison was foreman of the grand jury. Jessup N. Couch was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for the term.

On the 25th day of May, 1810, there was a Court held with John Collins, William Russell and Charles Mastin present. The meeting was held for the special purpose of appointing a Clerk pro tem in place of Havillah Gunn, resigned. James Munn, the Coroner, also resigned. John R. Turner was appointed Clerk pro tem and took the oaths prescribed by law. He held this office until 1855. Alexander Curran handed in his resignation as Recorder of the County. It was accepted and John R. Turner was appointed Recorder in his place. Whereupon the Court dissolved, signed, "John Collins."

**The Journals of the Board of County Commissioners
of Scioto County.—Extracts from.**

We should find them from May 10, 1803, but none are to be found in the Court House earlier than June 8, 1812. What has become of the Journal between May 3, 1802 and June 8, 1812, no one about the Court House could tell, and it was impossible to interest the Board of Commissioners in its recovery.

The lost Journal contains the organization of all the townships created in the first nine years of the existence of the County, and their boundaries, but that information is forever lost, and the facts which would appear in the lost Journal can only be obtained collaterally if at all.

It appears that on June 8, 1812, George Washington Clingman and Jacob Noel were two of the Commissioners, and as such had a session.

Clingman was referred to in all records as Washington Clingman. The Clingman family was a large one, and among the first settlers. This particular Clingman took up all the land between Cole's Hill, two miles from the Court House in Portsmouth and the foot of Houston's Hill and between the Scioto River and Martin Funk's tract. Houston's Hill was first called Clingman's Hill and should have retained the name.

This Jacob Noel, who is recorded in the first journal, was Colonel Jacob Noel. He was a son of Phillip Noel, who came from Virginia with a numer-

our progeny, and with them settled the Scioto Valley for five miles north of Portsmouth.

Militia Colonels were elected by their commands, and so this particular Noel must have been well thought of by his neighbors. He was a commissioner of the County for fourteen years, the longest period any commissioner of Scioto County ever held office, but he was born in Virginia, and that is all that is necessary to state in explanation of his long service in this office.

On August 24, 1812, the Commissioners met and appointed Collectors of taxes for the several Townships.

The following appointments were made:

Seal, Thomas Sappington; Upper, William Carpenter; Union, William James, Madison, Thomas Bennett; Nile, John Russell; Wayne, Samuel Burt; Franklin, Tapley White.

When we reflect that Picketon is now in the center of Seal Township and the city of Ironton is Upper, we can understand how much larger Scioto County was territorially in 1812, than it is now.

Franklin Township has disappeared from the map.

On August 12, 1812, Gen. William Kendall, who is in evidence everywhere in the early records of Scioto County, was allowed \$1.75 per day for his services, and the Associate Judges were allowed \$3.00 per day at that time, although soon after, their per diem was fixed at \$2.00 per day, and so remained while they were in office.

On September 9, 1812, Doctor Thomas Waller is mentioned as a Commissioner. In his time no public business was transacted unless he was consulted and in it. He was not only consulted about the physical ills of the people, but advised about their business as well. He was worthy of every trust imposed upon him, and one of the best citizens any County could boast of.

Some of the acts of the Commissioners at this time consisted in allowing for wolf scalps, and they put the allowance of record on July 31, 1812 to Ignatius Burris and Anthony Worley, \$1.50 for three scalps.

On September 9, 1812, John Russell is noted as a Commissioner.

There were two Russell families in Scioto County in the pioneer days. This particular John Russell belonged to that family which went to Illinois. There has been no representative of this particular Russell family in the County, for over 60 years.

William Russell, Congressman, the founder of the other Russell family, has numerous descendants now resident in Scioto County.

On October 8, 1812, the Commissioners took a slice off Jefferson Township and added it to Madison. This was a common practice in the early days, and it was done to gratify the fancy of any settler on the border of a township who imagined he would rather live in the adjoining Township, than the one he found himself in. Then if he wanted to be a Township officer, in the Township he resided in and could not be, he was attached to another township where he was better appreciated.

On June 13, 1813, the commissioners allowed Richard Douglas, Esq. \$75.00 for being the Prosecuting Attorney of Scioto County at August term 1812. This Richard Douglas was the grandfather of the Hon. Cliff Douglas, present Common Pleas Judge of Ross County and the Hon. Albert Douglas of the same County. Richard Douglas at that time practiced in Scioto County. It will be noticed that the services were rendered in August 1812, but were not allowed for till January 1813. This was the custom in the first days. Everybody was honest and everybody was easy in the collection of claims.

At the same time, Levin Belt, another Chillicothe lawyer, was allowed \$25.00 for Prosecuting Attorney at December term, 1812. Belt was not the lawyer Douglas was. In the language of Dickens he was a "slow coach." He was born an Englishman, but learned the secret of obtaining official position of the native born Virginians and practiced it as well as they did. In the first twenty years of the history of Scioto County, Chillicothe furnished almost all its legal talent, and could do so at the present time, if called on. Levin Belt has a daughter buried in the oldest part of Greenlawn Cemetery. She was the first wife of Henry Buchanan, the Banker.

On June 8th, 1813, it appears that horses were assessed at 30 cents per head, cattle at 10 cents per head and other property at one-half of 1 per cent, ad valorem. There were halcyon days for the poor afflicted tax bearer.

The rate for taverns in Alexandria in 1813 was \$9.00 and that of Portsmouth only \$5.00. Think of the fact that in 1813, Alexandria was still a more important place than Portsmouth! There is not even a vestige of it in existence. The taverns on the Portsmouth and Chillicothe road, which were Phillip Noel's tavern at the Aaron Noel place, John Lucas tavern at Lucasville and Martin Funk's on the Micklethwait place, were taxed at \$7.00, two dollars more than Portsmouth. This discloses the fact that the wagoners would not remain in Portsmouth over night, if they could help it and that the Country taverns had the most custom.

The wagoners were evidently afraid of Portsmouth malaria, though there was at that time plenty of good corn whiskey to neutralize its effects.

At this session ferry rates were fixed at \$4.00 per year each, for the Scioto and the Ohio. At the Scioto river ferry the charges were to be 6¼ cents each for a single person, 12½ cents for a man and horse and 75 cents for a loaded wagon and team. Across the Ohio, one person paid 10 cents, horses and cattle 6¼ cents, loaded team \$1.00. A four wheeled carriage or empty wagon was charged 75 cents, horse or head of cattle 10 cents, sheep or hog 3 cents. At the Little Scioto ferry, the rates were somewhat less.

The fact of Uriah Barber being coroner in 1812 is referred to.

He was coroner of the County most of that time, till his death in 1846.

In June, 1814, the rate for tavern license in Portsmouth was made \$12.00 and Alexandria \$6.00. Evidently the importance of Portsmouth has advanced. Taverns on the Gallipolis road were fixed at \$9.00, and on the Chillicothe road at \$8.00.

At the June session 1814, collectors of taxes for the several Townships were appointed. Franklin, Seal and Upper are still named, and Bloom first appears.

On December 6, 1814, N. K. Clough was allowed \$33.33 as Prosecuting Attorney. This was his first appearance in the Commissioner's Journals, and the rate of allowance was \$100.00 per year, which was the usual rate at that time in all the counties.

On June 4, 1816, William Kendall was allowed \$54.23 for his service as Treasurer for the year past.

In that time he received and disbursed \$1600.00. At the same time John R. Turner was allowed as clerk for the Commissioners for six months, November, 1815, to April 12, 1816, \$12.50. Happy tax payers, happy people! But then John R. Turner lived out of and off of his garden at that time, and Gen. Kendall off his farm.

At the same session, Thomas Bennett was allowed \$5.00 for listing Bloom Township. One of the present generation of Bennetts living there now, would be allowed about \$80.00 for the like services.

On October 22, 1816, William Jones, Portsmouth's first school teacher, was allowed \$8.00 for listing Union Township which then covered about ten times the territory of the present Union Township.

In 1817 Nathan Wheeler, Sheriff, was collector of the residents' land tax. The duplicate given him was \$1012.00, and his commission was \$60.72. He collected \$892.50 and returned as delinquent \$49.87. He was a prominent citizen in his time, but his last resting place is utterly unknown to the present generation, though he died in Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1823. He was probably buried where the Burgess mill formerly stood, and his remains never removed in 1829, when that burial ground was vacated.

On January 31st, 1817, Gen. William Kendall was allowed \$25.95 for money loaned the County, while John Young was building the Court House which stood on Market street.

On the same date Samuel Morrison was allowed \$1.00 for a wolf scalp, prior to this the price had been 50 cents.

On March 9th, 1817, Reuben Chaffin was allowed for listing Green Township, \$6.00.

On June 3rd, 1817, Gen. William Kendall was allowed \$56.70 for one year's services as Treasurer, four percent. on \$1417.50. At the same time Thomas Rardin was exempted from County tax for this year.

The June term of the Court of Common Pleas for 1817 was in session six days.

On December 27th, 1817, Nathan Wheeler, collector of residents' tax accounted for \$1141.55. His commission was \$68.46. The defalcations were \$188.07 and he paid over \$879.60½.

His bond as Sheriff given January 1st, 1817, was \$4000.00.

December 17th, 1817, John Smith was coroner. He gave bond in \$400.00.

On June 11th, 1819, Nathan Wheeler reported the County duplicate at \$394.54, his commission \$97.25. Amount collected \$875.34, delinquent \$119.20.

On June 17th, 1819, John Noel, a very important citizen of his time, was allowed \$9.00 for listing in Wayne Township, which then extended two-thirds of the way to Lucasville and very near to Sciotoville.

October 5th, 1819, the commissioners sat for 9 days. They were then allowed \$2.25 per day. In these times the commissioners met in March, December and June, three times each year, and scarcely ever at other times.

On January 9th, 1820, Nathan Wheeler, County Collector settled. He reported the duplicate \$1085.52½, his commission \$83.31 and he collected \$962.58½.

Robert Reynolds was allowed for the care of the Court House for one year \$50.00.

William Kendall was allowed \$9.00 for surveying several lots of school land.

On May 4th, 1820, the allowance of the Commissioners from December 2nd to this date was entered, and it was as follows: David Jones, \$13.50; Jacob Noel, \$13.50; Samuel B. Burt, five days, \$11.25.

"Happy people were they of those times, who had such light burdens, and when the public expense was so insignificant!"

On June 4th, 1821, Dr. Jacob Offner was appointed treasurer. His bond was only \$4000.00.

On December 5th, 1821, the commissioners allowed Robert Reynolds \$40.00 per year for taking care of the Court House. This was a reduction of \$10.00 per year from the two preceding years.

At this time Samuel M. Tracy appears on the records as Prosecuting Attorney, which office he held continuously till January, 1850. He received his first allowance on June 21st of this year, at the rate of \$100.00 per year. He began in May term 1821.

N. K. Clough received his last allowance December 28th, 1821.

On June 3rd, 1822, Simon DeLong began his long career as a public functionary. He was allowed \$6.00 as lister for Wayne Township, and William Lamb was allowed \$4.00 as lister for Green.

The allowance for wolf scalps was fixed at \$1.00 for those under 6 months and \$2.00 for those over that age.

Horses to be assessed at 25 cents on each \$100 value, and cattle above three years at 10 cents. Houses in towns were to be assessed 50 cents on each \$100.00 valuation.

On June 12th 1822, Jeremiah Patton was allowed \$2.00 for one wolf scalp. John Noel, collector reported the duplicate as follows:

Land tax \$1223.97; state tax, \$910.92; road tax, \$313.91; county levies, \$1112.97.

On March 3rd 1823 Simon DeLong was allowed \$30.00 for taking care of the Court House from Dec. 28th 1821 to March 4th 1823.

On March 5th 1823 the Commissioners had a fit of economy and ordered that hereafter only \$20.00, payable quarterly, be allowed for cleaning the Court House for one year. Simon DeLong was given the job, and he was to be responsible for all damages occasioned by his neglect.

At the same session David Gharky was allowed \$130.00 for his services as Auditor. These allowances to the Auditor were usually made at the March, June and December sessions of the Commissioners.

April 1st, 1823, John Noel as County Collector, reported the total County levies \$1112.97, delinquent tax in Portsmouth \$22.48, in the County \$18.20, his compensation \$107.22.

On June 2nd, 1823, Ph. Boldman, for listing Union Township, was allowed \$6.30.

On August 4th 1823, the state and road tax was \$1383.98, County levies \$1399.97.

David Gharky ordered to procure a blank road record and have it made up.

David Gharky, Auditor, was allowed for 65½ days services as such, from June 7th to December 3rd, 1823, at \$1.50 per day, \$97.87½.

On Dec. 8th 1823, Charles Rand was allowed \$1.75 for repairs to the jail and dungeon.

On February 28th, 1824, Paul Stewart was allowed \$4.00 for making a coffin for Thomas Gibson, murdered in Brush Creek Township.

On March 3rd 1824 David Gharky, Auditor, was allowed from Dec. 4th 1823 to March 4th, 1829, for services as Auditor, 39 days, and \$1.50 postage, \$40.50.

William Carey and James Linn were paid \$1.50 for transporting A. Compton, a horse thief, to Chillicothe.

Simon De Long seems to have been jailer at this time, as he was allowed at this session \$22.75 for boarding this horse thief 89 days, and washing 50 cents. The board was 25 cents per day.

April 1st, 1824, Jesse Cockerill was allowed \$2.00 for killing a wolf.

On May 29th, 1824, John Dawson was allowed \$4.00 for killing four wolves.

On June 5th, 1824, John Noel, Sheriff, was allowed \$5.00 for the horse thief, A. Compton, whose washing in 89 days had only been 50 cents.

He was also allowed \$128.11, as County Collector, for collecting \$1281.11.

Samuel Dole for one cord of wood for the Court House, was allowed \$1.50.

David Gharky, Auditor was allowed \$107.81½ for making up the road record ordered.

On June 10th 1824 John Peebles was appointed to keep the Standard Measures for the County.

Lawson Drury, late Associate Judge, was ordered to refund \$3.75 improperly drawn by him for his services.

June 25th 1824 Simon De Long, for attending the Commissioners at their June session, was allowed \$1.25. On the 16th of July 1823, he was allowed \$6.00 for Court Constable at the July term 1824.

John Noel was allowed \$1.62½ for washing out the Court House, and for 11 lbs. of candles 18½ cents.

August 10th, 1824, Samuel Atkinson and Samuel F. Vinton, for assisting the Prosecuting Attorney at July term 1824, were allowed \$25.00.

The amount of state tax that year was \$842.90 and road tax \$349.76.

Here is one item for the printers to read. On September 7th 1824, John and James Carnahan were each allowed for advertising the county receipts and disbursements for 1823, \$7.87.

John R. Turner, Clerk, for stationery at July term 1823, was allowed \$1.00

On November 1st 1824, Uriah Barber was back in the Coroner's office.

On March 8th 1825, David Gharky, Auditor, was allowed from Dec. 6th 1824 to March 8th 1825, \$118.04.

On April 23rd 1825, Old Peter Weaver, the colored man appears on the scene. A sketch of him and his wife appears under the Pioneers of Scioto County. His faculty was "Waiting on de Co't", and he was allowed for it at April term 1825, \$3.00.

On May 23rd 1825, William Carey, as Sheriff, was allowed for six months services to May 6th 1825, \$25.00.

On June 4th 1825, George Washington Clingman, Collector, reported:

Total County levies, \$1374.61; delinquencies, \$115.08; balance, \$1264.52.

June 6th, 1825, John Squires, lister of Green Township, was allowed \$6.00.

Thomas Patton, house appraiser, \$1.50.

John Peebles, as house appraiser, was allowed \$3.75.

William Kendall, for making a map of Scioto County, was allowed \$17.50; 11 maps for each township, \$33.00; plats of the towns of Portsmouth, Alexandria, Lucasville and Concord, each, \$2.00—\$8.00.

On June 7th, 1825, Morgan Township was established, and on July 4th, it first elected officers.

June 8th, 1825, Jacob Clingman, Treasurer, settled with the County Commissioners. The duplicate was \$2824.84½, and his per centum was, \$100.00. His bond was \$4,000.00.

At this session in 1825, horses were taxed at 30 cents, cattle above three years at 10 cents; and other property at one-half of 1 per cent of value.

On June 9th, 1825, David Gharky, as Auditor, was allowed \$64.86 for services from March to June session.

On June 9th, 1825, James W. Huston was employed to repair the Court House. The cupola and railings around it were repaired and painted white, the roof was painted Spanish brown. The door and frames were painted white, and the yellow lining were painted green. The bid was \$78.87½ and \$39.00 was advanced the contractor.

Ezra Osborn and Eben Corwine were sureties in the contract.

On August 1st, 1825, the tax duplicate was stated as follows:

State tax \$70.00, road tax \$63.27, total land tax, \$1420.31; county levy, \$1352.25.

A Samuel Delong was allowed for attending Court. He was employed about the Court House most of the time till about 1834 when it is said he died. At any rate, he disappeared from the public records about that time.

Peter Weaver was allowed \$6.00 for attending the Supreme Court for six days. No one could wait on the Court like old Peter, and he had the job as long as he could attend to it, but the Commissioners had an extra helper in August, 1825, in Samuel G. Jones, who also attended the Court at that time.

October 15th, 1825, William Kendall finished assessing the County. He was engaged 57 days at \$2.00 per day. His bill was \$114.00 for himself and \$2.00 paid a hand to assist him in comparing lists. 3 quires of paper at 75 cents and team 75 cents were used.

At the same time, David Gharky, Auditor, was allowed \$84.10 for services from June to October, and \$1.50 for paper and sundries.

James McBride, for killing a wolf, was allowed \$2.00.

It seems that at this time Robin Hood was a guest of the Scioto County Jail, and had been from October 3rd to the 20th, for which Samuel G. Jones, who was jailer, was allowed \$4.50 and \$1.00 witness fee in the case of the State against Robert Hood.

On October 24th, 1825, Samuel G. Jones was allowed \$1.87½ for keeping five criminals on bread and water for three days.

At the same session William Lodwick & Co. were allowed \$4.50 for a room of writing paper furnished John Turner, Clerk, and \$1.75 for 6 yards of linen at the jail.

On December 6th, 1825, James Lodwick took his seat as Commissioner. His associates were Daniel McKinney and Charles Crull.

Samuel M. Tracy was appointed Attorney for the Commissioners until further order. The further order never came until January 1850, and in all this period not one official act was performed by a County officer unless Samuel M. Tracy had advised it, and said it was legal. The County officers and the general public had the most complete confidence in the legal ability of Mr. Tracy. When he advised anything it was done, and if advised against anything that thing was dropped. Many of the wags of that day said a County officer would not turn around unless he had Samuel Tracy's permission before hand. There was more truth than romance in this remark.

On December 6th, 1825, there is a solemn entry in the journal that Simon Delong was appointed to take care of the Court House, to keep it clean, to attend the Commissioners at their regular and extra sessions, to furnish them with water, and to keep the doors and windows closed when Court was not in session. The appointment was for one year at \$4.40 per quarter.

The generation of low priced janitors died with Delong. None of them have come down to this time.

Peter Noel furnished 9 chairs to the Commissioners for the court for \$9.00.

Samuel G. Jones was jailer at this time. He had a gift for doing anything required, and was employed to put a lock on the dungeon door of the jail. William Lodwick was paid \$6.75 for the lock.

On January 4th, 1826, Jeremiah Rice, for killing three grown wolves in 1816, was allowed \$3.00.

Evidently the wolf killing industry needed stimulation, when the Commissioners had to hunt up a bill eleven years old, and pay it.

March 7th, 1826, David Gharky, as Auditor, was allowed from December 4th, 1825, to March 4th, 1826, \$21.92 for his regular services, and \$12.00 for extra services.

On May 22nd, 1826, Humphry. Wheaton was allowed, for killing seven wolves, \$7.00.

On June 1st, 1826, George Washington Clingman, Collector, made settlement.

The whole duplicate was \$1352.25; delinquent, \$128.24; his compensation, \$73.74.

On June 5th, 1826, the Commissioners, Auditor and Assessor met as a Board of Equalization and concluded the business in one day. This is to be read by the present County Board as a suggestion.

The part of Lawrence County attached to Scioto was placed in Bloom Township.

On June 7th, 1826, Clay Township was set off from Wayne.

The Auditor reported the expenditures for one year \$1878.92.

The Treasurer reported the duplicate collected \$1792.92. His commission \$69.35.

Jacob Clingman was appointed County Treasurer and his bond fixed at \$6000.00.

On June 8th, 1826, the Auditor, was ordered to contract for three tables, two for the Court and one for the Commissioners and to sell the old bar table.

John R. Turner was ordered to move the postoffice out of the Court House. Charles Crull, one of the Commissioners, dissented from this order.

On June 24th, 1826, John Cockerill, for killing three wolves, was allowed \$3.00.

On the same day Gen. William S. Murphy, of Chillicothe, for defending Andrew Compton, was allowed by the Court \$10.00. This was the first allowance for defending an indigent criminal made in Scioto County.

On June 27th, 1826, Thomas Harris, a colored man, for attending the Court 5 days, was allowed \$2.50. Samuel Kellerson, for killing a wolf, was allowed \$2.00.

On July 24th, 1826, Samuel G. Jones, for making 2 tables for the Court was allowed \$6.75, and he credited the bill \$1.00 for old bar table.

On August 6th, 1826, William Carey, collector, reported, state tax,, \$1336.87.8; county tax, \$2673.73.6; school tax, \$333.98; total, \$4344.61.5.

On October 11th, 1826, Moses Gregory was appointed Collector in place of William Carey, deceased. At this point Moses Gregory began that long period of office holding which only ended with his life. He gave bond with James Lodwick, John McDonald and Murtaugh Kehoe sureties. This was Col. John M. McDonald, author of McDonald's sketches, published in 1838, who at that time was a resident of Portsmouth.

On October 26th, 1826, Maria Lewis of Bloom Township, adjudged insane, was placed in the care of Isaac Hull to keep her for \$50.00 per year, payable quarterly.

In October 1826, Peter Weaver was himself again. He was at the old job of "Waiting on de Co't", and received his stipend. Samuel G. Jones and Joseph B. Andrews were Court constables at the same time.

On November 15th, 1826, N. R. Clough, for defending state versus David Vaughn in 1824, was allowed \$8.00. He waited a long time for his pay.

On Dec. 5th, 1826, David Gharky, for services as Auditor, June to December, was allowed \$199.42¾.

On January 12th, 1827, Moses Gregory settled as Collector.

He accounted for \$4344.61, and his fees were \$177.12. At that time the Kentucky idea prevailed and the Sheriff was Collector of Taxes.

March 7th, 1827, the Commissioners ordered a petition to be circulated to raise funds to build a bridge at the mouth of the Little Scioto. Evidently they felt the county would not undertake it.

Col. John McDonald was appointed Assessor for 1827. He gave bond in \$2000, with Samuel Gunn and Murtaugh Kehoe as sureties.

The Auditors bond at that time was \$2000. From December 1826 to March 1827, David Gharky, Auditor, was allowed \$40.60½ for his services.

On April 20th, 1827, the Commissioners were at the mouth of the Little Scioto to take subscriptions for the bridge. Col. John McDonald was there on the part of the County to receive them.

On May 29th, 1827, Abraham McDowell, for killing nine wolves, was allowed \$9.00. He killed a whole litter.

William Carey, the Sheriff of the County, died in office, October 4th, 1826, and Uriah Barber, Coroner, acted as Sheriff from October 16th to November 15th, 1826.

On May 29th, 1827, Zachariah Kennedy, for killing eight wolves, was allowed \$8.00. He found a litter.

June 30th, 1827, David Gharney, Auditor, allowed from March 3rd to June 3rd, 1827, \$32.16½.

On June 30th, 1827, the Auditor reported the amount of expenditures for the preceding year \$1706.57½.

On the same day Joseph Woodring was relieved from payment of any taxes. The Treasurer settled from June 26th and reported receipts, \$2861.18; compensation, \$114.44.

Here is an item for the publishers of the newspapers of the present time to read and then fall on their faces and thank God they did not live then.

On July 2nd, 1827, Julius A. Bingham, publisher of the Western Times, was allowed \$6.00 for publishing the receipts and disbursements of the county.

On June 30th, 1827, Jacob Clingman, County Treasurer, reported state tax \$286.39; county school tax \$2887.81; total \$3704.40; delinquencies \$20.14½.

On August 15th, 1827, Samuel C. Jones made a writing desk for the Commissioners' office, and was allowed \$8.00 for it.

Here is another item to make the editors of the county printing be thankful they did not live then.

Julius A. Bingham was allowed, for publishing the delinquent lands in the Western Times, 37 squares, \$55.80.

On December 4th, 1827, Moses Gregory, Sheriff, was allowed his yearly salary, \$30.54.

On December 5th, 1827, James Linn purchased two brass candlesticks for the Court, and one pair of snuffers for \$21.81.

On December 17th, 1827, Jacob Clingman reported: state tax, \$1891.94; county tax, \$2177.25; school tax, \$377.05; total, \$4406.25.

On March 3rd, 1828, the Commissioners ordered a necessary built on the all lot for the convenience of the public, six feet square, 7 feet high, one sea board with three seats, weather boarded and covered with joint shingles with one door being and fastened. On the same day, the one pair of andirons ordered were paid for, \$1.25 to William Lodwick, and the two pair to James Lodwick at \$3.00.

On March 11th, 1828, Moses Gregory was paid for wood at the Court House, \$1.62½.

On March 27th, 1828, the commissioners met at the jail to consider the situation of Allen Moore, adjudged as an insane person. The Board investigated his state of mind and were unanimous that a physician would be of no service, and that from the letter of the law he did not come under their notice. They charged up \$2.00 each and went about their business.

On April 29th, 1828, Isaac White, for killing a full grown wolf was allowed \$2.00.

On May 11th, 1829, Humphrey Wheaton was allowed \$9.00 for nine wolf scalps.

On June 2nd, 1828, the Commissioners ordered that when the public well was repaired, a good and sufficient pump be placed in it, the pump stock well banded, and the spout banded and strapped with iron, the County would pay \$10.00 towards the repairs.

On June 4th, 1828, John Cockerill was paid \$2.00 for killing two young wolves.

On June 19th, 1829, Moses Gregory, Sheriff, was allowed \$30.00 to cover cost in cases where the state failed. This allowance had been customary for several years.

On July 11th, 1828, James Waddle for the necessary, was allowed \$10.00.

On August 2nd, 1828, the duplicate was turned over to Havillah Gunn, Treasurer. It was \$4701.45.

On September 13, 1828, Simon De Long, for fetching water and making fires at the Court House for six days, was allowed \$3.00. William Lucas, John H. Thompson and Hugh Cook were Court Constables at the September term of Court.



JOSEPH WINOUX DEVACHT.
 Father of Joseph W. Devacht, Sr.
 [PAGE 1262.]



MRS. C. R. MENAGER.
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JOSEPH W. DEVACHT, SR.
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MRS. JOSEPH W. DEVACHT, SR.
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January 10th, 1829, in the duplicates of \$4701.45 turned over to him, Havillah Gunn collected \$4087.33.

On March 2nd 1829, David Gharky, qualified as Auditor for two years. His bond was \$2000, with James Lodwick and Col. John McDonald as sureties.

On May 9th, 1829, Samuel Wall was allowed \$9.00 for nine wolf scalps.

On May 16th, 1829, Humphrey Wheaton was allowed for four scalps.

On June 2nd, 1829, Havillah Gunn, Treasurer, settled and accounted for \$3782.03.

On June 4th, 1829, Charles O. Tracy was appointed agent of the Commissioners to obtain grounds for the Public Building. This was the first move towards the new Court House which did not materialize till 1837, eight years later.

July 2nd, 1829, Julius A. Bingham was allowed \$14.00 for publishing the receipts and expenditures of the Court.

On July 31st, 1829, Havillah Gunn, Treasurer, settled. The duplicate was \$5449.61.

On June 16th, 1830, the Common Council of Portsmouth was granted a room in the Court House on condition they did not disturb the Court.

On February 7th, 1830, the Public well was fixed, and Bliss & Cutter paid \$10.00.

On March 6th, 1830, David Gharky resigned as Auditor and Charles O. Tracy was appointed in his place.

On March 18th, 1830, Thomas Moore, for attending the Court at March term, with fire and water, was allowed \$3.00.

Simon DeLong, Court Constable for six days, was allowed \$4.50.

On June 8th, 1830, the Lawyers and Doctors were assessed for the first time, though the law passed in 1828. There were only five lawyers assessed, N. K. Clough, Samuel M. Tracy, Charles Tracy, Edward Hamilton, and William V. Peck. Clough and Samuel Tracy were assessed at \$500.00 each and the tax on each was \$4.00. The others were assessed at \$300.00 each and paid \$2.40 each tax. This tax was a good one, as a Registry tax, although it realized only \$15.20 that year. It continued each year until 1851 when the last assessment was made. The tax was never complained of. If too high it was worth the tax as an advertisement. If too low, the lawyer got off easily.

The same was true of the Doctors. There were six taxed in the County in 1830. Three of them were in Portsmouth, N. W. Andrews, G. S. B. Hempstead and Allen Farquhar. Their incomes ranged from \$300 to \$600. The tax on them was \$21.33.

On August 16th, 1830, Julius A. Bingham, for publishing the delinquent list, was allowed \$18.00.

From July 21st to December 6th, 1830, Charles Cruik served as Commissioner to fill a vacancy caused by the removal of Samuel B. Burt.

On December 6th, 1830, Edward Cranston took his place. He was a man of the strongest will of any one who ever held the office. He ruled the Board and all in contact with him and did it well.

On December 25th, 1830, the Commissioners held a session. This fact ought to be explained, and the only explanation is that on that day they employed Simon De Long to keep Mahala Murphy, an insane person, at \$5.00 per week, (an enormous sum then) until the Auditor could find some one to do it cheaper. However, she did not trouble the public long, for on December 30th, following, old Peter Weaver was paid \$1.00 by the County for digging her grave.

On January 4th, 1831, Peter Noel, the Second, and Nathan Hall were each paid \$2.00 for killing a grown wolf.

On March 7th, 1831, Moses Gregory became Auditor and held the office for 10 years. He exercised more influence in County affairs than any Auditor before or since, and demonstrated the fact that that office is the most important in the County.

Charles O. Tracy in retiring from the office was allowed \$44.84 for his services, and an extra compensation of \$2.00 per day for 17 days, \$34.00, because the statute did not fix a fair compensation.

On March 9th, 1831, a bridge was ordered built over the Little Scioto at its mouth and Seymore Pixley directed to circulate a petition therefor.

The bridging of this stream at this point caused the Board more trouble, required more attention than any public business the Commissioners ever had on hand.

COURT HOUSES.**The First Court House**

was built in 1816 in Portsmouth by John Young. The Commissioners' Journal of June 4, 1815 shows he was allowed \$300.00 for work done in the inside of the Court House. On January 31, 1817, he was allowed \$300.00 on building and \$400 on painter's work. General Kendall was allowed \$25.95 he had loaned toward the erection of the Court House. On June 3, 1817 the new Court House was received from John Young. This is all we find in the Commissioners' record as to its cost. It had a foundation of stone and its walls were brick. It was forty feet square. The foundation came two feet above the ground. It was two stories high and had a tin roof. It had a cupola 12 feet high with a figure of the Angel Gabriel cut in wood on the spire. The entrance was on the south side only. It had four windows below in front and five above. On the east and west, it had four windows below and four above on each side. It had two fire places on the north on each side of the judge's desk. This was three feet above the floor. The Clerk's desks were in front of the Judges', 18 inches above the floor. It had a prisoner's box 3 feet above the floor. It had two seats, one for the guard and one for the prisoner. The bar was eighteen feet square. On the east and west were three tiers of seats. The first was fifteen inches above the floor and each tier was 15 inches above the other. The fronts of the seats had panel work. There were rough seats between the door and bar enclosure. The prisoner's box was at the south side of the bar. The stairway was in the southwest corner. The lower room was nine feet high and the upper ten feet. The floor of the court room was paved with brick eight inches square. On the second floor, the Clerk's office was in the northwest corner and the Sheriff's office was south of it. The east part had petit and grand jury rooms. This building stood until 1837, when it was torn down. Before its erection, the courts were held in Gharky's cabinet shop near the Point. Afterwards in the Hamilton Hotel, on the site where B. Augustine now resides, and then in the McDowell building, corner of Market and Front Streets. It is said this first Court House cost, all told, \$3,205. The bids for it were received as early as June 7, 1814, but it was not built until 1816. In 1823 John R. Turner had charge of the Court House. Sunday or day schools were forbidden to be held in it. Religious societies were allowed to use it by leaving it as clean as they found it. This Court House was sold October 15, 1836 for \$325.00 on 90 days time, the buyer to furnish free a place to hold court, November, 1836, and the first Court in 1837. In 1821 the corporation election was held in the Court House, as we presume it was before and after. On December 3, 1827, an inventory of furniture in the first Court House was taken and placed in charge of Simon Delong. Here are the items: 1 writing desk, 2 square tables, 1 set windsor chairs, 1 set split bottom chairs, 5 split bottomed chairs painted red, 4 brass candle sticks, 1 pair

snuffers, 1 tin bucket, 1 glass tumbler. DeLong was ordered to procure two sets of small and irons and one large and take charge of them for the use of the Court House and no where else.

The Commissioners heated this Court House with wood till December 6, 1831, when they changed to coal but spelled it "cole." They bought fifty cents worth of Ruluff Whitney. Simon DeLong took care of it in 1831 for \$16 per year payable quarterly.

The Second Court House.

In 1829, a move was made for a new Court House. Charles O. Tracy was appointed by the Commissioners to receive propositions for a location. He published an invitation for offers in the *Western Times*.

On June 26, 1833, Henry Brush a lawyer of Chillicothe, Ohio, donated to the County, in lot 380 on which the Court House was afterward built.

On January 21, 1835, the Commissioners resolved to apply to the Legislature to borrow money to build a new Court House.

On June 10, 1835, C. A. M. Damarin was authorized to borrow \$10,000 to complete the Court House.

On June 23, 1835, C. A. M. Damarin reported he had borrowed of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, \$10,000 at 7 per cent, to be repaid in 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 years, interest to be paid semi-annually. This was under the Act of March 7, 1835 to authorize the Commissioners to borrow money to build a Court House.

On September 10, 1835, plans of the Court House were adopted and bids ordered. The building was to be finished July 4, 1837.

On September 17, 1835 bids were opened and General William Kendall's bid of \$12,650 was the lowest. The highest was \$14,300.

On September 18, 1835, the Court House was ordered built on lot 380, 16 feet from the south line and 16 feet from the west line. S. M. Tracy drew the contract. William Kendall was ordered to dig a well in lot 369.

On October 16, 1835, General Kendall's bond as contractor was approved and the contract signed. The plans were the same as the Court House at Ravenna, Ohio. \$45.00 were paid for the plans and specifications.

On January 10, 1837, Gen. Kendall was allowed \$1,000 and on March 7, 1837, he was given \$1,000. On May 22, 1837, the County borrowed \$7,119 out of the Surplus Fund to build the Court House, at 6 per cent and \$3,000 was loaned General Kendall on his giving a note signed by J. and W. G. Whitney, Stephen Kendall, Wilson Gates and Samuel Dole.

On August 21, 1837, the County borrowed \$1,860.10 more of the Surplus Fund for the Court House and \$700 was paid General Kendall on the work.

On September 11, 1837 General Kendall notified the Commissioners that the Court House would be ready September 18. They ordered him to grade and macadamize about the Court House.

On October 14, 1837 the Court House was received of General Kendall, except the roof which was to be subject to tests of rains.

November 13, 1837, the Commissioners paid Joshua Barbee for chairs and settees for the Court House \$121. On same date the Commissioners sent a petition to the Court of Common Pleas to make regulations for the Bar in the use of the Court House.

On December 6, 1837, Moses Gregory was allowed \$150 for Superintending the Court House and Oliver Lindsey, Sheriff, ordered to take care of it at \$25.00 per year and allow no elections or public meetings in it.

March 6, 1838, Eben Dole was paid \$22.75 for paving the Court House yard.

June 6, 1838 James Grimes was allowed \$200 for furnishing stoves and grates to the Court House.

June 8, 1838, the spire, vane and ball was put on the Court House.

November 18, 1837 the new Court House was occupied. The Tribune said that it was the most complete and elegant in the broad west. It faced West on Court street 68 feet and south on 6th street 45 feet. It had on the south a pediment front supported by six Ionic columns of polished stone, the frieze and cornice being of the same material. The cupola was an octagon, pointed, in the same color with base pedestal. The first story had four rooms for the principal County officers, a large entrance hall and two flights of stairs, one of which was to the main entrance and front of the last room and the other to a private passage back of the Court room from which the Judges ascended to their seats by a few steps. The clerk's desk was one step above the bar floor and the Judges' seat was four steps.

The Grand Jury in their report expressed their satisfaction with the work. This same Court House is standing to-day.

On May 15, 1882, an addition was ordered. On June 14, 1882, the bid for the addition \$4,407.25 was accepted and August 14, 1882, \$4,000 was borrowed to pay for it. This addition is the whole part north of the present Treasurer's office above and below, and embraces the hall above and below and the Auditor's north office, the Probate Judges' office on the first floor and the Clerk's office and the jury rooms above.

In September 1894 the Court House was provided with steam heating. The steamhouse, pipes and radiators cost \$2,228 of which \$658 was for the boiler house and \$1,370 for the steam heating.

The First Jail of Scioto County.

The first jail was built in 1805. It stood on Market street on the West side between Front and Second streets, where the Elk restaurant now stands. It was 18 feet square. The floor and foun-

dation was of hewed logs. It was eight feet high and had a log ceiling. The door was made of puncheons three to four inches thick and 12 inches wide. The door was fastened by a padlock and chain. A man and his wife were confined there charged with stealing clothing from William Huston. They were tried, convicted and sentenced to whipping. The man received 39 lashes and the woman 18. Joshua Parrish, the Sheriff, did the whipping and it was on their bare backs. Owing to the loss of the County records up to June 8, 1812, the cost of the jail cannot be given.

The Second Jail.

was built of stone by Elijah Glover, Senior. It stood where Brunner's store now stands on the Northeast corner of Second and Market streets. In 1808, William Peterson confined in this jail, was found guilty of larceny and sentenced to 17 lashes. He was stripped to the waist, his arms recrossed around a beach tree in front of the Market streets. In 1808, William Peterson confined in this jail, was lashed at that place. The whippings brought the blood and welts were raised on his back $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch. The second jail had one dungeon and one upstairs room. Thomas Hatch kept the jail as it adjoined his residence.

The Third Jail.

was ordered built on June 7th, 1833. It was to stand on lot 369 and was built on the southeast corner of the present Court House lot, across the alley from J. B. Nichols present residence. The Commissioners tried to obtain the lot 385 on the northwest corner of Sixth and Court streets but failed. On December 12th, 1833, the Commissioners examined plans for the jail and offered to let the contract but there were no bidders. They had advertised for bids in the Portsmouth Courier. On December 27th, 1833, the jail was let to Isaac Noel, for \$3,500.00, to be completed December 7th, 1843. On March 5th, 1834, Isaac Noel gave bond as contractor for the new jail, with Hugh Cook and John Noel as sureties. September 1, 1834, the Commissioners had a row with David Gharky, Treasurer, as to money to be paid Isaac Noel on the new jail. He threatened to pay out the jail fund on County current orders. The Commissioners notified him that $1\frac{1}{2}$ mills of the funds he had was for the County jail, and that he must hold it. The Commissioners sold John Orm a note of \$141.00 on John Rouse and David Jones to raise funds to build the jail. On December 11th, 1834, the Commissioners borrowed \$300 from David Gharky, Treasurer, to pay Isaac Noel on the new jail. On December 9th, 1835, the Commissioners examined the jail and found it unclean and unwholesome and ordered it cleaned. On June 20th, 1836, the Commissioners met to settle with Isaac Noel for building the jail. On June 25th, 1836, William H. Peck, appointed by the Commissioners, examined Isaac Noel's accounts and

allowed him \$408.08½ for extra work. This jail was a stone structure fronting on Sixth Street, on the corner of Pine alley. It was never a satisfactory affair, but there was no reflection on Isaac Noel for it. He seemed to stand very high in public esteem, at the time he was building this structure and was a favorite with the County officers. This jail had to have an outside guard at times to keep outsiders from breaking in and letting the prisoners out. Levi Barker was one of the guards.

The Fourth Jail.

is the present one. On December 9th, 1858, the Legislature was petitioned for authority to build a new jail. The law desired was passed March 4th, 1859. \$20,000 was allowed but not more than \$10,000 was to be raised in one year. Ohio Laws Vol. 241, 266. On March 9th, 1859, the Commissioners ordered a vote on the erection of the new jail, at the April election. No record of the vote is found on the Commissioners' Journals, but it must have been favorable. On March 8th, 1860, the Commissioners bought lots 370 and 379 of a Mrs. Custer on which to build the jail. On April 20th, 1860, the old stone jail was ordered vacated so that the material could be used for the new. The prisoners were sent to the Pike County jail.

Sheriffs.

The Constitution of 1802, Article VI., Section 1, provided that there should be elected in each County one Sheriff and one Coroner at the election when representatives were elected; that they should be elected for two years and only be eligible four years out of six. No other County officers were named in the Constitution of 1802.

The Constitution of 1851 provided that County officers should be elected for terms not longer than three years and provided that the Sheriff should not hold office more than four years out of six. Hence the Legislature cannot tinker with this office or County Treasurer as it has with all others. The Legislature tried to extend the term of Sheriffs by the act of April 12, 1898, Ohio Laws, Vol. 93, page 352, but the Supreme Court, in *State ex rel. Heffner* 59 O. S. 308 held the Act void.

The office is of the greatest dignity and importance. Under the Constitution of 1802, the Sheriff was usually appointed Collector of Taxes and was often the Assessor of the County. He is the Chief Conservator of the Peace in the County.

The following is the list of persons who have occupied the office of Sheriff of the County:

1803-1807—William Parrish.
1807-1810—John Clark.
1810-1814—Elijah Clark.
1814-1817—Philip Moore.
1817-1821—Nathan Wheeler.
1821-1825—John Noel.



CAPT. ANDREW J. FINNEY,
CLERK OF COURTS.
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MILTON H. SHUMWAY,
COUNTY AUDITOR.
[PAGE 1132.]



GEORGE W. SHEPPARD,
COUNTY RECORDER.
[PAGE 1132.]



FRED C. KETTER,
COUNTY SHERIFF.
[PAGE 1026.]

1825-1826—William Carey. Died October 4, 1826. Succeeded by Uriah Barber, Coroner, who served from October 15, till November 15, 1826.

1826-1830—Moses Gregory.

1830-1834—Conrad Overturf.

1834-1836—Mark Bradburn.

1836-1839—Oliver Lindsey. Died in office. Succeeded by John H. Thornton, Coroner.

1840-1842—John H. Thornton.

1842-1844—John Cook.

1844-1846—Isaac H. Wheeler.

1846-1850—Charles Chandler.

1850-1854—Enos Gunn.

1854-1857—George W. Coffrin.

1857-1859—John Cook.

1859-1863—John L. Ward.

1863-1865—Leroy S. Brown or Brunn.

1865-1867—Van B. Hibbs.

1867-1871—John C. Malone.

1871-1875—John W. Lewis.

1875-1879—Fred Reiniger.

1879-1883—Thomas J. Pursell.

1883-1887—Andrew J. Finney.

1887-1891—Thomas T. Yeager.

1891-1895—Dustin W. Gustin.

1895-1899—James S. Rickey.

1899-1903—William G. Williamson.

County Auditors.

The duties of this office were first discharged by a Clerk of the Commissioners. The Commissioners' records of Scioto County prior to June 8, 1812, are missing but it appears that John R. Turner was the Commissioners' Clerk in 1812, and he so continued by appointment from year to year until 1820. The Legislature on the 18th of February, 1820, (Chase Vol. 2, 1102) provided for the appointment of a County Auditor to supervise the transfers of the County. The appointment was by the General Assembly by joint resolution and the appointee in each County was to have \$2.00 per day for making the tax lists and \$1.75 a day for recording. Under this act, General William Kendall was appointed Auditor of Scioto County and served until September 22, 1821, when he resigned. The act of February 2, 1821, provided for the election of Auditors annually, who took their office, March first each year. (Chase Vol. 2, 1188). Under this act Mr. David Gharky was elected. In February 1824, (Chase Vol. 2, 1176) the term was made for two years from March first. Under the former act and this act, Mr. David Gharky continued Auditor of Scioto County until March 1, 1830, when he resigned and Charles O. Tracy was appointed and served until the following March. In October 1830, Moses Gregory was elected Auditor and took the office March 7th, 1831. He was re-elected 1832, 1834, 1836 and 1838. On March 28, 1877, (O. S. Vol. 74, 381) the term was made three years instead of two, and the Auditor was to take his office on the second Monday after his election. On May 18, 1886, by an amendment to Section 1013 of the Revised Statutes, the Auditor was to take his office on the second Monday of September after his elec-

tion. On May 2, 1894, the Auditor was to take office on the third Monday in October, and stands so at the present time. The compensation of the office was first by allowance made by the Commissioners, then by fees and allowance both. In 1877, the law provided a salary for the office according to the population of the County. The roster of the Auditors of Scioto County from the beginning is as follows:

1820—General William Kendall.
 1821—David Gharky.
 1829—Charles O. Tracy.
 1831—Moses Gregory.
 1841—Elijah Glover.
 1847—Stephen Kendall.
 1849—George A. Waller.
 1855—George H. Gharky.
 1857—Jesse J. Appler.
 1859—George W. Flanders.
 1863—Andrew J. Enslow.
 1865—Philip W. Noel.
 1869—James Skelton.
 1873—Frank C. Gibbs.
 1877—William H. H. Cadot.
 1880—George L. Dodge.
 1893—Joseph T. Tracy.
 1899—Milton H. Shumway.

County Treasurers.

This office was created August 1, 1792, under the Northwest Territory. He was appointed by the Governor. A new Act was put in force December 19, 1799, but the re-appointment remained with the Governor. Each County Treasurer gave bond in \$3,000.

By Act of April 16, 1803, the County Treasurer was appointed by Associate Judges and received 3 per centum of moneys received and accounted for.

On January 24, 1827, Chase Vol. 3, p. 1542, the office was made elective under the Constitution of 1802, and there was no bar to a County Treasurer being re-appointed, or re-elected as often as he could obtain the office.

The following is a list of the persons who have held the office as far back as can be ascertained:

1814-1815—James Edison.
 1815-1818—General William Kendall.
 1818-1819—John Brown.
 1819-1823—Jacob Offnere.
 1823-1828—Jacob Clingman.
 1828-1830—Havillah Gunn.
 1830-1834—William Waller.
 1834-1836—David Gharky.
 1836-1839—Conrad Overturf. Resigned August 14, 1839.
 1839-1840—John Walker.
 1840-1850—William McColm. Died in office September 14, 1850.
 1850-1851—Charles P. Chandler.
 1851-1856—John Cook.
 1856-1860—Samuel P. Cummins.
 1860-1864—Philip W. Noel.
 1864-1868—John L. Ward.

1868-1872—Aaron Noel.
 1872-1873—Charles Slavens. Resigned October 20, 1873.
 1873-1876—John N. Royse.
 1876-1880—Benjamin R. Miles.
 1880-1884—Alfred Boyer.
 1884-1888—Charles Kinney.
 1888-1892—Mark B. Wells.
 1892-1896—William C. Draper.
 1896-1900—John B. Tracy.
 1900—Lucius Tatman.

County Recorders.

On June 18th, 1795, the Governors and Judges of the Northwest Territory enacted a law taking effect August 1st, 1795, and establishing a Recorder's office in each county. (Chase Vol. 1, 167). All deeds and conveyances were to be recorded. Mortgages were to be satisfied of record. A Recorder was to be appointed in each County, and give bond. The appointment was to be by the Governor.

April 16th, 1803, (Chase Vol. 1, 376), the Associate Judges were to appoint the Recorder for seven years. This law took effect October 1st, 1803.

(Chase Vol. 1, 664). This law was re-enacted February 8, 1810 and the Recorder was appointed by Associate Judges for seven years.

February 25th, 1831, (Chase Vol. 3, 1842), the office was made elective for three years. This law remained in force until 1864 when it was amended by fixing the first Monday in January when they should take their offices. This law on this subject was codified in 1880, and is found in Sections 1137 and 1162. In 1894 the law was changed so as to make his term begin the first Monday of September, after his election.

Recorders under the Territory were appointed by the Governor at his pleasure. In September 1797 John Belli was appointed Recorder of Adams County and served as such until October 1803. Scioto County was part of Adams County from July 10, 1797 until May 1803, or rather until August 9, 1803, when Scioto County was organized. The Recorders were appointed by the Common Pleas Court from 1803 until 1829 when the office became elective. Samuel G. Jones is said to have been Recorder of the County from its organization to June 26th, 1805.

Alexander Curran served from June 26th, 1805, until April 5th, 1811.

John R. Turner served from April 5th, 1811 until August 20th, 1833.

1803—Samuel G. Jones.
 1805—Alexander Curran.
 1811—John R. Turner.
 1838—John R. Turner.
 1841—Andrew Crichton.
 1853—Martin Crain.
 1856—B. R. Miles.

1862—J. T. Douglas.
 1865—Isaac F. Meade.
 1871—Lewis E. Currie.
 1874—Henry A. Towne.
 1877—William H. Williams.
 1883—Wesley Reddish.
 1886—B. F. Harwood.
 1892—Frank L. Sikes.
 1895—James J. Spencer.
 1901—George W. Sheppard.

Prosecuting Attorneys.

The first law on this subject was that of April 13th, 1803, which gave the appointment of these officers to the Supreme Court. The Act of February 21st, 1805 restored it to the Common Pleas. The Act of April 16th, 1803, fixing salaries, allowed the Court of Common Pleas to fix his salary. The law of January 23rd, 1833 made the office elective for two years. This continued until the Act of April 20th, 1881, Vol. 78, page 260, when the term was made three years. The incumbents of the office prior to 1833 are ascertained from the Court Journals.

From 1803 to 1814 a period of eleven years, the Prosecuting Attorneys were lawyers, non-residents of the County and residents of Ross County, which joined Scioto County on the north.

The first Prosecuting Attorneys were allowed about \$100 per year. The office at present pays about \$1600.

The following is a list of those who have occupied the office from 1803 to the present time.

1803-1804—Thomas Scott, appointed by the Court.
 1804-1805—John S. Wills.
 1805-1808—Jessup N. Couch.
 1808-1809—Samuel T. Crawford.
 1809-1814—Nathan K. Clough.
 1820-1850—Samuel M. Tracy.
 1850-1854—Edward W. Jordan.
 1854-1856—George Johnson.
 1856-1858—Elijah Glover.
 1858-1862—Martin Crain.
 1862-1864—George O. Newman.
 1864-1869—Andrew J. McFann.
 1864-1868—John J. Harper. Resigned November 10, 1868.
 1868-1869—Andrew J. McFann.
 1869-1869—Robert N. Spry.
 1869-1874—Henry E. Jones.
 1874-1876—Robert N. Spry.
 1876-1880—Homer W. Farnham.
 1880-1885—Noah J. Dever. Term made 3 years in 1881.
 1885-1891—Theo K. Funk.
 1891-1897—John C. Milner.
 1897-1903—Harry T. Bannon.

Probate Judges.

The Probate Court was created by the Constitution of Ohio of 1851, and it was one of the mistakes of the Constitution makers of 1851. Its jurisdiction previous to that time was exercised by the Court of Common Pleas. Aside from its Probate Jurisdiction, it is

a Court of odds and ends. It has all kinds of miscellaneous duties thrust upon it by the Legislature. The office is usually held by young lawyers.

The list of those who have occupied the office since February 9th, 1852, is as follows:

1852-1853—Benjamin Ramsey. Resigned November 2, 1853.
 1853-1854—Jesse J. Appler.
 1854-1858—John W. Collings.
 1858-1861—William S. Huston.
 1861-1870—Fernando C. Searl.
 1870-1873—Albert C. Thompson.
 1873-1879—Robert A. Calvert.
 1879-1885—Henry Clay Turley.
 1885-1891—James M. Dawson.
 1891-1897—George M. Osborn.
 1897— —Harry Ball.

Coroners.

This office was imported originally from England. It never had any proper place on this side of the Atlantic, but was simply a heritage from England. The Northwest Territorial law making power created the office under the Acts of December 21st, 1788, and July 16th, 1795, which provided for the office and defined its duties. Section 1, Art. VI, of the Constitution of 1802, created the office and made it elective for two years, and one was elected every two years from 1803 to 1851. No one ever took any interest in the office except Uriah Barber and he has been among the immortals since 1846. At the present time the office is given to a young Doctor, as he is regarded as a suitable one to hold post mortems.

We give a list of the Coroners of the County so far as we are able to obtain them, but we are utterly unable to guarantee its correctness prior to 1853.

1803— —James Munn.
 1810-1812—Uriah Barber.
 1812-1814—Uriah Barber.
 1814-1816—Uriah Barber.
 1816-1818—John Smith.
 1818-1820—Henry Summer.
 1820-1830—Uriah Barber.
 1837-1838—Uriah Barber.
 1838-1840—John H. Thornton.
 1840-1849—
 1849-1851—John Squires.
 1851-1854—C. F. Reiniger.
 1853-1854—Nelson Vigus (resigned February 4th, 1854.)
 1854-1856—Lucius Reed.
 1856-1859—Joseph Glidden.
 1859-1861—David Scott.
 1861-1863—Levi C. Barker.
 1863-1866—Thomas S. Currie.
 1866-1868—F. J. Griffith.
 1868-1869—Thomas S. Currie, (died in office.)
 1869-1870—Lewis E. Currie appointed to succeed his father, T. S. Currie.
 1870-1874—George S. Pursell.
 1874-1876—Charles S. Row.

- 1876-1878—George S. Pursell.
- 1878-1880—Henry Ribble.
- 1880-1882—William Rashig, M. D.
- 1884—Frank L. Stillman (resigned June 6th, 1884), M. D.
- 1884-1893—Charles C. Fulton, M. D.
- 1893-1899—Theodore F. Davidson, M. D.
- 1899—F. M. Edwards, M. D.

County Surveyors.

John Russell was appointed in 1803. Mathew Curran was the next Surveyor. He was followed by Robert Lucas. The list is as follows:

- 1816—William Kendall.
- 1818—Jeremiah Abbot.
- 1819—John Kendall.
- 1823—Samuel Dole.
- 1835—Abner B. Clingman.
- 1838—Theophilus R. Wood.
- 1839—Joseph Riggs.
- 1841—William Kendall.
- 1842—Joseph Riggs.
- 1846—William Brown.
- 1848—Moses Gregory.
- 1850—William McColm.
- 1850—Dr. William T. Tyrrell.
- 1852—Moses Gregory.
- 1853—William Brown.
- 1858—John B. Gregory.
- 1860—Frank C. Gibbs.
- 1862—M. G. Nichols.
- 1865—W. H. Angle.
- 1866—Horace Crain.
- 1869—W. H. Angle.
- 1872—Robert A. Bryan.
- 1875—John B. Gregory.
- 1880—Charles A. Barton.
- 1883—R. B. Shumway.
- 1885—Joseph Smith.
- 1891—Lafayette Fout.
- 1897—Lafayette Jones.

County Commissioners.

There is no Commissioners' Journal to be found in the Court House prior to June 12th, 1812. No doubt one was kept and borrowed out and carried off. From the best that can now be obtained it will appear that in 1803, William Lawson was appointed Commissioner for one year, James Edison for two years, and Samuel Lucas for three years. In 1804 William Lawson was re-elected, also in 1807. James Edison was re-elected in 1805, and Samuel Lucas in 1806.

The roster is as follows:

- 1804—William Lawson.
- 1805—James Edison.
- 1896—Samuel Lucas.
- 1807—William Lawson.
- 1808—David Gharky.
- 1809—Jacob Noel.
- 1810—Thomas Waller.
- 1811—George W. Clingman.

1812—Jacob Noel and William Kendall sat as Commissioners in June 1812. William Kendall and George W. Clingman resigned, and in September, 1812, Thomas Waller and John Russell were in their places. On December 7, 1812, Isaac Bonser came in succeeding Thomas Waller. Bonser and Russell were elected in 1812 without designating terms. They cut lots and Russell drew the three years term.

1813—John Russell.

1814—Isaac Bonser.

1815—John Smith.

1816—Jacob Noel.

1817—John Smith for one year. Isaac Bonser re-elected.

1818—Samuel B. Burt.

1819—David Jones.

1820—Jacob Noel.

1821—Samuel B. Burt.

1822—William Carey.

1823—Charles Crull.

1824—Daniel McKinney. On December 26, 1824, Samuel M. Tracy was appointed by the Court for one year.

1825—James Lodwick was elected for three years. He was elected again in 1853 and in 1874 each time for a full term.

1826—Samuel B. Burt.

1827—Peter Noel.

1828—William Jackson. 1828 to 1834, 1837 to 1840.

1830—Charles Crull. Served until the October election.

1830—Edward Cranston. Elected for Burt's unexpired term.

1830—Charles Crull. Elected for 3 years.

1831—William Jackson.

1832—Edward Cranston. Served until 1838. 6 years.

1833—John B. Dodds.

1834—Ebenezer Corwine.

1835—Edward Cranston.

1836—Peter Noel, jr.

1837—William Jackson.

1838—William Salter.

1839—Peter Noel.

1840—William L. Boynton.

1841—John Barber.

1842—Peter Noel.

1843—William L. Boynton.

1844—Silas W. Cole.

1845—James Andres. Died in office, December 6, 1846 and John B. Dodds appointed in his place.

1846—Isaac Fullerton. Elected for 3 years.

1847—William Waller. Succeeded Dodds.

1848—William Lucas. Succeeded Waller.

1849—Isaac Fullerton. Second term.

1850—L. N. Robinson.

1851—William Lucas. Second term.

1852—William S. Folsom.

1852—James Lodwick. Second term. William Lucas died March 16, 1853, in office. David Noel of Morgan Township appointed to fill his place.

1854—Peter S. Lindsey.

1855—William Veach.

1856—Joseph Hudson.

1857—James Graham.

1858—William Veach. Second term.

1859—Andrew J. Enslow.

1861—Thomas Burt.

1862—James S. Connelly.

1863—John T. Jackson.

1864—Thomas Burt.

1865—John McDowell elected for three years. John Claudius Cadot elected to fill a vacancy for one year. John T. Jackson resigned March 7, 1865, A. P. Osborn was appointed in his place.

1866—Isaac H. Wheeler.

1867—Cornelius F. Bradford.

1868—Henry Rosenberg.

1869—Isaac Fullerton. Third term.

1870—John N. Royse.

1871—William Kinney.

1872—Orin B. Gould.

1873—Nicholas Shackert.

1874—James Lodwick. Third term.

1875—John Phillips.

1876—William Turner.

1877—James Skelton.

1878—William H. McCurdy.

1879—William Turner. Second term.

1880—Charles Winter.

1881—Charles A. Goddard.

1882—Laban W. Elliot.

1883—Charles Winter. Second term.

1884—Charles A. Goddard. Second term.

1885—J. Frank Rickey. C. Winter 1 month.

1886—John Kaps.

1887—Milton W. Brown. September 5, 1887, Henry Holman appointed to succeed Charles A. Goddard, resigned. He was elected to fill out Goddard's term December 5, 1887. He was appointed for one month to January 2, 1888.

1888—Milton W. Brown.

1889—J. Frank Rickey.

1890—John Kaps.

1891—Milton W. Brown. Second term.

1892—Joseph W. Smith.

1893—John M. Stockham.

1894—H. C. Feurt.

1895—Joseph W. Smith. Second term.

1896—John M. Stockham. January 6, 1896 to September 21st.

1897—H. C. Feurt. January 11, 1897 to September 20th.

1898—John Moeller.

1899—Green Neary.

1900—William A. McGeorge.

1901—John Moeller.

Clerks of the Courts.

The Clerks of the Courts under the Constitution of 1802, were appointed by the Courts for a term of seven years, but before his appointment, except *pro tempore*, the applicant was required to produce a certificate from a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court that he was well qualified to execute the duties of the office. If a vacancy occurred at any time, the appointment was made *pro tempore* until the proper certificate could be procured and filed.

Under the Constitution of 1851, the office was elective for three years, and the term began the second Monday in February triennially. On March 2nd, 1893, the term was made to begin the first Monday in August succeeding the election, Vol. 90, Ohio Laws. Frank L. Sikes filled the time from February to August, 1899.

1803—William Russell. Resigned August 17, 1804.

1804—Samuel G. Jones. Resigned June 26, 1805.

1805—Alexander Curran. Resigned April 6, 1810.

1810—Havillah Gunn. Pro tem. Resigned March 29, 1810.

1810- —John R. Turner appointed on March 10, 1810, and served by successive appointments until February 9, 1852.

1851- —John R. Turner was elected in October and served until February 9, 1855.

1855-1858—R. H. Shannon.

1858-1861—B. F. Cunningham.

1861-1873—S. B. Drouillard.

1873-1879—Amos B. Cole.

1879-1883—Robert Bell. Died in office December 2, 1883.

1883-1885—William F. Whitney.

1885-1889—John H. Simmons. Resigned July 9, 1889.

1889-1896—William F. Whitney.

1896-1899—Frank L. Sikes.

1899- —Andrew J. Finney.

Infirmary Directors.

The first Board of Poor House Directors was in 1846, composed of Joseph Riggs, Moses Gregory and Jacob P. Noel. Their terms of service were as follows:

1846-1852—Joseph Riggs.

1846- —Jacob P. Noel.

1846-1848—Moses Gregory.

1848-1854—John McDowell.

1854-1859—Thomas Hatch.

1855-1856—Nathan L. Jones.

1855-1856—Jefferson Kendall.

1857-? —William Oldfield.

1857-1859—John R. Powers.

1861-1862—John P. Wilhelm.

1861-1862—Henry Bertram.

1861-1869—James Richardson.

1861-1862—Cornelius C. Hyatt.

1863-1867—David P. Jones.

1864-1872—Shas W. Cole.

1865-1871—Valentine Burkel.

1870-1873—John McDowell.

1871-1877—William M. Vaughters.

1873-1874—Stephen Brodbeck.

1873-1875—Nathaniel F. Smith.

1875-1877—Fred A. Stearnes.

1875-1878—Cornelius F. Bradford.

1875-1876—Arch F. Haines.

1877-1878—Christian Helt.

1879-1880—Charles Windel.

1880-1881—Hiram A. Jordan.

1880-1884—James Graham.

1881-1887—Leonidas Pyles.

1882-1888—Fred Brodbeck.

1887-1889—Ross Courtney.

1888-1893—Charles Haecquard.

1889-1893—Sam J. Williams.

1890-1895—John P. Merrill.

1895- —William R. McDaniel.

1895-1900—Isaac Woodruff.

- —Hiram Adams.

- —John L. Dodds.

County Collectors.

By the Act of December 19th, 1799, (Chase Vol. 277) County Collectors were appointed by the County Commissioners. The Commissioners of each County were to appoint County Collectors yearly, and he might have deputies. He was to take an oath of office. He

was to settle annually with the Commissioners. This law was repealed February 19th, 1805. (Chase Vol. 1, 472) and the Lister of each Township was made Collector.

(Chase Vol. 2, 771). Act of February 11th, 1812. The Commissioners at their meeting on the first Monday in June each year were to appoint a Collector of County levies, or they could appoint one for each Township. They were to give such bond as the Commissioners would fix and were to collect the taxes before January 1st, following. They were to sell delinquent lands, etc.

(Chase Vol. 2, 1104). The Act of February 8th, 1820 provided the County Commissioners should appoint a County Collector annually. He was to collect duplicate personally, at first, and after to be at the County Seat. He was to have 6 per cent for collecting.

The office of County Collector was abolished January 24, 1827. The County Treasurer preformed his duties. Township Collectors were provided in each Township by Act of June 19th, 1795, appointed by the Commissioners and Assessors.

County Assessors.

Township Assessors were provided for in the Northwest Territory by Act of August 1st, 1792. They were first appointed by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas (Chase, Vol. 1, 119) for one year. A refusal to serve incurred a fine of \$20.00, but no one was compelled to serve more than one year in every three. October 19th, 1795 (Chase Vol. 1, 169), changed this and made Assessors elected annually on the third Tuesday of November. (Chase Vol. 2, 1477). The Court of Common Pleas of each County was to appoint an Assessor till March 1st, 1827. He could not appoint one or more deputies. March 12th, 1831 an Act for the election of County Assessors was passed, (Chase Vol. 2, 1800). They were to be elected biennially in each County, on the second Tuesday of October, for two years. They were to give bond in the sum of \$20,000.00, and to take an oath of office. Vacancies were to be filled by the County Commissioners. The Assessors could appoint one or more deputies. The Assessor was allowed \$1.50 for days sworn to. This Act superseded one passed January 16th, 1827, and one of February 10th, 1829 (Swan's Statutes 1841, page 1016). By the Act of March 20th, 1841, this office was abolished and the duties devolved on the Township Assessors provided for by that Act.

The list who held the office in Scioto County, is as follows:

1827—John McDonald.

1827—James Linn. Elected for 1828 and 1829.

1829—John Noel. In place of James Linn who had been absent fifteen months.

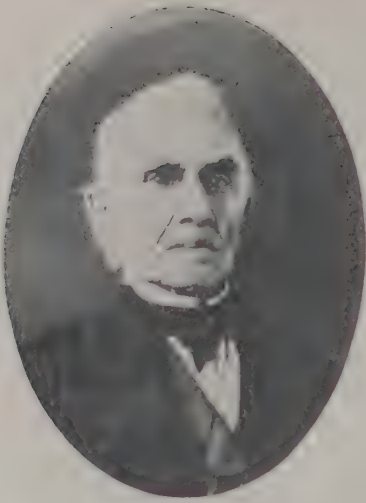
1832—Conrad Overturf.

1835—Wilson Gates.

1837—William Lucas.

1837—William Jackson. Appointed in place of William Lucas.

1841—Jonah Merrill.



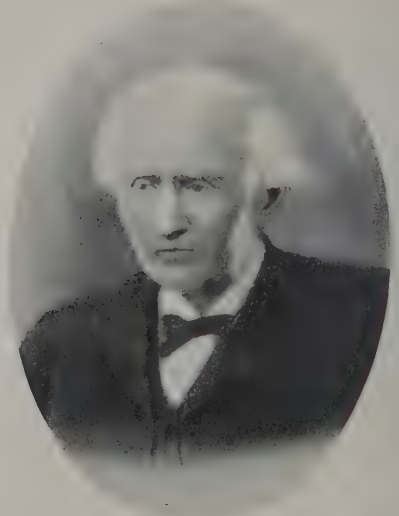
COL. ROBERT SAFFORD.
[Page 1271.]



GEN. LEWIS NEWSOM.
[Page 1270.]



MARIA LOUISE CADOT LE CLERCQ.
[Page 1268.]



JOSEPH DROUILLARD.
[Page 1262.]

CHAPTER III.

Common Pleas Circuits under the Constitution of 1802 Common Pleas Districts under the Constitution of 1851 Table of all the Common Pleas Judges under the Two Constitutions—Biographies of the Judges.

The first law of the State for Judicial Circuits is found in the 1st Volume of Chase, page 356, passed April 15th, 1803. The Circuits were as follows: 1st. Hamilton, Butler, Montgomery, Green, Warren and Clermont. 2nd. Adams, Scioto, Ross, Franklin, Fairfield and Gallia. 3rd. Washington, Belmont, Jefferson, Columbiana and Trumbull. The Judges appointed for these Circuits were: 1st, Calvin Pease; 2nd, Wylliss Silliman; 3rd, Francis Dunlary.

Wylliss Silliman resigned some time in 1804, and the Governor appointed Levin Belt of Chillicothe, in his place. Legislature would not, however, elect Levin Belt, and elected Robert F. Slaughter in his place. This was done February 7th, 1805. On January 9th, 1807, Robert F. Slaughter was removed, after a successful impeachment trial, an account of which will be found in his sketch herein, and Levin Belt was elected and commissioned February 7th, 1807. About the 20th of February, 1810, four circuits were created, but Scioto County remained in the Second Circuit.

January 10th, 1811, Chase 2, 757, there were four circuits created, and Scioto County was placed in the Second Circuit with Ross, Pickaway, Madison, Fayette, Highland, Clermont, Adams and Gallia; and it was made unlawful for a Court of Common Pleas to set more than twelve judicial days.

On February 27th, 1816, Chase 691, Volume 2, six circuits were made. The Second Circuit was Highland, Adams, Scioto, Gallia, Pike and Ross. This act was amended January 24th, 1817, Chase 1011, Vol. 2, and Lawrence was attached to the Second Circuit. The Act of January 26th, 1818, Chase 1033, Vol. 2, made seven circuits of Common Pleas. The second circuit was now composed of Highland, Adams, Pike, Scioto, Lawrence, Jackson and Ross.

February 8th, 1819, Chase, Vol. 2, 1063, nine circuits were made. The Second Circuit was composed of Hocking, Pickaway, Fayette, Highland, Adams and Ross. The Eighth Circuit was Pike, Jackson, Athens, Gallia, Meigs, Washington, Lawrence and Scioto.

The Law of February 2nd, 1821, Chase, Vol. 2, 1191, provided for nine circuits, and made the Eighth Circuit composed of Pike, Jackson, Athens, Morgan, Washington, Meigs, Gallia, Lawrence and Scioto. January 27th, 1823, Chase, Vol. 2, 1252, the Eighth Cir-

cuit was composed of Scioto, Pike, Jackson, Athens, Morgan, Washington, Meigs, Gallia and Lawrence.

By the Law of January 28th, 1825, Chase, Vol. 2, 1455, the Eighth Circuit remained unchanged as above. January 18th, 1826, Chase, Vol. 3, 1514, left the Eighth Circuit the same as above, as did the Law of January 30th, 1827, Chase Vol. 2, 1549, also the Law of February 9th, 1828, Chase, Vol. 3, 1595, and the law of January 13th, 1829, Chase, Vol. 2, 1616.

On February 9th, 1830, Chase, Vol. 3, 1643, the Eighth Circuit was left intact as before, and the same circuit was left February 9th, 1831, Chase, Vol. 3, 1982, and January 31st, 1833, Chase, Vol. 3, 1933.

By the Law of January 24th, 1834, Swan's Statutes, 1841, page 202, the Eighth Circuit was composed of Scioto, Lawrence, Gallia, Meigs, Athens, Morgan and Washington.

February 16th, 1839, Swan's Statutes, 1841, page 202, there were thirteen circuits made, but Scioto remained in the same circuit. In 1835, the number was reduced to twelve circuits. The Eighth circuit was composed of: Scioto, Lawrence, Gallia, Meigs, Athens, Morgan and Washington. These circuits remained the same from 1835 to 1848, when Jackson, Pike, Gallia, Scioto, and Lawrence were constituted the Seventeenth Circuit, the ten remaining as before. This arrangement remained until 1851, when the new constitution took effect. Under the new constitution, Jackson, Vinton, Pike, Scioto and Lawrence constituted the 2nd sub-division of the Seventh Judicial District. These sub-divisions remained the same so far as Scioto County was concerned until April 21st, 1896, when by an Act of that date, Vol. 92, page 214, Adams County was transferred to the 2nd sub-division of the Seventh District. The First Sub-Division of the Seventh District was Fairfield, Pickaway and Hocking. The Second has already been given, Gallia, Meigs, Athens and Washington constitute the Third Sub-division.

When the new constitution took effect, September 1st, 1851, there was one Judge selected for each Sub-division.

On May 9th, 1894, by an Act of that date, Vinton County was taken from the Second Sub-division of the Seventh Judicial District, and transferred to the Third Sub-division of the same, so that at present the Second Sub-division of the Seventh Judicial District is composed of Adams, Scioto, Lawrence, Pike and Jackson Counties, five counties with three judges. A table of the Common Pleas Judges of Scioto County, Ohio, from the foundation of the State to the present time is given below. Following it are sketches of the Judges, so far as they could be obtained, in the order in which they served, giving first the President Common Pleas Judges, then the Associate Judges of the County and then the Common Pleas Judges under the Constitution of 1851. The President Judges under the old Consti-

tution received a salary from the formation of the State until 1824 of \$750 per annum. From that date until 1852, their salary was \$1,000 per annum, paid quarterly. The Associate Judges were allowed \$2.00 per day for each day the Court sat, payable out of the County Treasury. May 1st, 1852, the Common Pleas Judges were allowed a salary of \$1,500, Swan's Statutes, 1854, page 827. By an Act of January 24th, 1867, Swan's Statutes, 605, the salaries of the Common Pleas Judges were increased to \$2500 per annum, and remained such until the present time, except when increased in the Separate Counties by special legislation. Judge Martin Crain in Scioto County first received the salary of \$2500 prior to which Judge Johnson and Judge Peck had been serving for \$1500.

Common Pleas Judges of Scioto County, 1803-52.

PRESIDENT JUDGES.

Wyllis Silliman, from April 15, 1803, to June 8, 1804.
 Levin Belt, from October, 1804, to February 7, 1805.
 Robert F. Slaughter, from February 7, 1805, to January 28, 1807.
 Levin Belt, from January 31, 1807, to February 10, 1810.
 John Thompson, from February 10, 1810, to August 5, 1819.
 Ezra Osborn, from August 5, 1819, to April, 1826.
 Thomas Irvin, from April, 1826, to February 19, 1840.
 John E. Hanna, from February 19, 1840, to February 22, 1847.
 William V. Peck, from February 22, 1847, to February 9, 1852.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

John Collins, from April 6, 1803, to 1824.
 Joseph Lucas, from April 6, 1803, to 1808.
 Thomas M. Sweeney, April 6, 1803, resigned, 1804.
 Samuel Reed, appointed 1804, elected February 7, 1805, to 1810.
 William Kendall, from February 7, 1809, to 1811.
 William Russell, from February 15, 1809, to 1811.
 Charles T. Mastin, from February 15, 1810, to 1817.
 Samuel Crull, from February 6, 1813, to 1827.
 Samuel Crull, from 1830, to 1837.
 Samuel Crull, from 1848 to 1851.
 Lawson Drury, from 1817 to 1824.
 David Mitchell, from 1824 to 1831.
 William Powers, declined the office, 1824.
 John Collins, from 1825 to 1832.
 William Oldfield, from January 27, 1827, to 1834.
 William Givens, from January, 1832 to 1839.
 Joseph Moore, from January, 1834, to 1841.
 Richard H. Tomlin, from January, 1837, to 1844.
 Abijah Batterson, from 1839 to 1846.
 William Salter, from 1844 to 1857.
 Edward Cranston, from 1846 to 1851.
 Jacob P. Noel, from 1850 to 1851.

CONSTITUTIONAL JUDGES.

William V. Peck, from February 9, 1852, to February 9, 1859.
 John P. Plyley, from February 9, 1859, to February 9, 1872.
 John J. Harper, from February 9, 1872, to February 9, 1882.
 A. C. Thompson, from February 9, 1882, to February 9, 1884.
 E. V. Dean, from September 8, 1884, to October 24, 1884.
 J. W. Bannon, from October 24, 1884, to February 9, 1887.
 Noah J. Dever, from February 9, 1887, to February 9, 1897.
 John C. Milner, from February 9, 1897, to February 9, 1907.

ADDITIONAL JUDGES.

On April 12th, 1858, a law was passed creating an additional Judge in the Second Sub-Division of the Seventh Common Pleas Judicial District, and the Judge provided for was elected in 1858 and took his seat on February 9th, 1859.

William W. Johnson, from February 9, 1859, to October 24, 1867.
 Martin Crain, from October 24, 1867, to February 9, 1869.
 Henry A. Towne, from February 9, 1869, to March 8, 1870—resigned.
 William W. Johnson, from May 8, 1870, to March 28, 1872.
 William K. Hastings, from March 28, 1872, to February 9, 1874.
 Porter Du Hadway, from February 9, 1874, to February 9, 1879.
 James Tripp, from February 9, 1879, to February 9, 1889.
 James M. Tripp, from February 9, 1889, to February 9, 1894.
 William D. James, from February 9, 1894, to February 9, 1899.
 William H. Middleton, from February 9, 1899, to February 9, 1904.

SECOND ADDITIONAL JUDGES.

By the act of April 21st, 1896, Volume 92, Ohio Laws, Adams county was taken from the First Sub-Division of the Fifth Common Pleas District and placed in the Second Sub-Division of the Seventh District. An additional Judge was provided for, and Judge Henry Collings was elected in November, 1896, and took his seat on February 9, 1897.

Henry Collings, from February 9, 1897, to February 9, 1897.

Wylliss Silliman

was the first presiding Common Pleas Judge to sit in Scioto County after the State was organized. He occupied the bench from April 15th, 1803, to June, 1804. He was born in Stratford, Connecticut, October 8th, 1777, and died in Zanesville, Ohio, November 13th, 1842. His wife was Dora Webster Cass, daughter of Major Cass, and sister of General William Lewis Cass. He was married to her July 14th, 1802. When a young man he removed to western Virginia, and in 1800 edited a paper there. He was a strong Federalist in the contest between Jefferson and Adams.

The struggle was too much for him, and he removed to Washington County, Ohio. He was a member of the first Legislature of Ohio from Washington County. In that body he was elected presiding judge of the second circuit, composed of Adams, Scioto, Ross, Franklin, Fairfield and Gallia. It was too humdrum a place for him, and he resigned in 1804 and located at Zanesville, and was the first lawyer there, and in the next year, Silliman, Cass, and Herrick were the only resident lawyers. In 1805, he was appointed register of the Zanesville land office, and held that until 1811. In 1811, he was on the commission to select the State Capitol.

In 1824, he was a candidate for United States Senator, and received 44 votes, to 58 for General W. H. Harrison, who was elected. In 1825 he was in the State Senate from Muskingum County and served one term. In 1826 he was again a candidate for United States Senator and received 45 votes, to 54 for Benjamin Ruggles, who was elected. He was a member of the House from Muskingum County in 1828 and 1829. From 1832 to 1834 he was solicitor of the Treasury, appointed by President Jackson.

He was a great natural orator, but his early education was defective. His legal attainments were not of a high order. He was a great reader and read everything which came in his way. He was of no use in a case until it came to be argued. He did not examine witnesses or prepare pleadings, but advocacy was his forte. He was indifferent to his personal appearance, and looked as though his clothes had been pitched on him. He was as sportive and playful as a boy. In all criminal cases, in breach of promise or seduction cases, he was uniformly retained, but it was in the great criminal cases where his power as an advocate was demonstrated. He was stout and well formed, above medium height. He had two sons who came to the bar, and he had a son-in-law, C. C. Gilbert, a lawyer in Zanesville. He was one of the distinguished figures of his time.

Levin Belt

was a practicing lawyer in Chillicothe, under the Territorial Government. He was born in England, but the date of his birth has not been preserved. He was admitted to practice law, and took oath of office at Washington, Adams County, March 2nd, 1802. He was the first prosecuting attorney of Ross County, and was allowed from \$15 to \$50 per term for his services. In June 1804, he was elected presiding judge of the second circuit, in place of Wyllis Silliman, resigned. He served until February, 1805, when Robert F. Slaughter was elected to succeed him. On January 9th, 1807, Robert F. Slaughter was removed by impeachment, and Levin Belt was elected and succeeded him February 7th, 1807. He served until February 10th, 1810, when he was succeeded by John Thompson. He was prosecuting attorney of Scioto County at December term 1812 and received \$25.00 for his services. It is said that he was a reasonably good and satisfactory judge of the common pleas, but that he failed as a practitioner at the bar. From the bench he descended to the mayoralty of Chillicothe, and in that office and in that of Justice of the Peace, he served many years. While he was a Justice of the Peace, there was a statute in force forbidding licensed attorneys to appear before Justices of the Peace. Soon after this, Mr. Richard Douglas, an attorney of Chillicothe, appeared before him to argue a motion to dismiss a case. Squire Belt said, "Dick, Dick, don't you know the law? You must not appear before me. Get behind me and make your speech." Douglas complied with his order, and got behind the Justice and made his speech.

Mr. Belt was tall, broad-shouldered, muscular, without surplus flesh, dark brown hair only sprinkled with gray, and somewhat ruddy of complexion. His presence as a justice of the peace in the exercise of his office was awe-inspiring. He removed from Chillicothe to Washington City in 1828, and died there in 1845. The first case submitted to him in Muskingum County in 1804 was Samuel Conner, plaintiff, against James Sprague, defendant in slander. Damages claimed \$500. Verdict for the plaintiff, \$300. His daughter Elizabeth was the second wife of Henry Buchanan, banker of Portsmouth, married to him March 22nd, 1837. She died March 16th, 1838, and is buried in Greenlawn Cemetery at Portsmouth, Ohio. She left a daughter, the wife of Mr. Lyman Perrin of Ridgeway Avenue, Avondale, Cincinnati. He had a son who was a clerk in the bank of Henry Buchanan at Portsmouth for several years, William Spriggs Belt. One daughter, Mrs. Levina Reynolds, survived him. His wife was a widow, a Mrs. Robinson, with two children. Her maiden name was Vinton, said to be a sister of Hon. Samuel F. Vinton.

Robert F. Slaughter.

Robert F. Slaughter was the third presiding judge of Scioto County. He was born in Culpepper County, Virginia, in 1770. Of

his childhood nothing is known, but at the age of seventeen, he came to Kentucky and volunteered as an Indian fighter. He went to Chillicothe as early as 1796, at the founding of the city, and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1799, and began practice there. He seemed to have traded and trafficked about considerable in lands, as everyone did at that time, but was a poor manager. In 1800 he purchased a farm about one and one-half miles south of Lancaster, and made his home there until his death. He was a merchant at first, but gave up that business and opened a law office in Chillicothe.

In 1802 he was a candidate from his county for the state constitutional convention, but was third in the race.

He was careless about his obligations, and in 1803 and 1804 he was sued for debts many times. He was elected presiding judge in 1805. He was elected to the State Senate 1803-1805 from Fairfield County, February 7th, in place of Wylliss Silliman, resigned. His circuit was very large, and his salary very small. He had the second circuit and had to ride horseback to his appointments. The salary was only \$750, and the creeks were without bridges. There were no ferries, and the swimming was risky. The judge would miss his courts, and the Legislature determined to make an object lesson of him. Legislatures are fond of displaying their power, and the one of 1807 was no exception to the rule. January 8th, 1807, charges were filed against him in impeachment, as follows:

1. He failed to attend the March term, 1805, in Adams County.
2. Failing to attend the same term in Scioto County.
3. Failing to attend the spring term, 1805, in Gallia County.
4. Failing to attend the July term, same year in Franklin
5. Failing to attend the fall term, 1805, in Scioto County.
6. Failing to attend the fall term, 1805, Athens County.
7. Failing to attend the spring term, 1806, in Highland County.
8. Failing to punctually attend the spring term, 1806, in Adams
9. Failing to attend the spring term, 1806, in Scioto County.
10. Failing to attend the spring term, 1806, in Gallia County.
11. Failing to attend summer term, 1806, in Adams County.
12. Failing to attend summer term, 1806, in Athens County.
13. Failing to attend summer term, in Gallia County.
14. Failing to punctually attend the fall term in Fairfield County in 1806.
15. Failing to attend the fall term, 1806, in Franklin County.

Abraham Shepherd, as Speaker of the House, signed the articles. On January 9th, 1807, Hough and McArthur were appointed a committee to prepare rules to govern the trial. Slaughter appeared in person and asked two or three days to prepare for the trial. He was granted to the following Monday to answer. In answer he alleged he was not charged with any misdemeanor and could not, by

law, be bound to answer. To the first three charges he pleaded ill health. He denied the fourth, and said he did punctually attend. To the fifth, he said that after attending court in Adams County, he went to Paris, Kentucky, to attend to some business, and expected to reach Scioto in time to attend court, but on returning to the Ohio River at Brook's Ferry, could not cross. That he went two miles below to be ferried, and, being impatient, rode into the corn field after the ferryman, and this unexpected delay, against his will, prevented him from attending the court until the second day, and there being little business to be done, court was adjourned. In answer to the sixth, he said he was well acquainted with the docket, and there was no civil case ready for trial, and not more than one or two being imprisoned in the County for misdemeanors, and the court would be obliged to pardon those rather than expose the weakness of the laws since their sentence could not be enforced. That he had applied for a tract of land, for which he had the deposit money, and was compelled by law to pay the fourth installment within forty days or forfeit his application, and was compelled to attend to it. To the seventh, he stated that he started from Lancaster, his home, but that his horse became foundered at Pickaway Plains, and his funds and his salary were not sufficient to buy another. He finally borrowed a horse to ride to Adams County. He answered the ninth charge that he had only borrowed the horse to ride to Adams County, and could not procure another to go to Scioto County. That he was afflicted with ill health in the spring, and had the pleurisy, and did not attend the spring term in Gallia for that reason. That the rivers were high, and he would be compelled to swim some creeks and ford others, and his health would not permit it. To the eleventh, he answered that while in Highland County, his horse broke out of the pasture, and he could not be found, and he was obliged to return to Chillicothe, supposing his horse had gone that way, but he did not, and he procured a horse of Joseph Kerr, to ride to Scioto County, on conditional purchase, but the horse was not able to carry him on to Gallia County, if it were to save him from ruin, and was compelled to trade horses, on which he made the balance of the circuit. He denied the twelfth charge. His answer to the thirteenth was that his farm was advertised to sell, and not having the money to save it, was obliged to raise it, which he did in time to save it. He denied the fourteenth charge. To the fifteenth, he answered that he attended the Franklin term two days, and then obtained the Associates' consent to be absent the remainder of the term. He was compelled to return to New Lancaster before going to Ross County in order to take money to complete the payment for his land before the court in Ross County would convene. He asked for a continuance to the first Monday in December next to secure Joseph Kerr, Doctor Spencer and George Shoemaker, witnesses. Four only voted in favor of this. Mr. Brush was

admitted as counsel for respondent. Henry Brush, Jessup N. Couch, Wm. Creighton, Joseph Foss, James Kilbourn, Wm. Irwin and Lewis Cass, witnesses for the prosecution. Respondent read the deposition of Samuel Wilson. Mr. Beecher was counsel to the State. The trial began January 26th, 1807, and lasted until the twenty-eighth. On the question of his being guilty of neglect of official duty, the yeas were: Claypool, Corre, Hempstead, Hough, Jewett, McFarland, McArthur, Sargeant, Smith, Wood and the Speaker, Thomas Kirker. Mr. Schofield alone voted he was not guilty. On January 29th, the respondent was called, but made no answer, though three times solemnly called. The speaker delivered the judgment of the court, that he had been found guilty of neglect of duty and should be removed from office. His removal did not seem to affect his health or spirits, or his standing among the people of Fairfield County, where he resided. He served four years as prosecuting attorney. He was elected to the Senate in 1810, from Fairfield, Knox, and Licking.

He was elected to the House from Fairfield County in 1817, 1819, and 1821. In 1828 he was elected to the Senate, and re-elected in 1830. While in the Legislature he voted for the School System and the Canal System.

He was eccentric and absent-minded, and the story is told of him that once when plowing, it became time for him to go to the Legislature. Leaving the plow in the middle of the field, mounting his horse, with one of his own shoes on and the other off, he rode away. He was of medium height, dressed plainly, and always wore his hair in a queue. He was a Democrat of the old school, a man of great strength of character, a bold speaker, and a natural orator, and in speaking was capable of making deep impressions on his audience. His public record was clear, notwithstanding the Legislature undertook to blacken it. He once said, "The best rule in politics is to wait until the other party declares itself, then take the opposite side."

He married a Miss Bond, who was devotedly attached to the Methodist church, but he was not a member of any church. Their children were William, Tercenia, Ann, Fields, and Frances, all deceased, and two surviving, Mrs. Mariah Dennison, of Los Angeles, California, and Thomas S. Slaughter, of Olanthe, Missouri. The judge survived until October 24th, 1846, when he died at the age of 76 years. He is interred in the country cemetery near his home.

In view of the record of the Ohio Legislature in the matter of impeachments under the first Constitution of the State, we do not consider it any reflection on Judge Slaughter that his impeachment was successful, and had he lived in our day, his answer to the impeachment articles would have been held good, and any Legislature presenting articles of impeachment against him, such as are given above, would be deemed in the wrong.

John Thompson

was the Presiding Common Pleas Judge of Scioto County, from April 9th, 1810, to March 29th, 1824. He was a resident of Chillicothe, Ross County, Ohio. He located there in 1806 from Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. He was elected Presiding Judge in 1810, re-elected in 1817, and served until 1824. His circuit was composed of Franklin, Madison, Fayette, Highland, Adams, Scioto, Gallia and Ross. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church and an elder in it. He was also a total abstainer from alcoholic drinks. He was an acute lawyer, but narrow-minded, firm to stubbornness, of considerable reading and of much readiness in the application of learning, much influenced by his likes and dislikes.

In 1812, he was impeached by the House and tried by the Senate. The following were the charges exhibited against him:

First: Because he allowed the attorneys but ten minutes to a side in a larceny case in Highland County, and when they objected, said that if they did not take it, he would allow them but five minutes to a side.

Second: Because he refused to allow an attorney to testify for his client in a case of usurpation in office, the attorney having offered to testify.

Third: Because he ordered certain court constables to knock down certain by-standers with their staves and gave no reason therefor.

Fourth: Because he allowed a bill of exceptions contrary to the facts.

Fifth: Because he declared in an assault and battery case that the attorneys had no right to argue the facts to a jury except with the permission of the Court, and then when overruled by his associates, impatiently told the jury to go on.

Sixth: Because in a larceny case when the jury came back into court and wanted to re-examine the witnesses he refused them and sent them back telling them the case was too trifling to take up the time of the Court.

Seventh: Because he ordered a jury to be sworn in a robbery case, after they had all stood up and said they had made up their minds, and they found the defendant guilty without leaving the box.

Eighth: Because he said publicly the people were their own worst enemies; that they were cursed brutes, and worse than brutes.

Ninth: Because at Hillsboro, he had refused to sign a bill of exceptions and had refused to let an appeal be docketed.

Tenth: Because at a trial at Gallipolis, he had unjustly and arbitrarily allowed an attorney but twenty-five minutes for an argument to the jury, and then when the limit of time was reached, ordered him to sit down saying the jury would do justice in the case.

Eleventh: Because at Gallipolis, he ordered the prosecuting attorney not to let any testimony go before the grand jury until he knew what it was.

Twelfth: Because he said to the grand jury at Circleville that our government was the most corrupt and perfidious in the world and the people were their own enemies. That they were devils in men's clothing.

The trial on these charges took nine days and witnesses were brought from each County where the transactions occurred. Henry Baldwin and Wylliss Silliman were attorneys for the State and Lewis Cass, John McLean and Samuel Herrick, for the defense. He was acquitted on all of the charges by a large majority and was re-elected by the Legislature in 1817. In 1821 and 1823, bilious fever prevailed at Chillicothe and many cases were fatal. Many thought the disease was yellow fever. Judge Thompson had a large family and became quite fearful of the disease attacking them. He took up the theory that ammonia destroyed the germs of this fever. Therefore, he seriously proposed moving his whole family to and living in a tavern stable, among the horses, during the sickly season. Vigorous protests from Mrs. Thompson resulted in a compromise, by which the family remained in the mansion, but were required to spend an hour each morning on the manure pile, to inhale the fumes which arose from it.

Soon after removing from the bench, Judge Thompson removed to Louisiana, where he purchased a plantation and some negroes. There he died in 1833, near Fort Adams, just over the line in Mississippi.

Thomas Irvin

was born in Ablemarle County, Virginia, in 1794. His father was William Irvin, a Presbyterian minister, and his mother's maiden name was Holt. She was from Kentucky, and Attorney-General Holt was her cousin. The family originally came from the town of Irvine, in Scotland. They were descendants of Irvine of Bonshaw, in the time of Robert Bruce, who conferred titles and lands on William De Irvine, an ancestor of our subject. Our subject's father was an extensive slave-holder. Judge Irvin's father regarded slavery one of the greatest temporal curses, and so wrote to his eldest son, W. W. Irvin, in 1805. He, however, treated his slaves with the greatest kindness. Our subject imbibed anti-slavery ideas as a boy, and they remained with him all his life.

He was a student of Washington College, at Lexington, Virginia. He afterwards read law and was admitted to the bar at Stanton, Va. After this he located at Lancaster, Ohio, where his brother, Hon. William W. Irvin, resided. On February 9th, 1826, he was appointed President Judge of the Eighth Circuit, and served two terms, or until February 19th, 1840.

In 1836 he removed to Pomeroy, Ohio, where he resided for twenty years. In December, 1837, he was married to Miss Mary Russell Pomeroy, daughter of Samuel Willis Pomeroy, for whom the town



HONORABLE THOMAS IRVIN,
PRESIDENT COMMON PLEAS JUDGE, 1826-1840.
BORN 1794—DIED 1881.

was named. In 1845 and 1846 he represented Athens and Meigs counties in the Legislature. Hon. Rodney M. Stimson, of Marietta, Ohio, who knew him well, said of him:

"He was tall, (six feet high) of straight figure; a most perfect gentleman; a good lawyer; a general reader; of great common sense; prudent and careful."

He was the best of the President Common Pleas Judges who ever sat in Portsmouth, except Peck. He at one time owned the Calvert farm in Scioto County, and was a Director of a Portsmouth Bank. Once, during his Judgeship, he resided almost a year in Portsmouth.

In Politics he was a Whig so long as the Whig party lasted, and after that was a Republican. In 1855 his health gave way and he determined on a rural life. He bought sixteen acres of land back of Newport, Ky., and moved there in 1856. He resided there until his death, January 7th, 1869. During his residence in Kentucky he recovered his health, and devoted himself to horticulture, of which he was passionately fond. He called his Kentucky home Mt. Vernon. He was reared a Presbyterian, but on May 20th, 1867, was confirmed in the Episcopal Church, at Christ Church, in Cincinnati, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop McIlvaine. His wife survived him seven years. They had an only child, Ellen, who married Jonathan Chapman of Boston, Mass. He died October 18th, 1881, and left his wife and an only son, Thomas Irvin Chapman. Mrs. Chapman resides at Tokyo, Japan.

Judge Irvin was always anti-slavery in his views and during the war was a staunch adherent to the cause of the Union. He was noted for his integrity. He was a great advocate of the temperance cause, and opposed to licensing the liquor traffic. He was of a generous nature, and a most agreeable companion.

John E. Hanna

was born December 5th, 1805, in Westmoreland County, in Pennsylvania. His father was a saddler, but afterwards became a farmer. The family removed to Ohio in 1815, and settled at Cadiz in Harrison County, where our subject attended school at the Academy. He commenced the study of law, in 1823, with Chauncey Dewey of Cadiz, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1825, at New Philadelphia. He began the practice of the law, in 1826, at McConnellsville, in Morgan County. In 1829, he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney and served till 1831, when the office became elective. He held it by election until 1838. He was postmaster at McConnellsville from 1831 to 1833. In 1834, he was elected a Brigadier General in the Ohio Militia, and served as such until 1840, when he resigned to go on the Common Pleas Bench.

He was elected President Common Pleas Judge on February 18th, 1840, for the Eighth Circuit, and served one full term of seven years.

He was always a Democrat but was in favor of the civil war. He was married June 7th, 1826, to Susannah Robertson and had six children. After her death, he remarried. He represented Morgan County in the Legislature in 1838, 1839, 1840. On September 10th, 1854, he was appointed by the Governor as a Common Pleas Judge to fill a vacancy. He held Court in Muskingum County three days and attended a term of the District Court. In the militia, he served on the staff of General Alexander McConnell. Governor Charles Foster appointed him a Trustee of Athens Insane Asylum. He had a woman physician appointed for the female wards, the first in the State. In 1886, he was appointed by President Cleveland as Postmaster at McConnellsville and held the office four years. His second wife, Sarah Swasey died August 30th, 1894. His first wife died April 15th, 1865.

He was honest, generous, religious, patriotic and a model citizen, but not remarkable as a Judge.

William Virgil Peck

was born in Cayuga, New York, April 16th, 1804. His parents were Virgil and Mary (Wallace) Peck and he was the youngest of their three children. Both of his parents were from Litchfield, Connecticut. They settled in Cayuga, New York, in 1804, and his father, a merchant, died there in September, 1804. A month after his death, his widow removed with the three children to Litchfield, Connecticut, where our subject was reared. In 1808, his mother married Doctor Abel Catlin of Litchfield, Connecticut. She resided there until 1856, when Doctor Catlin died. Then she removed to Portsmouth, Ohio, where she made her home with her son, till her death in 1860. Our subject obtained a common school education, then studied the classics at the Pierce Academy, and afterwards at the South Farms Academy in Litchfield. In 1816, he went to Watertown, New York, and was a clerk in a store for three years. In 1819, he returned to Connecticut and clerked at Winsted until 1824, when he entered Judge Gould's world famous Law School at Litchfield. He attended this school till 1826, when he graduated and went to Cincinnati, Ohio. He entered the office of Bellamy Storer as a clerk. He located in Portsmouth in 1827. His income as a lawyer was estimated by the Assessor as follows: 1830, \$300; 1832, \$200; 1833, \$300; 1834, \$400; 1836, \$600; 1842, \$1,000; 1844, \$1,250; 1847, \$1,600. His success was the best. On July 8th, 1830, he married Mary Ann Cook, daughter of Hugh Cook and had a large family, only two of whom are now living in Portsmouth. Mrs. Mary C. Damarin and Mrs. Lou Corson, wife of Ed. J. Corson. Our subject was very scholarly and his neighbors appreciated it. At public functions he was put forward to make addresses. August 30th, 1828, he published the law card in Ports-



JUDGE WILLIAM VIRGIL PECK.

mouth for the first time. On July 4th, 1831, the most famous celebration of the day in Portsmouth, he was one of the committee on toasts. In October, 1832, he delivered the address in the ceremonies of the opening of the Ohio Canal at Portsmouth. In December of the same year, he was advertising lots for sale. In 1831, when Moses Gregory, Auditor, thought he had a sure case against David Gharky, former Auditor, for overcharging in making out the Tax Duplicates from 1827 to 1829, he and the Commissioners employed Sam Tracy as the County Attorney and thought the case was won. Up to that time Sam Tracy had been thought to be invincible. The suit was for \$1,000, in trespass in the case. The shrewd old Dutchman employed Peck. The case was tried at the March term, 1832, and resulted in a verdict for \$278.47 for Plaintiff. Peck took the case to the Supreme Court on the Circuit and it was tried there at the April term, 1834, to a jury, and the verdict was for the defendant. Peck won the case on the charge to the jury, to the effect that Gharky had settled with the Commissioners and they could not go behind their settlement. The amount of overcharges was \$232.00. This suit made Peck's reputation. Any lawyer who could defeat Sam Tracy, before a jury in Scioto County was first-class. In 1839, 1841, 1842, 1845 and 1846, our subject was an Examiner and visitor of the Portsmouth Public Schools. In 1830, he was elected to a seat in the Council to fill a vacancy, but declined it. On the 14th of November, 1843, on the occasion of the visit of Ex-President John Quincy Adams to Portsmouth, Ohio, Mr. Peck delivered the welcoming address, on behalf of the town, in the Methodist Church on Second street, where now stands the Hibbs hardware store. On February 16th, 1849, he was on the Committee to meet President-elect Zachary Taylor on his way to Washington, to be inaugurated. On February 22nd, 1847, he took his seat as President Judge of the Common Pleas Court in the Circuit of which Scioto County was a part. He served under this appointment until February 9th, 1852, when he took his seat as the only Common Pleas Judge, under the new Constitution. He was no doubt glad to get rid of the three Associates in each County. Once they overruled him in Scioto County and he was very much disgusted. Under his appointment by the Legislature, he served at a salary of \$1,000, per annum, paid quarterly. He rode horseback to Gallipolis, Jackson and other points to hold his courts. In 1856, he was re-elected Common Pleas Judge without any opposing candidate. In 1858, he was elected Supreme Judge by the following vote: Peck, 182, 942 votes, Thomas W. Bartley, 160,610, majority 20,322. In his own County the vote stood; Peck, 1912; Bartley, 1470. He served one term and declined a reelection. When he returned to Portsmouth in February, 1864, he gave up the profession of law. In 1873, he sold his fine home to Thomas P. Brown and moved to a commodious residence near the river. There his wife died December 11th, 1877, and there he died

December 30th, 1877. He practiced law in Portsmouth, from 1828 until 1847, a period of nineteen years, but he was undoubtedly the best Common Pleas Judge who ever sat on the bench in Portsmouth. When he decided a case, in delivering his decision, he convinced the losing party that he was wrong, and the Court was right. His perceptions were clear and discriminating. When he construed a statute, it looked as though that was the only construction. It is said that while he was on the Common Pleas Bench, the Supreme Court sitting in his District, had no causes for consideration. His scholarship was high and he was well trained as a lawyer. As a lawyer, when he prepared a case, tried it on his own theory, and the facts came out as he anticipated, he was invincible, but if thrown out of his course, he was weak. If in Court, he found that his client had deceived him as to the facts, he was utterly broken up and disgusted. He was then without resources. When the facts were shown as he expected, he could not be beaten. But as a Judge, he was as happy in his decisions as Lord Mansfield. His opinions as a Judge commanded universal respect, and were generally acquiesced in. On the Supreme Bench, his decisions were regarded as the highest authority. The Judge had a great deal of humor about him and many anecdotes are current about him. In June, 1839, Edward Hamilton was Mayor and Azel Glover was Marshal. Hamilton had examined a party charged with an offense and fixed his bail. The culprit was red headed and Glover would not give him any time to obtain bail, but dragged him off to jail. Mr. Hamilton was highly incensed and filed charges of impeachment against Glover, who was notified that he would be tried by Council in a summary way. He employed Peck, who asked and obtained twenty-four hours respite. At the end of that time, Peck offered on behalf of his client to apologize and pay the costs, if the charges were dismissed. The offer was accepted. A party could not obtain a decree of divorce from Judge Peck, while a Common Pleas Judge unless he made a case beyond all doubts of any kind, reasonable or otherwise. In a cause where there was any question of the right to divorce, Judge Peck would take the papers and after several days would return them to the Clerk and announce that he believed the parties could live together and therefore a divorce would be refused. It is said that the Judge liked to cook his own dinners and especially his beef-steaks. When away from home, he would often ask the privilege to cook his own meals. A story is told that once he and Judge Welch were holding the Supreme Court in Clermont County, and that a countryman came in to see the Judges. He found Judge Peck in the kitchen, asking to cook his own dinner and Judge Welch in the parlor playing the fiddle. When asked what he thought of the Supreme Judges, he said he did not think much. He found one in the kitchen asking to cook his his own meals and the other he found playing a d—d old fiddle. After the Judges retirement, he was very fond

of reading yellow back literature and amused himself that way. After he came off the Supreme Bench, he would not go near the Court House and disliked to be called there. In politics, he was first a Whig. He cast his first presidential vote for John Quincy Adams in 1828. After the passing of the Whig party, he became a Republican. Of his co-temporaries at the bar, none of them ever spoke of him as a lawyer and a judge, except in terms of highest commendation. As a Common Pleas Judge, he was considered the superior of all who came before; and since his time there has not been his equal.

John Collins

was born at Morgantown, Va., October, 1754. His parents, John and Elizabeth Collins, lived and died there. He obtained such education as he could at Morgantown. He married twice, first to Elizabeth Doherty, daughter of Dr. Doherty, in Morgantown, W. Va. He was 42 years of age when he landed in Scioto County. He was at once a man of considerable prominence. In 1803, he was appointed one of the first three Associate Judges, and served by re-appointment until 1832. The first Court held in the County, August 9th and 10th, 1803, was held at his house in Alexandria.

He had a handsome daughter, whom everybody admired. Her name was Cynthia and she married Captain Moses Fuqua, of Virginia. She was born of his first wife as were his sons, Thomas and John. His daughter Polly, married William Roby; Nancy married William Young; and Amelia married Philip Moore. There was a son Enos. All these were of his first marriage.

The second wife was Jane Lampson. Her children were Elizabeth, married Nehemiah Beardsley; Joseph, William, David and Susan, married to William Nottingham. All of these are deceased, but David, who lives at Blue Creek, Ohio. John Collins was an old fashioned Democrat, without variableness or shadow of turning. There was nothing piebald about his politics. He always went to every election and voted his party ticket and he always took an active part in every political canvas. He lived to vote for Andrew Jackson in 1832 and died that same year. While a strict partisan in politics he had his friends in the other party. He took a great fancy to young Sam Tracy when he came to Portsmouth. Collins was the moving spirit in having him appointed Prosecuting Attorney by the Court and declared that, so long as he sat on the bench, Sam should have the office. He kept his word. Collins was a large fine looking man and of a positive and peremptory turn, but he soon learned that an Associate Judge had no duty but to concur with the Presiding Judge, and he followed that out. Once in the early part of his career on the bench, the presiding Judge was absent, and on that occasion Collins was the ruling spirit. A party was tried and convicted of hog stealing. Collins pronounced the judgment of the Court and the criminal was ordered to be bound hand and foot, placed

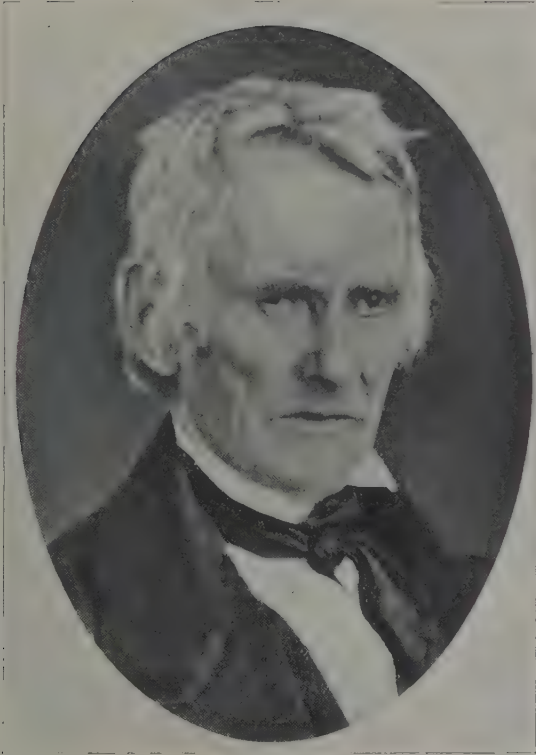
in a canoe and set adrift in the Ohio River. The sentence was carried out. Judge Collins was a strict Methodist for forty years and then left that Church and went to the New Lights, in which faith he died. He was buried in the Carey's Run cemetery and his grave is unmarked. His character and course of life was remarkably fitted to the time in which he lived.

Samuel Reed.

His father came to America from Ireland about the year 1763, and settled in New Jersey. He was married to Rebecca Minor about the year 1772. They had one only child named Samuel, our subject. Samuel, the father, died a short time after the birth of his son, and the widow married Robert Taylor. Taylor and his wife raised a large family. Our subject was born April 2nd, 1773. At the age of twenty-three he married Elizabeth Burr, of Baltimore, January 26th, 1797. They had one child, Anna. His wife, Elizabeth Burr-Reed, died soon after the birth of her child. Samuel Reed moved to Virginia, where he met and married Rebecca Lucas, on November 5th, 1799, at Shepherdstown. They came to Ohio in 1803, and settled first in Scioto County, but afterwards moved to Pike county. He was a carpenter by trade, but in Ohio never followed it. He was a farmer. He had ten children by his second wife—of these, five lived to maturity and married; one of the sons was William Reed, the father of Samuel Reed, the Banker, of Portsmouth, Ohio. Our subject stood very high in his neighborhood as a citizen and business man. He was in 1804 appointed Associate Judge of Scioto County, vice Thomas Sweeny, resigned. He was elected the same fall and served till 1810. He was Associate Judge of Pike County from January 28th, 1817, to August 27th, 1835, and again from June 28th, 1842, until February 28th, 1849. Rebecca Lucas-Reed died, and he married Mary Hicks, November 11th, 1821. He was seventy-eight years old when he married Susanna Jones, March 30th, 1851. Judge Reed was a very strong temperance man. It was the custom, when he went to Piketon to furnish whiskey to the men helping to harvest the grain. Judge Reed said he would not give whiskey to the men. His neighbors said he could get no men to work for him if he did not. He said he would let the grain rot in the field before he would give them whiskey. So all his neighbors who were temperance men came to his rescue and harvested his grain for him, and thus the custom of furnishing whiskey was broken up in that vicinity. He was a strong Presbyterian. He built the Presbyterian Church in Piketon. He died in 1852 and is buried in the old cemetery at Piketon.

Charles T. Mastin

was born in Virginia, in 1772. He came to Scioto County as early as 1806 and located the John Thomas farm, now in Valley Township. He was a Justice of the Peace in Wayne Township in 1809. He was



JUDGE SAMUEL REED.

made an Associate Judge, in 1810, and served seven years. He was a good citizen, and was respected by his neighbors. In 1813, he was a Trustee of Wayne Township. He died on the 30th of November, 1842, leaving a large family, all of whom have left Scioto County and none of whom could be communicated with in regard to him. Mr. Mastin was an extensive dealer in real estate and towns lots, as the early records disclose.

Samuel Crull

was born July 23rd, 1781, near Morgantown, Virginia. His father, David Crull, came from Heidelberg, Germany, at the age of ten years, in 1763. He married Nancy Bennett in Virginia, about 1787. The whole Crull family came to Ohio in 1805. They came on a raft and landed at the mouth of the Little Scioto. The children of David Crull were: William, Samuel, our subject, Jemima, David, Charles, Henry, Susan and John. All came to Scioto County with their father David. Afterwards Charles, Jemima, Henry and Susan married and went West. The others remained in Scioto County. The original form of the name in Germany was Kroll. Our subject was married October 14th, 1802, to Jane Howell in Virginia. When they came to Ohio, they had but one child, William, afterwards Doctor William Crull. Eight children were born to them, but four sons and three daughters reached maturity. Their names were John, Julia, Samuel, Harriet, David, Martha and Jane. David was the father of Mrs. Emma J. Slattery. Charles Crull, brother of our subject, had visited Scioto County and spied out the land before the others came. Our subject purchased a large quantity of land in the vicinity of Harrisonville. He helped to locate the village and gave a lot and \$50 for the Methodist Church there. When Judge Crull located near Harisonville, his nearest neighbor was his brother Charles at Harrisonville and his next nearest Isaac Bonser, at Dixon's Mills. He enlisted in the war of 1812 and got as far as Sandusky, when peace was declared. Judge Crull was a devoted and enthusiastic Methodist. He always entertained the visiting ministers and could not do too much for the church. In politics, he was a Whig. He was an active, industrious man. He built a saw mill on Long Run about three-fourths of a mile above Harrisonville. He also had burrs for grinding corn. It was run by water power and was the first mill in that part of the country. In 1827, Isaac Bonser, Democrat, and Samuel Crull, Whig, were candidates for the Legislature. Bonser received the certificate, but Crull contested and was awarded the seat. He was an Associate Judge of the County 1813 to 1827, 1830 to 1837, 1848 to 1851, twenty-four years. He bought and gave each of his sons a farm. At his own home on his farm, he delighted in entertaining his friends and among those entertained there, were those great Whig apostles, Moses Gregory, John R. Turner and Colonel Oscar F.

Moore. He died October 3rd, 1854, aged 74 years, 2 months and ten days.

William Givens.

Judge William Givens was born in Mason County, Kentucky, September 18th, 1782. His father, who was a farmer, was killed by the Indians before William Givens was born. He was living in Mason County, Kentucky, and had been married but a short time, and had gone to housekeeping. One morning on leaving his cabin he was shot by an Indian. This was about the time that seventy-five Wyandot Indians crossed the Kentucky river at Boonesboro and marched North. Then ensued a fierce and sanguinary struggle for possession of the hunting grounds, in which many settlers lost their lives, and many others emigrated to Ohio. His mother, who was a sister of Judge David Mitchell, afterwards married John McBride, and there were three children of her second marriage. William Givens subsequently moved to Scioto County, afterwards to Jackson County, and later, in 1826, returned to Nile Township, Scioto County, Ohio, where he purchased 301 acres out of the Graham, O'Bannon & Massie survey of 1550 acres, dated, June 20th, and July 3rd, 1795. This survey had a frontage of three and one-third miles on the Ohio river, the Givens tract of 301 acres lay near the upper part of the survey. By some fault or defect he was compelled to pay for this land the second time. The land purchased by him was covered with a dense forest and he and his elder sons, William, David and John, cut off the timber to clear the land and sold the wood used in making payments on the farm. At that time, 1827, the "Eliza" was a steamboat with "walking beams," that being the only class of boats on the Ohio at that time plying between Portsmouth and other points. Game of every description was plenty, bear, deer, wild turkey, squirrels, etc., while the wolves kept things lively in their well known manner. While in Jackson County, he was engaged largely in the manufacture of salt for several years, that point being the great center for the supply of this product to the settlers for many miles around.

William Givens served in the war of 1812, holding the position of First Sergeant in Captain Jared Strong's Company, Ohio Militia of the First Odd Battalion, Second Brigade, Second Division, late in the service of the United States, commanded by Major Ben Daniels from the 29th of July, 1813, to the 19th of August, 1813, inclusive. Service performed was marching into the Indian country for the relief of Fort Meigs, then besieged. William Givens was elected by the Ohio Legislature as Associate Judge of the Courts of Common Pleas for Jackson County, on February 25th, 1816, and again on January 22, 1823, for the same county, and afterwards for Scioto County in 1832. The Counties of Pike and Jackson constituted a Legislative District until the census of 1820 was taken. In 1818 Judge William Givens was elected a member of the House of Representatives

from this district and served one year. On February 7th, 1814, an Act was passed by the Ohio Legislature in order to promote the discovery of salt and to encourage the manufacture of it at the Scioto Salt Works and to foster that industry. Salt was then worth from \$4.00 to \$6.00 per bushel of eighty pounds, and the larger part of it was brought across the Alleghany Mountains on the backs of pack horses. William Givens and six others had petitioned for assistance to dig, each, a well, they to bear the incidental expenses, and in return to have exclusive use for five years. Under this Act, John Nelson, who married Judge Givens' half sister, Miss Polly McBride, sank a well to the depth of 240 feet, John Wilson to the depth of 260 feet, and Henry Harman to the depth of 260 feet, but no stronger brine was discovered. An Act to make further experiments was passed February 15th, 1815, directing William Givens to sink a well 350 feet deep, and to be two and one-fourth inches in diameter at the bottom, for which he was to be paid \$700.00, the water to be strong enough to make 50 pounds of salt for 250 gallons of brine, a stronger water than was obtained in Kanawha, in 1810. He found many difficulties, and on February 24th, 1816, an Act was passed extending his time to April 1st, 1816, to finish and tube his well. Mr. Givens executed his work faithfully and then added another one hundred feet to the depth at his own expense. At this depth of 450 feet the boring ceased, a stronger water was obtained, but it was small in quantity and did not rise to the top of the well. Force pumps for raising water were not then in use as they are now. No less than fifteen Acts were passed on the subject of the Ohio Salt Works. Givens' experiment demonstrated that a brine strong enough to compete with that of other salines could not be secured at Jackson, and the Ohio Legislature passed a resolution on January 3rd, 1818, favoring the sale of the Ohio Salt Reserve. The Givens salt well is still open. It is a few hundred feet above the Baler building in Jackson and the water stands the year round in the well pipe. His furnace stood on the knoll near by to the South, and its remains may be seen whenever the ground is plowed. The small creek emptying into Salt Creek a few hundred feet below bears the name of Givens' Run, and thus his name survives in this historic spot. Salt at that time was measured and not weighed. The manufacture was stopped on account of the scarcity of wood and the failure of the salt wells. Mr. Givens prospered at the Salt Works. He erected a two story log mansion. The house was built of logs but was better than the ordinary log house of the early days, in that it had two stories. The lower floor consisted of two rooms, while the upper story consisted of one large room, unceiled. This house was for years the finest residence in all Jackson County. It stood near the site of Fulton Furnace, and was the first seat of Justice. Under an Act of the Ohio Legislature, passed January 12th, 1816, to erect the County of Jackson, Sec. 5 reads as fol-

lows: "That the Courts of said County of Jackson shall be holden at the house of William Givens, within the reserved Township, at the Scioto Salt Works, until the permanent seat of Justice for said county shall be established. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after the 1st day of March, 1816." The first meeting of the County Commissioners was held at his house, as ordered by the Legislature, the record of which meeting is now lost. The first Court of Common Pleas was held at his house. The Court opened Monday, August 12th, 1816. The weather was very warm the first day, an adjournment was had to the shade of a large white oak tree near by. When the grand jury was organized the court officers led it away some distance from the tree, where it held its meetings, the crowd being kept out of hearing by the constables.

The Presiding Judge was the Hon. John Thompson, of Ross County. Judge Thompson was the guest of Hon. William Givens, whose residence was the seat of Justice. His associates were Hugh Poor, David Payne and William Givens. The house of William Givens, where the Common Pleas Court was held during the year 1816, was situated just north of the Court House in the City of Jackson. William Givens, whose activity, energy and influence had been largely instrumental in securing the organization of Jackson County, was elected by the Ohio Legislature on February 24th, 1816, as one of the first three Associate Judges of Jackson County. Judge Givens was head and judge in his own house, like the Patriarchs of old. At this first court the entire male population of the County was said to have been present, viz., salt boilers, planters, hunters, trappers, hermits and squatters, silent men with coon-skin caps and clothes of deer skin. Judge William Givens was married July 13th, 1809, to Susanna Anderson, who only lived a short time, leaving no children. He was married the second time on October 24th, 1810, to Rachel Stockham, who was the sister of Mary Stockham, who married Judge David Mitchell, and Anna Stockham, who married John Bennett of Jackson, and Ruth Stockham, the wife of William Crull, and had brothers: Aaron, Joseph, John, Payne and William Stockham. These were all children of William Stockham, who was a native of Wales and emigrated to the United States in 1777, and settled near or in Trenton, New Jersey, where he married Susannah Payne, and in 1798 came to Ohio with his family of ten children, and in 1803 he settled in Madison Township, Scioto County. He died at an advanced age in 1815, his wife dying in 1835. Rachel Stockham was born in Trenton, New Jersey, May 3rd, 1794, and married William Givens as above stated. Eleven children were born to them, viz., William, (see sketch); David, married Cynthia McCall; he died and his widow married David W. Murphy (see sketch); John married Eliza Collier; Samuel and George died unmarried; Allen F. (see sketch); James Harvey, married twice, first to Margaret Burriss, who died February 20th, 1871,

and afterwards to Mrs. Elizabeth (Royse) Teeters; Cynthia A. married John McDermott; Jane and Mary died young; and Thomas J. married Elizabeth Leighton, who died leaving two children. He afterwards married Emily Bennett, of Jackson, a daughter of John Bennett, and had one daughter. Judge Givens was always a Whig in politics until the dissolution of that party, and was always a Republican afterwards. He was a Methodist. He had a fine collection of books for his day. It was composed of the best standard works of reference in encyclopedias and commentaries on Law and the Bible, the Bridgewater Treatises, historical and biographical works, etc., all of which bore the marks of having been well read, as well as well cared for. He was a great reader of current events, and took the same untiring interest in the welfare of matters of state, nation and country, township and neighboring welfare, that he had previously shown in Jackson County. He died June 26th, 1863, at the home of his son, Allen F., in Nile township, from the infirmities of old age, aged 80 years, 9 months and 8 days. Rachel (Stockham) Givens, his wife, died February 18th, 1865, while visiting at the home of her son, William, of an acute attack of heart disease, aged 70 years, 9 months and 15 days. The descendants of Judge Givens are now scattered over many states. His name was so intimately associated with the Salt Works and early history of Jackson County and the organization of that County, that a sketch of one would be incomplete without the other. At this writing, March 1st, 1902, only one of his children is yet alive, viz., Allen F., (see his sketch). The writer of the foregoing (in his young manhood) knew the Judge and his good wife personally, knew their rare accomplishments, had the honor of their society, love and friendship, and was many times made welcome to their hearth and home.

Joseph Moore

was born February 13th, 1790, in Hampshire County, Va. In the same year his parents came down the Ohio River in a flat-boat and landed at Limestone, Ky. They located first in Mason County, Ky. Joseph Moore, the father of our subject was a local Methodist Minister. He took his family and located on Ohio Brush Creek in Adams County in 1797. In 1797, he organized a Methodist society there and in 1800, built Moore's Chapel. It was begun in the winter and finished in the spring. The first services there were in August, 1801. It is said to have been the first Methodist meeting house in Ohio. Today there stands on the site a frame church, successor to the original edifice. Joseph Moore, the father of our subject, was also a revolutionary soldier from the State of New Jersey. His mother was Rebecca Foster, also from New Jersey. His father died in 1833. Joseph Moore saw and experienced all the pioneer hardships. He was fond of relating how, when a boy in Kentucky, he rode forty miles through the wilderness to mill. He rode the horses which pulled the logs

to erect the first Moore's Chapel. At the age of 15, he was placed as an apprentice with Job Denning, at Killenstown, Ohio, to learn the stone mason's trade, and he learned it well. He aided in the erection of Judge Denning's stone house at Killenstown, and helped to build a stone store house on the present site of the Hood Corner in West Union, Ohio. In 1814, he went to the vicinity of Rockville in Adams County and purchased the present Loughry Lands, of General Nathaniel Massie's heirs. There he built the stone house which is still standing midway between Rockville and Beuna Vista. He also built the stone house which formerly stood below Rockville on the lands of the Shale Company. He built the stone house near Upper Twin Creek, and one for Levi Moore, which stands near Hygean Run in Washington Township, Scioto County. He built the stack for the Brush Creek Furnace on Brush Creek in Adams County. In 1812, he was working for William Lawson in Scioto County, and married his daughter, Mary. He was out in the general call in the war of 1812, in Captain Wikoff's Company and received a pension on account of the same under the law of 1878. He was the pioneer in the stone business. He engaged in it at Rockville from 1814 to 1830, and got out much stone. He shipped it to Cincinnati on rafts made of logs from deadened timber. He made considerable money in the business and in 1830, invested it in a good farm above Upper Twin Creek in Scioto County, where he continued to live until his death. His father had twelve children and he had eleven of his first marriage. His first wife died July 24th, 1838, and on August 6th, 1839, he married Isabella Elliott. She died May 30th, 1848, and on February 15th, 1849, he married Sarah Chenowith. She died February 2nd, 1878.

He joined the Methodist Church in 1812, and was a faithful member during his entire life. He was also a true and loyal Democrat, and never wavered. His first Presidential vote was cast in 1814, for President Madison. He voted for Monroe both times he was elected, and for General Jackson in 1824, 1828 and 1832. He never voted any ticket but the Democrat, and he never used liquors or tobacco. He never belonged to any secret society. He served the Democratic party with great enthusiasm. He was always ready to lead the forlorn hope for it, at any time. While he never sought office, if his name was needed to fill out the ticket, it was at the service of his party. He was as zealous a Methodist as ever lived. He was a class leader in the Methodist Church for over forty years. He held every office in the local church. He aided in building McKendree Chapel on Upper Twin Creek, and laid the stone foundation. He was elected an Associate Judge of Scioto County, February 11th, 1834, and served one term, seven years. He remembered the territorial legislature of 1799, and the admission of the State in 1802. He remembered well when the first lots were sold in Portsmouth. He called on Dr. Tho-

mas Waller, first in 1800. He was a noble example of a firm and upright life. He died Oct. 28th, 1884, in his 95th year.

Richard H. Tomlin.

The derivation of the name signifies judgment or power; but in this case, it happened to be a misnomer. He was born in 1803, and the locality of his birth was in New York. He came to Portsmouth in 1831. He married Eliza Butler, daughter of Samuel Butler, a tavern keeper, but there was no issue of the marriage. His first residence in Portsmouth, after his marriage, was the house where Mrs. George Wilhelm now resides on the southeast corner of Front and Chillicothe streets. He afterwards bought the whole square bounded by Seventh and Eighth, and Washington and Court streets, and resided there at the time of his death.

In 1838, he advertised in the newspaper as being engaged in the business of selling whiskey and pork in Portsmouth, and for a considerable part of his time was a clerk in the commission house of G. J. Leet. He at one time kept a hotel on Pig Iron Corner. In his political faith, he was a Jacksonian Democrat, and seemed to be fond of political office. He was appointed as an Associate Judge of Scioto County by a Democratic majority in the legislature for seven years from February 16th, 1837. He succeeded Samuel Crull, and was succeeded by William Salter. He first occupied the bench in Portsmouth at the May term, 1837, and he last sat at the December term, 1843.

Tomlin was the first mayor of the city of Portsmouth. He commenced the duties of his office in March, 1837. In 1836, he was elected a member of the town council for three years. On May 4th, 1838, he was appointed a member of the committee on claims of council, and thus obtained his title to be one of the aristocrats at Portsmouth, they being persons who served on the committee of claims, or their descendants. On March 27th, 1837, was the first election of the town officers by the people, other than councilmen. At this election Mr. Tomlin was elected mayor of the town. On March 15th, 1844, he was re-elected mayor of the town over Oscar F. Moore, the Whig candidate. Rumor says that false defamatory circulars distributed just before the election to influence the voters against Mr. Moore resulted in the election of Tomlin. The town made a sorry choice, for on April 28th, 1845, council passed a resolution that, owing to ill-health and deafness, the mayor was inefficient and that a mayor *pro tem* should be appointed. Owing to legal difficulties, that action was not consummated until February 20th, 1846, when George Johnson was appointed mayor *pro tem* on the ground that Tomlin was sick and incapacitated. At the next election March 10th, 1846, George Johnson had 266 votes for mayor; Isaac Kirby, 88; and Richard Tomlin, 1.

On June 16th, 1846, Tomlin died; and council attended the funeral officially. He is buried near the Elijah Glover lot at Greenlawn cemetery, Portsmouth, O., and his grave is marked. If he was noted for anything, it was for mediocrity in office. His widow married again and left Portsmouth.

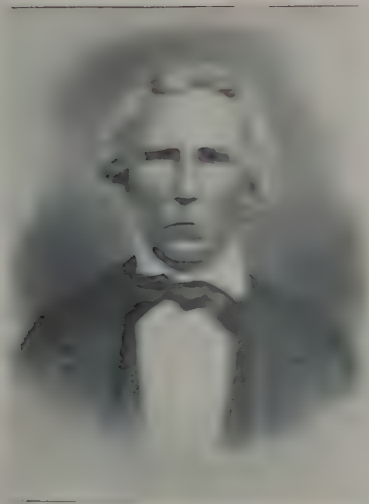
Abijah Batterson

was born January 8th, 1787, in Wyoming, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. He moved to Tioga County, New York, where he was married April 1st, 1817, to Sarah Taylor, who was born February 7th, 1798, in Canajoharie, Montgomery County, New York. Their son, Franklin, was born April 12th, 1818, and on October 13th, 1818, they with two other families started to Ohio. They came by way of the Ohio river and landed at the mouth of the Little Scioto River, December 3rd, 1818. Soon after his arrival, Abijah Batterson bought the farm on the Little Scioto, on which his grandson, Addison Batterson now resides, and moved on the same place February 3rd, 1819. There his son, Addison Batterson, was born February 27th, 1820. Judge Batterson had no other children, but the two sons. From 1839 to 1846 he was one of the Associate Judges of Scioto County. He was a 1st Lieutenant in the T. H. Rifle Company, First Regiment of Riflemen, Fourth Brigade, Second Division, Ohio Militia, appointed September 14th, 1844. He was a respectable citizen, and was a strong Democrat, time tried and fire tested, and never fell from grace with his party. His son, Franklin, had the following children: John, Addison, Aaron, William, George, Charles, Abijah and a daughter, Sarah, who never married. The Judge's son, Addison, had a son, Oliver, whose children are Arthur R., Edith M., Earl T. and Beatrice P.

Edward Cranston,

One of the most forceful characters who ever occupied the stage of public affairs in Scioto County was Edward Cranston. He was born February 2nd, 1790, in Rhode Island. He came to Portsmouth sometime prior to 1820. In that year he was the Captain of an Artillery Company in Portsmouth, which held its meetings at the Court House, so that he was a leader among the young men of his time. It seems he worked for John Thornton in his blacksmith shop connected with his carding mill, where now stands the Elk restaurant.

One Aaron Jones had built a carding mill in 1816, which ran with a sweep. In 1820, he decamped in the night with what effects he could carry away with him in an open boat. William Lodwick a creditor seized and sold his mill and it was bought in by David Gharky and Edward Cranston, who became partners and conducted a carding mill in Portsmouth for some time thereafter. These partners were par excellence the two most self-willed persons in the County, at that time, or at any other time, but so far as posterity knows, they got along pleasantly. Cranston knew more about the business and he



WILLIAM H. HARRIS



JOHN B. HARRIS



WILLIAM H. HARRIS



WILLIAM H. HARRIS

ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF SENIOR COURT

tore out the sweep and put in a large inclined wheel to operate the mill. This was before the day of steam engines. February 21st, 1821, Cranston was married to a Miss Nancy Cole by Phillip Moore, Justice of the Peace. He reared a large family.

He moved to Wheelersburg in about 1828 and continued to reside there the remainder of his life. There he conducted a carding business and a woolen mill, in which he associated his sons and which has been conducted to the present time by members of his family.

On June 21st, 1830, he became Commissioner of Scioto County, succeeding to the unexpired term of Samuel B. Burt, who had left the County. He was re-elected in 1832, receiving 687 votes, and without opposition. He was re-elected in 1835, and served until 1838, when he was succeeded by William Salter. During the time he was Commissioner, the present Court House was built by Gen. Wm. Kendall. The Little Scioto Bridge was let out June 17th, 1831, to Henry Jeffords, but was not completed until May the 20th, 1834. The Court House was let September 17th, 1835, at \$12,650, to Gen. William Kendall. A new Jail was also built while he was Commissioner. October 14th, 1837, the Court House was completed. From 1846, to 1851, he was an Associate Judge of Scioto County. He was in the period of his activity one of the principal Whig politicians in Scioto County.

Jacob P. Noel.

The historian of Scioto County will find abundant labor and trouble when he begins to investigate the Noel family. There are so many of them and the earlier ones among them obeyed the eleventh commandment so assiduously that they puzzle the historian.

If any one will take the pains to read all about the Noels in this book, they will find that the subject of their devotion to religion or piety is elided. While good citizens they were not as a tribe characterized by religious fervor. Jacob P. Noel has long since gone to his reward and left no descendants, and if we should attempt to find fault with his life or character, we could not do it on account of this. He was the best of the Noels, beyond any question, and was noted for his piety. It was 18 carats fine every day in the week. To speak the truth of Jacob P. Noel, no one could speak except in commendation. He was the fourth child and son of Philip Noel, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1765. His wife Susannah Putnam was born in Virginia in 1767. After his marriage, Phillip Noel located in Hampshire County, Virginia, and there on December 20th, 1791, our subject was born. In 1798, he located in what was then Adams County, and engaged in farming and also kept a hotel for thirty-four years. He died April 12th, 1849. He had thirteen children, ten sons and three daughters.

Phillip Noel located about three miles north of Portsmouth and cleared the first land in the Scioto bottoms. In 1806, Jacob P. Noel

at the age of 15 years, was in Portsmouth and worked in Henry Sheeley's brickyard, at off-bearing brick. In 1809, he was apprenticed to Elijah Glover to learn the latter's trade. Apprenticeship in those days meant the apprentice to live in the family of the Master. Elijah Glover had a daughter Ann, and the usual result followed. On September 1st, 1815, our subject married Ann Glover. He served his apprenticeship with Elijah Glover and concluded it by enlisting in the Company of Captain David Roup to go into the war of 1812. There were only seven Noels in the Company, Daniel Noel, Fourth Corporal; John Noel, fifer; John Noel, sr., Peter Noel, Nicholas Noel, Phillip Noel and our subject. Four of these, Peter, John, Phillip and Jacob P. were brothers. The latter was mustered in this company May 7th, 1812 and was in Hull's surrender. They were out five months. When Jacob P. Noel returned from the war, he set up a hat shop of his own, and conducted it a number of years.

In 1819, he was a member of the Town Council and in the same year was on the Committee on Streets with William Kendall. In April, 1821, he was elected an Overseer of the Poor of Wayne Township. In June of the same year he was elected a Justice of the Peace of the same Township. He seemed to have a fondness for that office for in 1843 and 1846, he again held it. In 1824, he was Supervisor of the westward, and again in 1827. In 1827 he carried on a grocery at Jefferson and Front streets, and for a number of years afterward. He and his nephew, John Glover, for some time conducted a dry goods store at Franklin Furnace. In 1830, he and Dr. John Glover, his brother-in-law, with three others built the upper rolling mill, better known as the Gaylord Mill.

He built the Sam Tracy home on Front street and sold it to Mr. Tracy. Afterwards he built the house where Counselor Frank Finney now resides on Sixth Street. Then he bought three acres of land where the Portsmouth Range Works now stands and resided there for some time. In 1834, he was a Trustee of the Methodist church and he and his wife were, all their lives, devoted and faithful members. When Methodism was first organized in Portsmouth in 1813, Ann Glover was one of the first seven to enroll their names. Were we to make a roll of the Methodists of old time in Portsmouth, Father McDowell would come first and Jacob P. Noel second.

In 1846, when the first Poor House Directors were chosen, Jacob P. Noel was one and served three years. In 1848, he was a School Director of Portsmouth. He was a Whig, while the Whig party lasted, and after that was a Republican.

In 1850, he was elected an Associate Judge and served till the Court expired in September, 1851.

In 1867, he was elected a Trustee of Wayne Township, and in 1868, he was appointed by the Council as one of the three City In-

firmly Directors. From 1850, he lived in the Country for several years, but tiring of rural life came back to Portsmouth and engaged in the grocery business. He was a man of excellent judgment both in public and private affairs. Everyone had confidence in his honesty, integrity and christianity. His old age was filled with a conscious, ever present sense of duty well done, and his memory leaves a sweet incense. He died March 27th, 1872, of a cancer of the face leaving his widow surviving him.

John James Harper

was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, July 6th, 1834. His father was Alexander Harper, a native of Berkeley County, West Virginia. His mother was Jane (Cunningham) Harper, a native of Fairfield County, Ohio. His father was a farmer and for some time a Justice of the Peace. When his family were grown he moved to Peoria County, Illinois, where he died in 1858 and his wife died in 1881. Our subject received a common school education and qualified himself for a teacher, which vocation he followed in Fairfield and Pickaway Counties. In 1853, he purchased an interest in a photograph outfit with one Horace Ellis, and together they came to Portsmouth, where Mr. Harper continued to reside until 1886. Ellis left the business to his partner who continued alone a few years. In 1856 Mr. Harper married Miss Emily Jones, of Portsmouth. Their four sons were John Ellis, who is a lawyer in Denver, Colorado; William A., a resident of Portsmouth; Samuel G., who is a Civil Engineer and the youngest Joseph H., who is a lawyer in Washington C. H. Our subject began the study of law in Portsmouth, in 1858, under Hutchins and Gaffy and was admitted to the bar April 25th, 1860. The office of Prosecuting Attorney in Ohio was created for the benefit of ambitious young lawyers and Mr. Harper was of that class. He began his political career as a Republican, and in 1861 was the nominee for Prosecuting Attorney on the Republican ticket. His opponent was George O. Newman, who had just returned from three months military service and he defeated Mr. Harper by a majority of 183. The vote stood George O. Newman, Democrat, 1640, Harper, Republican, 1457. In 1863, Mr. Harper was again a candidate for his party and Mr. Newman was on the Democratic ticket at that time. Judge Harper was on the War ticket and Mr. Newman's ticket was supporting Vallandigham for Governor. The vote stood Harper, 2208; Newman, 1795; majority 413. May 2nd, 1864, our subject enlisted in Company G, 141st O. V. I. and served until September 3, of the same year. In 1865, he was again the candidate of his party for Prosecuting Attorney. This time against Andrew J. McFann. The vote stood Harper, 2116; McFann, 1901; majority for Harper, 215. On January 3rd, 1867, he formed a law partnership with the late Colonel Henry E. Jones, under the name of Harper and Jones, which continued until February 9th, 1870. In January, 1868, he retired

form the office of Prosecuting Attorney, and in the fall of that year was elected Presidential elector for his party. On February 9th, 1870, he formed a law partnership with F. C. Searl, which continued until December 27th, 1871. In the summer of 1871, he was nominated for Common Pleas Judge, and was elected over John Plyley, who was on the Democratic ticket. He received the phenomenal majority of 1606 in his county and 2168 in his district, composed of Scioto, Pike, Lawrence, Jackson and Vinton Counties. He was re-nominated and re-elected in 1876, and served until February, 1882. In that year, he formed a partnership with Hon. John K. Richards, now Solicitor General of the United States, which continued about one year. In November, 1884, he formed a partnership with John C. Milner and F. C. Searl as Harper, Searl and Milner, which continued until 1891. In 1874, his wife died. On June 22nd, 1875, he was married to Miss Anna Eliza Robinson of Washington, C. H. In 1886, he removed to Washington, C. H., where he now resides. Soon after moving there, he formed a partnership with Thomas W. Marchant, which continued until 1889. In 1892, his son Joseph, was admitted to the bar and was at once associated with his father in business, under the name of Harper and Harper. Judge Harper was always a believer in bimetalism. In 1896, he supported Bryan and Sewell, and in 1900, he also supported Bryan, for the Presidency, and has since been a supporter of the Democratic platform of 1896. As a lawyer, Judge Harper has been very successful. He examines his cases thoroughly, obtains and analyzes all the facts and informs himself of all the law bearing upon it and when he presents a case to a court or jury, he presents it with all the force of his intense nature. He is noted for his superior qualities as an advocate. He is a great believer in the ethics of the profession. When once he accepts a case, his client can rest assured of his best effort and service and that no labor or pains will be spared to present his case in the very best manner. During his residence in Portsmouth, he was frequently employed in important cases for the county and city, and once he was employed by the city to revise its ordinances. His standing is among the ablest lawyers of the state.

In personal appearance he is tall, erect, above the average height of fine manly and gentlemanly appearance. He always wears a silk hat and is most fastidious in his dress and personal appearance. His linen is always immaculate and his clothing of the best and most fashionable. He was always the best dressed lawyer at the Portsmouth Bar. While he was in politics he always had the support of his county for Congress, and might have been in Congress, had he had the ability to make political deals. That he scorned and hence he missed the honor of representing his District in the National Legislature. He enjoys the respect of the members of his profession throughout the state for his legal attainments.



HON. JAMES W. BANNON.

James William Bannon

was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, September 22nd, 1841. His father was Edward Bannon, who came to Portsmouth April 7th, 1837, a native of County, West Meath, Ireland. His mother was Bridget Dervin, a native of Dublin, Ireland. His parents were married in Ireland. He went to school in Portsmouth, until he was fifteen years of age. Among his teachers were Miss Rankin, Prof. Dodge, James H. Poe, John Bolton, Jennie Wheelock, and Prof. E. E. White. At the age of fourteen, he went into the employment of Emanuel Miller, and was a boy about the store. He remained with him until he was twenty-one years of age. While in Mr. Miller's employ he began the study of law under the direction of Judge Peck, then on the Supreme Bench. He read under Judge Peck for thirteen months. He went into Judge Towne's office January 1st, 1863, and was admitted to the bar, March 15th, 1864, on a certificate signed by Judge Wm. V. Peck and H. A. Towne. He enlisted in Company "E", 140th, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, May 2nd, 1864, for one-hundred days, and was mustered out September 3rd, 1864. He was the First Sergeant of the Company. After he came back from the war, he went into partnership with Judge H. A. Towne, for three years, until February 9th, 1869, and soon after formed a partnership with T. C. Anderson, under the name of Bannon and Anderson, which continued until 1878.

He was Common Pleas Judge of his subdivision from October, 1884, till February, 1887, and administered the office with great credit, but declined a re-election. He practiced alone until 1891, when he formed a partnership with his son, Henry T. Bannon; and during that same year his son Arthur H., was admitted to the bar, and became a member of the firm. He is in partnership with his two sons under the firm name of Bannon & Bannon. He was a member of the City School Board from 1874 to 1877. He has been President of the First National Bank since 1893. He has been Counsel in Ohio for the Norfolk & Western Railroad since it purchased the Scioto Valley, and held the same position for the Scioto Valley several years before. He is a Director of the Portsmouth & Kentucky Fire Brick Company, and in the Drew, Selby Company. He operates a farm of 1000 acres, and is engaged in the general practice of law with his sons as before stated. He was married April 24th, 1866, to Mary E. Smith, daughter of Josephine M. G. Smith. His sons are: Henry Towne and Arthur Hurd, who are his law partners; a daughter, Charlotte a teacher in the Portsmouth High School; and James W., an employe in the Drew, Selby Shoe Factory.

Judge Bannon has been remarkably successful in his career. He stands at the head of his profession as a lawyer, and has been equally successful in business enterprises. Any organization in which he has interested himself has prospered. He is generous and liberal to every worthy cause. He has always taken a great interest in pol-

ities, but has never been ambitious for himself. Socially, he is a most charming companion and his delineations of Irish character and humor are true to life. He is always at the command of his friends and the community in general desires to be in that class.

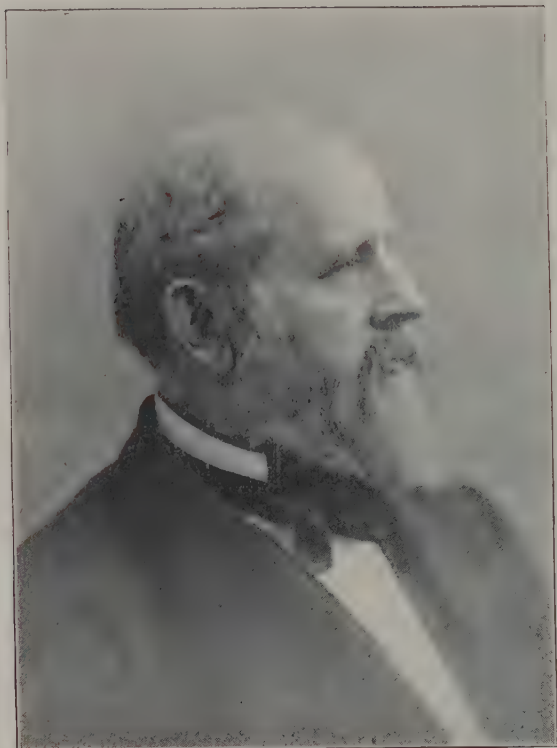
Noah J. Dever

was born August 15th, 1850, in Madison Township, Scioto County, Ohio. His father is William Dever and his mother's maiden name was Louisa McDowell. He is the only son of his parents, and the first born, but has eight sisters. His maternal great grand-father Bennett was a soldier in the war of 1812. His father was and is a farmer, and he was reared on his father's farm, until the age of 15 years, when he attended the Jackson High School. In 1867, he began teaching in the Common Schools, and taught and attended school at Lebanon alternately until 1871. In that year he took a Commercial Course in the Iron City Commercial College at Pittsburg, Pa. In October, 1871, he began the study of the law in the office of Messrs. Harper and Searl, in Portsmouth, and read law under their instructions until October, 1872, when he attended the Cincinnati Law School that fall and winter. In April, 1873, he was admitted to the bar by the District Court of Hamilton County, and immediately began the practice of law in Portsmouth. In May, 1873, he was appointed one of the School Examiners of Scioto County, Ohio, and held the office for twelve years. He was prouder of this appointment than any with which he was ever honored, because it was his first, and during the whole time he held the office, he was associated with the Reverend and Venerable Dr. Burr, as one of his colleagues on the same Board. It was a great honor for anyone to be associated, officially, or otherwise with Dr. Burr, and so Judge Dever regarded it. In April, 1873, he formed a law partnership with Judge F. C. Searl, as Searl & Dever, which continued until January 1st, 1879.

He then formed a law partnership with the Hon. Dan J. Ryan, as Dever & Ryan, which continued until February, 1881. In the fall of 1879, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Scioto County, Ohio, for the period of two years.

At his first election his majority was 144. During his first term as Prosecuting Attorney, the term was made three years, by the law of April 20th, 1881, Volume 780, O. L. 260. In October, 1881, he was re-elected by a majority of 1250 for three years. He discharged the duties of the office with ability and fidelity. In the fall of 1886, he was elected a Common Pleas Judge of the Second sub-division of the Seventh Judicial District. This election, in the fall of 1886, was the first state election held in Ohio, in November.

On April 21st, 1896, the County of Adams was taken from the first sub-division of the Fifth Common Pleas Judicial District and placed in the second sub-division of the Seventh Common Pleas Judicial District. This law took effect September 1st, 1896.



HON. WILLIAM W. JOHNSON.

On Feb. 8th, 1897, Judge Dever retired from the bench at the close of his second term and was succeeded by Hon. John C. Milner. Judge Dever's record on the Common Pleas bench compares favorably with a number of his able and distinguished predecessors. He possessed great executive ability and as a Judge, kept all his business well in hand. He never allowed his dockets to get behind. Since his retirement from the bench he has engaged in the practice of the law, with great success.

On July 27th, 1876, he was married to Miss Lydia Austin of Ironton, Ohio. She lived but a short time and on July 4th, 1878, he married Miss Mattie Gilliland of Jackson County. Of this marriage, three daughters have been born. Louisa, the eldest attended the Ohio State University from 1897 to 1899. She entered Mt. Holyoke (Mass.) Seminary in September of the latter year and was graduated therefrom in 1901. She is at present employed as a teacher in the Portsmouth High School. Martha, the second daughter is a student in the Portsmouth High School, and Alice, the third daughter, is in the Grammar School.

William W. Johnson

was born August 17th, 1826, in Muskingum County, Ohio, the son of Solomon Johnson and Elizabeth Wartenbe Johnson, his wife. His father was a native of Litchfield, Conn., and his mother of Ohio County, Virginia. His father and ancestors had been farmers, and so our subject was raised on a farm in Muskingum County. As a boy he was a diligent student and a tireless seeker after knowledge. He attended the Muskingum College at New Concord, one term. At the age of seventeen he began teaching, and continued this vocation at intervals until he was twenty-three years of age. He then began the study of law in the office of Charles C. Convene at Zanesville; and was admitted to the bar in 1852. He immediately located in the city of Ironton and began the practice of law. He took an active part in the formation and organization of the Republican party. In the fall of 1858, he was elected to the office of Common Pleas Judge, the first additional Judge in the Second sub-division of the Seventh Judicial District. He served until October 24th, 1867, when, owing to his resignation on account of the salary being only \$1500, he was defeated by Martin Crain, in the Democratic landslide that year. He was re-appointed May 8th, 1870, and re-elected that fall for a term to expire February 9th, 1874. His election was unanimous, as the Democratic party declined to put any candidate against him; but he resigned the office on March 28th, 1872, on account of ill health. In 1874, he was nominated for Supreme Judge by his party, but was defeated. In 1876, he was appointed on the Supreme Court Commission for three years. In 1879, he was re-nominated for Supreme Judge and elected. He was re-elected in 1884, and resigned on account of failing health November 9th, 1886. On October 24th, 1854, he was married to

Miss Ella Blockson, a daughter of Judge Blockson of Zanesville. They had two sons: William, born March 3rd, 1865, and died October 6th, 1865; Henry Blandy born March 4th, 1867, and died June 21st, 1883. He died March 2nd, 1887, at Ironton, Ohio.

The editor of this work had the good fortune to begin practicing law in Scioto County under Judge Johnson; and entertained for him the greatest admiration and respect for his judicial abilities. Judge Johnson was a natural born Judge. He had all those qualities which go to make up a learned and impartial interpreter of the law. On one occasion when he was about to enter into the trial of an important case, and was opposed on the other side by counsel of not long experience, his client suggested that he have the aid of older counsel. The writer said to this client that a case would try itself before Judge Johnson, and the event so proved, and even handed justice was administered in the decision of the case, though the plaintiff was represented by a beginner at the bar, and the defendant by counsel of thirty years experience. In the choice of principles which govern the decision of a case, Judge Johnson had the happy faculty of applying those which would meet the judgment of the ablest of his profession. Without any exceptions, he was as able a judge as ever occupied the Common Pleas Bench in Scioto County. The following additional character estimate has been furnished by the Hon. W. T. Spear, one of the present Supreme Judges of Ohio, with whom Judge Johnson was associated in his lifetime.

It was my good fortune to serve for a time with Judge Johnson in the Supreme Court, and thus I came to know him socially, and as a jurist. He impressed me as a widely informed man, and as one possessing accurate knowledge on many subjects. His knowledge of law was excellent. The underlying principles were with him as household words, and he was inclined to determine disputed questions more by applying to them the test of principle than the opinions of text writers or the decisions of Courts.

Governor Hoadley, than whom no man is better qualified to judge, once spoke of Judge Johnson in my hearing as a "wise Judge." The remark was eminently just. It well describes Judge Johnson's judicial character. He was learned in the law, and possessed in a high degree the discernment necessary to make proper use of that learning. He was not only learned but he was sagacious. Added to these qualities was a strong sense of justice and an independence of judgment which inclined him to stand by his own convictions, deliberately formed, whether in accord with the views of others or not. Hence he was a useful force in all relations of life.

Judge S. N. Owen, who served many years with Judge Johnson, and had abundant opportunity to form a correct opinion, once remarked that "his strength as a lawyer was more apparent in the consultation room in the discussion and determination of difficult legal questions



HON. HENRY A. TOWNE.

than in his written opinions; that while they are sound, logical and able, many of them found in the State Reports, fail to do him justice; fail to adequately reflect his real learning and ability; that the Judge's devotion to substance and indifference to form sometimes resulted in a want of order and finish, and a lack of detail, which he was abundantly able to give, but at times inclined, from a pressure of work to omit." Judge Johnson's opinions are replete with sterling legal substance and indicate a clear comprehension of the law of the case. Judge Johnson was a power on the bench and served his State and his time faithfully and well.

Henry Abner Towne

was born January 5th, 1826, in Litchfield, Herkimer County, N. Y. He was the only child of the Rev. Abner Towne and Sarah Eliza Vinton, his wife. His father had graduated from Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., and in divinity at Andover, Mass. He was made the pastor of the Presbyterian church of Litchfield, N. Y., July 18th, 1825, and died there June 10th, 1826, in the very beginning of his usefulness, and when our subject was only five months old. His mother was a sister of the Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, so long a member of Congress from the Portsmouth District. After his father's lamentable death his mother returned to Amherst, Mass. Three years afterward she came to Gallipolis, Ohio, where she taught school. On May 28th, 1831, she was married to Dr. Robert Safford of Putnam, Ohio, now a part of Zanesville. Our subject entered Marietta college at the age of fifteen and graduated in 1845. In 1846, he engaged in teaching at Coshocton, Ohio, and while there studied law under David Spangler. He was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati, in 1849, and went to Marietta, Ohio. Till 1854, he was a partner in the law business with William A. Whittlesey. From 1854, till December 1st, 1855, he was in partnership with Davis Green. December 1st, 1855, he located in Portsmouth, Ohio. On December 18th, 1856, he married Miss Harriet Nye, daughter of Judge Arius Nye. She was a great-grand-daughter of Gen. Benjamin Tupper. They had one son, Robert Safford Towne, who has had a distinguished career, and who has a separate sketch herein. Our subject practiced alone in Portsmouth till September 28th, 1864, when he formed a partnership with James W. Bannon, as Towne & Bannon. In 1859, he was the Republican candidate for prosecuting attorney and was defeated by a vote as follows: Towne, Republican, 1423; Crain, Democrat, 1611; majority, 188.

In 1864 to 1867, he was one of the three school trustees of Portsmouth. His partnership with Hon. J. W. Bannon continued until February 9th, 1869, when he went on the bench as Common Pleas Judge. On March 8th, 1870, he resigned as Judge and on November 6th, 1870, formed a partnership with H. W. Farnham, which continued until April 30th, 1879, when the firm became Towne, Farn-

ham and Purdum. On July 28th, 1871, he was elected President of the Home Mutual Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, and served one year.

In 1873, he was elected County Recorder of Scioto County on the Democratic ticket though he was always a Republican. Lewis E. Currie had been the Recorder and died in office. Mrs. Hannah E. Currie, his mother, had lost one son, Samuel, in the service of his Country and there was great sympathy for her. Most Republicans of the City thought some one ought to be placed on the ticket to hold the office for her. The Republican County Convention made a nomination and Judge Towne indicated that he would run independent for Mrs. Currie's benefit. He did so and was elected. He at once turned the office over to her and she attended to all the duties and collected all the fees for three years. Judge Towne was given to kind acts like this, but never made any parade about it. He was an original member of the Portsmouth Library Board and served as such until his death. He was President of the Board most of the time. A life size portrait of him hangs in the Library. In 1879, he was elected Mayor of the City of Portsmouth and served one term. In 1880, he was Supervisor of the Federal Census for his Congressional District. In January, 1882, he went to Washington, D. C., and served as Clerk of the Committee for the District of Columbia during the Forty-seventh Congress. In his political views he was first a Whig. After the Republican party was organized he became a Republican, and was such during his life. He was a stockholder and Director in the Scioto Star Fire Brick Works and a stockholder in the Globe Iron Company at Jackson, Ohio. He was a first-class business man and a business lawyer. In the latter capacity he had the confidence of the entire community. He was a communicant and vestryman in All Saints Church. Judge Towne was a large and corpulent man. He had a head and features like the pictures of Cicero. He was entirely bald on the top of his head but had a fringe of beautiful brown hair below his crown. Until he retired from business he was always shaven smooth and had fine regular features. The portrait herein was taken after he began to wear a beard. The duties of the advocate and cross-examiner were distasteful to him, but as a counselor he was unexcelled.

He had a complete academical and legal education. As a companion he was most agreeable and entertaining. His entire social discourse was brimful and running over with the most subtle and pleasing humor.

After the adjournment of the Forty-seventh Congress, he was unable to transact any further business. He went to Santa Barbara, California, where he died February 13th, 1888. His remains were brought to Portsmouth and a public funeral was held in All Saints Church. His body was taken to Marietta, Ohio, for interment. He deserved no enemies and probably had none. He was a Humanitarian

in the fullest sense of the word, was always ready to do a kind and gracious act for the benefit of any human being, however lowly, and always favored and aided every project for the elevation or assistance of mankind. In Portsmouth his memory is sacredly cherished by all who knew him.

William K. Hastings

was born on the sixteenth day of October 1823, in Columbiana County, Ohio. He was the second of eight children, whose parents were Isaac Hastings and Jane Woodside. His father, a native of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, went to Columbiana County in 1814, and followed, in the main through life, mechanical and agricultural pursuits, dying in March, 1874, on his farm in Columbiana County, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. The mother of our subject was a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Hastings was early taught to labor. His early education was obtained at the advanced schools of those days. At the age of twenty-one he began life as a school teacher, and followed this profession about six years. It was during his leisure hours at this calling that he read law. In the spring of 1852, he was admitted to the bar. In 1853, he went to Jackson and taught school for one term. In the spring of 1854, he entered on the practice of law in Jackson. He was mayor of Jackson for two terms. He was Prosecuting Attorney of Jackson County from 1864 to 1868, serving two terms. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Seventh District, Second Sub-division, March 28th, 1872, and served until February 9th, 1874. He was at first a Democrat and afterwards a Republican when that party was organized. He was married on the 14th of May, 1857, to Mary Ann Nelson, a native of this county, and a daughter of John Nelson, merchant of Jackson, and there were six children of this marriage. He died in 1876, at Philadelphia, Pa.

Porter Du Hadway,

of Jackson, was born on the 7th day of April, 1828, in Jackson County. He was the sixth of eight children, whose parents were Daniel Du Hadway and Elizabeth Porter. His father was a native of Paris, France, and came, at the age of two years, with his parents to the state of Delaware, where they lived until their death, near Dover, in that State, his mother living to the advanced age of one hundred and four years. His father was in the war of 1812, and at its conclusion went to Chillicothe. He remained there one year, and then located in Jackson County. His father was a shoemaker and a farmer. The mother of the subject of this sketch was a native of New York, and at the time of her marriage, was living in Athens County, then a portion of Jackson County. She came with her husband to Jackson County at an early date of its existence, and died in 1835, her husband dying in 1875, at the age of ninety-three years. Our subject lived with

his parents until the death of his mother. After this event his father returned to France, where he remained for several years, returning in 1844. At the age of seventeen, Mr. Du Hadway began the shoe-maker trade. This occupation confined his attention for the greater part of his time until 1857. In 1847, he came to Jackson to work at his trade and also attended school under the Hon. J. W. Longbon for a period of two years. In 1855, he began the reading of law under the direction of Hon. Levi Dungan. In 1857, he was elected Clerk of the Courts, which office he held until 1860. In this year he was admitted to the bar. He began the practice of law in Jackson, and followed this profession exclusively up to 1873. In the fall of this year he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas on the Democratic ticket by a majority of seven hundred, in the Second Sub-division of the Seventh Ohio Judicial District, composed of Jackson, Vinton, Pike, Scioto, and Lawrence Counties and served one term.

He was married on the tenth day of September, 1850, to Mary Morse, a daughter of Eli Morse, and a native of Jackson County. She died in October, 1853, leaving two children. He was married a second time to Mary A. Bennett, on the twenty-fifth day of December, 1857, by whom he was the father of four children. He was Mayor of Jackson for three terms and City Solicitor for two terms. He never solicited any office except the clerkship of court, which he held in 1857. Politically, he was a Democrat of the Jackson school. His religious views, if he had any, are unknown to the writer. He died November 9th, 1889.

James Tripp

was born at Canonsburg, Washington County, Pennsylvania, October 17th, 1824, the son of William Tripp and Sarah Hast, his wife, both of whom were natives of Eastern Pennsylvania. They emigrated to Western Pennsylvania in 1800, and were married there in 1817. Our subject was their fourth child. In 1832, his parents removed to Carroll County, Ohio. He attended school near Carrollton for ten years of winters, and spent two terms at Carrollton Academy. He read law with his brother, John H. Tripp, of Carrollton, in 1848 and 1849. He was married June 7th, 1849, to Christina Smeltz, of Carroll County, Ohio. They removed at once to Jackson County where he read law in the summer and taught school in the winter. In 1855, he was elected a Justice of the Peace of his Township, but resigned his office at the end of two years. In 1857, he was admitted to the bar and moved to the town of Jackson, where he has since resided. In 1858, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Jackson County and re-elected in 1860. In 1863, he was elected to the Legislature and re-elected in 1865. On October 17th, 1864, he went into the military service of the United States in the Second Independent Battery of Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery as Senior First Lieutenant and served until December 19th, 1864. The Company guarded rebel

officers at Johnson's Island until December 1st, 1865, and after that was in Cleveland the remaining twenty-five days of its service. In 1872, he was elected from Jackson County to the Third Constitutional Convention of Ohio. In 1878, he was elected Common Pleas Judge in the 2d Sub-division of the Seventh Judicial District composed of the Counties of Scioto, Pike, Jackson, Lawrence and Vinton. He was re-elected in 1883 and served from February 9th, 1879, to February 9th, 1889. Judge Tripp has had nine children: William L., who resides at Jackson; Kate, married to C. H. Worth, a banker, of Muscogee, Indian Territory; Vinitia F. married Frank Crumit, a banker, of Jackson, and is now deceased; James M., deceased, has a separate sketch herein; Mary L. Married to Thomas Moore of Jackson; Minnie Bell married to James C. Poor, a merchant of Jackson. She is now deceased. Gertrude married Frank R. Stewart, now in the employ of the Government and residing in Arizona; Elizabeth Jane, died in infancy; Stella, single and resides with her father. Judge Tripp's wife died in 1882 and he never remarried. He gave up the practice of the law in the fall of 1894 and is living a quiet and retired life, enjoying the season of old age. He has all his faculties, physical and mental and takes life easy. Judge Tripp, in the days of his activity, was one of the most forceful lawyers in the County. He has been a member of the Methodist church, since 1859, and lives up to it. His integrity was always a tower of strength. When he said anything he meant it, and believed in it, and so did all the County. When he practiced, he stood at the head of the local bar. As a lawyer and a judge, he never violated his own conscience. He never performed a duty in a half hearted, or slipshod way in all his life. Whatever he undertook he put all the force of life and character in it and made it go. He had the confidence of all the people in Jackson County, and has it yet. He was always careful and painstaking and got out of every case everything in it. As a judge, he investigated every case with fairness and impartiality. His knowledge of the law was thorough and his decisions were correct. It is said he was never reversed by the Supreme Court. He had great executive and administrative ability and as the result business never lagged in his court. His course in controlling the court and in pushing business saved large sums of money to the county. He dignified and honored every office he ever held, and was faithful to every trust he undertook. He was always a safe and true counselor. In his well earned and honorable retirement, he enjoys the respect and confidence of all his fellow citizens.

James Madison Tripp

was born in Jackson County, Ohio, January 13th, 1857, the son of the Hon. James Tripp, who has a separate sketch herein. He attended the public schools of Jackson until June, 1873. In the fall of that year, he entered Ohio University and graduated in the Classical Course in June, 1876. After graduation he began the study of law with his

father and was admitted to the bar by the District Court of Vinton County, at McArthur, at the fall term, 1878. Directly after, he began the practice of law in Jackson. In 1880, he delivered the Master's oration at his Alma Mater. It was pronounced most able. He was one of the founders of the Jackson Journal in 1882. In 1888, he was nominated for Common Pleas Judge of the Second Sub-division of the Fifth Judicial District and succeeded his father in that office, February 9th, 1889. He served the term of five years with credit and distinction, but declined a re-nomination and election. In 1894, Governor McKinley appointed him a Trustee of his Alma Mater, Ohio University. In 1889, he formed a partnership with Hon. David Davis, lately a Common Pleas Judge in Hamilton County and together they practiced law in Hamilton and Jackson Counties. On January 23rd, 1878, he was married to Miss Emma A., daughter of Orlando C. Miller, deceased. They had two children: Homer Floyd, born November 9th, 1878, was educated in the Jackson Public Schools, Ohio University at Athens, and the Columbian University at Washington, D. C. He is now a draughtsman in the United States Geological Survey Office at Washington, D. C. His second son, James Orlando, born December 6th, 1882, was graduated from the Jackson High School, and is now a student of the Columbian University Law School at Washington, D. C. Our subject was a faithful and diligent student of law, and industrious and painstaking in all his business. As a judge, he was impartial and able.

William Dow James

was born near Piketon, December 1st, 1853. His father was David James and his mother, Charlotte Beauchamp. His first ancestor in this country came over from Germany in 1750, and located in Bedford County, Virginia. His grandfather, grand-son of the immigrant, was born in 1785, and came to the Northwest Territory, shortly after 1794, with his parents and located in Gallia County. He resided with his parents in Gallia till 1805, when he moved to Pike County in the Beaver Valley, ten miles from Piketon. He married Miss Allison, and nine sons and daughters were born to them. Among them was David, the father of our subject. He became a prominent and successful farmer. Our subject remained at home attending school and receiving instructions privately until he was about twenty years of age, when he began the study of law under John T. Moore. This was continued until Mr. Moore located in Jackson in 1875. He then prosecuted his law studies with George D. Cole, teaching school in winter and reading the tex-books in summer. This course he followed until 1877, when he was admitted to the bar and opened a law office in Piketon. Here he remained four years. In 1879, he was elected Mayor of Piketon and held the office until he removed to Waverly. He continued to practice in Pike and the adjoining Counties until 1893, when

he was elected Judge of the Second Sub-division of the Seventh Judicial District. He made quite a reputation as a trial lawyer and advocate while at the bar, and his reputation as a man and as a citizen is the highest. In 1882, he was married to Miss Terrena F. Vulgamore. At the close of his first term on the bench, he could have been renominated and re-elected without opposition, and it was much regretted by the lawyers of his district that he did not so determine, but he felt that he had made all the reputation he desired as a judge, and he peremptorily declined a renomination. Immediately on his retirement, and he peremptorily declined a renomination. Immediately on his retirement, he removed to Cincinnati, and opened a law office in the Blymyer Building, No. 514 Main Street, where he is acquiring a large clientage. His wife died May 13th, 1898, and he has since remarried to Miss Louise Adams, of Chicago, Illinois.

Judge James is affable in his manners, both on and off the bench. He has a clear and logical mind. His mind after a survey of the facts, grasps the points in a case, and his correct legal training enables him quickly to make the application of the law to the facts. He is painstaking in the preparation and trial of his case. On the bench, he was never hurried in making his decisions, but when announced they showed careful and though consideration of the questions involved. He had the judicial quality to withhold judgment till he had fully considered the case and until he was satisfied as to the principles governing it. Once satisfied, his decision was made and was usually sustained in the higher Court. As a lawyer he was always careful and thorough and his client could be sure that the best course would be adopted and the best results obtained.

A friend speaking of Judge James says: "He is able to perform and does perform exacting labors. He is a patient reader and succeeds in ascertaining the results of what he needs. He is affable as a man, a citizen, a lawyer and a judge. As a lawyer he was connected with all the important cases of his County. As a judge, he gave great consideration to his cases, and was without prejudice or partiality."

Another friend speaking of him says: "He is a man of affable, courteous and at the same time, dignified manners, and is very popular among his associates by reason of his genial and social manner. As a lawyer he is a fluent speaker, with a clear, clean, logical mind, quick to grasp the points of a case and to use them to his advantage, and his power before a jury is widely recognized. As a judge, he was noted for his fairness and keen love of justice, and with his thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the law, administered the complex and onerous duties of that position with the highest credit to himself and to his profession."

William H. Middleton

was born at Locust Grove, O., on the 19th of July, 1864, son of Rev. Wilder H. Middleton, of the Ohio M. E. Conference, and Cynthia

Barley Middleton, daughter of Cornelius Bailey, one of the pioneer residents of the Scioto Valley. His early life was a roving one, his father calling taking him to various towns in Southern Ohio, in the public schools of which he received his early education. Later he attended the private school of Professor Poe, of Chillicothe, and the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio.

He began life for himself at fifteen years of age as a teacher and followed that work for several years, teaching in the public schools at Pileton, Waverly and other towns. His inclinations drew him to the law and in 1888 he entered the law office of Judge W. D. James, at Waverly. In 1889, he was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue by M. Boggess, which office he held until his admission to the bar in 1891. After his admission to the bar, he continued with his preceptor until the latter was elected to the bench.

In 1896, he was nominated and after one of the hardest political battles ever fought in the county, was elected Prosecuting Attorney, receiving 192 votes above the head of the ticket. He continued in this office until his election to the bench in 1898.

On the 24th day of June, 1897, he was married to Miss Minnie Howard, and one child has blessed the union—Wilder Howard, aged one year.

He is a member of the Orient Lodge, No. 321, F. & A. M., Waverly, Ohio; Chillicothe Chapter, No. 4, R. A. M. and Niobe Lodge, No. 370, K. of P.

Judge Middleton comes of a long line of ministers; hence, in his moral and mental fibre, he is possessed of that conscious sensibility so essential to an upright and just judge. It matters not how young and inexperienced a judge may be, or how old and learned he may be, if he is not possessed of a natural, moral and innate honesty, he cannot make a just judge. Honesty of purpose supplants all. Without it, he floats a buoyant pestilence upon the great ocean of truth. A friend says of him—"Having an intimate acquaintance with Hon. William H. Middleton from his youth up, as a country school-teacher, as a student of law and as a practitioner, I bear witness that the bright jewel of his crown is honesty and integrity of purpose, a man of native modesty, but possessed of a courage in the exercise of his moral and intellectual convictions. Ever dignified, always genial, and at all times agreeable. We bespeak that his integrity and honesty and never failing common sense and cautious sagacity, his powers of analysis, his quickness of intuition to grasp the principles of law as well as the right and morality of a controversy, shall win for him the approval of the bench, the bar and the people.

Henry Collings,

the son of Hon. George Collings and Harriett Comer, his wife, was born on his father's farm in Monroe Township, March 15th, 1853.

He attended school in Manchester and at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, in 1869, 1870 and 1871, when he gave up his course. He took up the study of law in the fall of 1872, with Colonel Oscar F. Moore, of Portsmouth, and was admitted in April, 1874. He began the practice of law in Manchester, where he has since continued to reside. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Adams County, and served one term. In the fall of 1891, he was a candidate for Common Pleas Judge in the First Sub-division of the Fifth Common Pleas district, composed of Adams, Brown and Clermont Counties, when there was a nominal Democratic majority of about 1500. He had 800 majority in Adams County and was elected. His county was taken from the First Sub-division of the Fifth District by the Legislature, and placed in the Second Sub-division of the Seventh District, and in the latter he was nominated and elected Common Pleas Judge in 1896, and was re-elected in 1901 without opposition. Judge Collings has always been a Republican in his political faith and practice, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

He was married September 20th, 1882, to Alice Gibson, daughter of Rev. T. R. Gibson. There are two children of this marriage, Henry Davis and Mary King. Judge Collings had a reputation as an able lawyer before he went on the bench, and has more than sustained it. He is well trained as a lawyer, has a clear judicial mind, and in his investigations groups all the essential points of a case and, when he has determined it, the opposing party is satisfied that he has determined it impartially and according to his conception of the law. In addition to his excellent qualities as a judge he has a fine sense of humor, which is continually asserting itself and makes Judge Collings' intercourse with the lawyers and his best friends have a spice which is most entertaining and delightful. But as he inherited this most entertaining quality from his distinguished father, we do not propose to hold him responsible for it. Judges, like poets, are born, not made. Our subject was born to be a judge, has found the vocation for which he is best suited, and is filling his destiny to the satisfaction of all who have business in his Court. It is a happy fate for the Judge and happy for his constituents that he struck the job for which he was best intended.

CHAPTER IV.

SCIOTO COUNTY IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Table of State Senators, with Sessions, Terms, Districts and Politics Biographies of Senators Scioto County in the House of Representatives Table of Representatives, with Sessions, Terms, Districts and Politics Biographies of Representatives.

TABLE OF STATE SENATORS.

SESSION.	TERM.	NAME.	DISTRICT.
1st	1803	Joseph Darlington, F.	Adams.
2d 7th	1803-1809	Thomas Kirker, D.	Adams and Scioto.
8th-10th	1809-1812	John P. R. Bureau, D.	Gallia and Scioto.
11th	1812-1813	Thomas Rogers, D.	Gallia and Scioto.
12th	1813-1814	Lewis Sumner, D.	Gallia and Scioto.
13th-14th	1814-1816	Robert Lucas, D.	Gallia and Scioto.
15th-16th	1816-1818	Robert Lucas, D.	Gallia, Scioto, Pike and Jackson.
17th-18th	1818-1820	Robert Lucas, D.	Gallia, Lawrence, Scioto, Pike, Jackson.
19th-20th	1820-1822	Robert Lucas, D.	Pike, Scioto and Lawrence.
21st-22d	1822-1824	William Kendall, Nat'l R.	Pike, Scioto and Lawrence.
23d-26th	1824-1828	Robert Lucas, D.	Pike, Scioto and Lawrence.
27th	1828-1829	William Kendall, Nat'l R.	Pike, Scioto, Lawrence and Jackson.
28th	1829-1830	Robert Lucas, D.	Pike, Scioto, Lawrence and Jackson.
29th-30th	1830-1832	David Mitchell, Nat'l R.	Scioto, Pike and Jackson.
31st-32d	1832-1834	John James, Nat'l R.	Pike, Lawrence, Scioto and Jackson.
33d-34th	1834-1836	William Kendall, W.	Pike, Lawrence, Scioto and Jackson.
35th	1836-1837	John Patterson, D.	Adams, Brown and Scioto.
36th-37th	1837-1839	Charles White, D.	Adams, Brown and Scioto.
38th-39th	1839-1841	John Glover, D.	Adams, Brown and Scioto.
40th-41st	1841-1843	Simeon Nash, W.	Gallia, Lawrence and Scioto.
42d-43d	1843-1845	Moses Gregory, W.	Gallia, Lawrence and Scioto.
44th-45th	1845-1847	Joseph J. Coombs, W.	Gallia, Lawrence, Scioto and Jackson.
46th-47th	1847-1849	William Kendall, W.	Scioto, Gallia, Lawrence and Jackson.
48th-49th	1849-1851	William Salter, W.	Adams, Pike, Lawrence and Scioto.

Under Constitution of 1851.

50th	1852-1853	Oscar F. Moore, W.	Adams, Pike, Jackson and Scioto.
51st	1854-1855	Thomas McCauslin, D.	Adams, Pike, Jackson and Scioto.
52d	1856-1857	Hezekiah S. Bundy, R.	Adams, Pike, Jackson and Scioto.
53d	1858-1859	George Corwine, D.	Adams, Pike, Jackson and Scioto.
54th	1860-1861	William Newman, D.	Adams, Pike, Jackson and Scioto.
55th	1862-1863	Benjamin F. Coates, D.	Adams, Pike, Jackson and Scioto.
56th-57th	1864-1867	John T. Wilson, R.	Adams, Pike, Jackson and Scioto.
58th-59th	1868-1871	James Emmitt, D.	Adams, Pike, Jackson and Scioto.
60th-61st	1872-1875	James W. Newman, D.	Adams, Pike, Jackson and Scioto.
62d	1876-1877	I. T. Monahan, D.	Adams, Pike, Jackson and Scioto.
63d	1878-1879	Irvine Dungan, D.	Adams, Pike, Jackson and Scioto.
64th-65th	1880-1883	John K. Pollard, R.	Adams, Pike, Jackson and Scioto.
66th-67th	1884-1887	John W. Gregg, R.	Adams, Pike, Jackson and Scioto.
68th-69th	1888-1891	Amos B. Cole, R.	Adams, Pike, Jackson and Scioto.
70th-71st	1892-1895	Dudley B. Phillips, R.	Adams, Pike, Jackson and Scioto.
72d-73d	1896-1899	Elias Crandall, R.	Adams, Pike, Jackson and Scioto.
74th	1900-1901	Samuel L. Patterson, R.	Adams, Pike, Jackson and Scioto.

General Joseph Darlington

was born July 19th, 1765, within four miles of Winchester, Virginia, on a plantation owned by his father, Meredith Darlington. It was a pleasant home with delightful surroundings, as the writer can testify.

He was the fourth of seven children, six sons and a daughter. He grew up on his father's farm, getting such education as the times afforded. He was too young to have been a soldier in the Revolution, but old enough to imbibe the spirit of the times. When he was twelve years of age, six hundred of the prisoners, British and Hessians, taken at the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, were kept on his father's plantation, from that time until the close of the war. A part of them were lodged in his father's barn and he spent much of his time listening to their wonderful stories of travel and adventure. These stories filled him with a desire to see the world and when he was twenty-one, he begged his father to give him money that he might travel. He went to Philadelphia, and from thence took a sea voyage to New Orleans, and returned by way of the Ohio river. He lived very extravagantly and spent his money freely, while seeing the world. On his return trip from New Orleans, he met Miss Sarah Wilson, at Romney, W. Va., and promptly fell in love with her. She was an heiress and owned slaves and a great deal of land. She had many suitors, but Darlington was the best looking and won the lady. They were married at Romney, March 18th, 1790. At the ceremony he was dressed in a ruffled shirt, coat, waistcoat, knee breeches, silk stockings, great shoe buckles and had a wonderful suit of hair, pomaded and powdered, and done up in a queue as long as a man's arm. They resided in Romney until about the close of 1790 and then went to Fayette County, Pennsylvania, where his wife owned a farm. There they united with the Presbyterian Church, and there two of their sons were born. While in Fayette County, General Darlington was a County Commissioner, and began his long career of office holding. In October, 1794, he and his wife and their two children came to Limestone, Kentucky, where they lived until 1797. He went from there to the mouth of Cabin Creek, where he kept a ferry. In the spring of 1797, believing that the county seat would be at Washington, below the mouth of Brush Creek, he moved there. When the county was organized on July 10th, 1797, he was appointed its Judge of Probate, by Governor St. Clair. In 1803, he removed to West Union and built a double hewed log house in the hill opposite Cole's spring. He was a member of the Legislature from Adams County from November 24th, 1799, until January 29th, 1801. He also represented the same county from November 23rd, 1801, until January 23rd, 1802. He was one of the three members from Adams County in the first Constitutional Convention which sat from November 1st, 1802, until the 29th of the same month. At that time he was a Republican and opposed to Governor St. Clair, and, on November 3rd, he voted against listening to a speech from Governor St. Clair. On November 6th, he was appointed on the committee to prepare the second article of the constitution, and on the 8th of November, he presided over the committee of the whole. He was on the

committee to prepare the third article on the judiciary, and on the committee to print the journal of the convention. He was present at every session in the first Legislature of the state. He was in the Senate and served from March 1st, 1803, until April 16th, following, at which session Scioto County was organized by an act of the Legislature. On the 16th of April, 1803, he was elected one of the first three Associate Judges of Adams County, but resigned February 16th, 1804, as the work was too slow for him. On September 10th, 1804, he was commissioned by the Governor, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st Regiment, 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, Ohio Militia, and thus became Lieutenant-Colonel Darlington. This Brigade was commanded by General William Lucas of Scioto County, who departed this life, September 10th, 1805. He had been appointed on the 22nd of October, 1804. He is buried in the Lucas burying ground in Rush Township. March 17th, 1806, Colonel Darlington was made a Brigadier General to take the place of Gen. Lucas. He was appointed a Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, August 3rd, 1802, and held this office by successive appointments until August, 1847. He was appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court from this county about the same time, and held that office until his death on the 2nd of August, 1851. He served as Recorder of Adams County from 1803 to 1810, and again from September 1813 until 1834. Any one examining the old records in the Recorder's office and Clerk's office of Adams County will find whole volumes written out in his old-fashioned copper plate style. He always used a quill pen and a soft piece of buckskin for a penwiper. In 1885, he became an elder in the Presbyterian Church at West Union and held that office the remainder of his life. His personal appearance would attract notice anywhere. He was above average height, somewhat corpulent, had fine regular features, dark brown eyes with heavy brows, and a large head and forehead. He had a manly bearing which impressed all who knew him. The business of his office was admirably systematized and all his habits of daily life were regular and methodical. It is said of him that he did the same thing every day and at the same hour and moment for fifty years. His neighbors set their clocks by him, as he went and returned from his office with such exactness as to time. He had a habit of winding his watch at a certain hour every day, and while writing in the Clerk's office, he would lay it down beside him, and when the hands pointed to that hour, he would take it up and wind it. He was a man of excellent judgment and many matters of his neighbors were submitted to him, and when he decided, his disposition was acquiesced in as satisfactory to all sides. When the Whig party was formed, he became a Whig. While not anti-slavery in his views, he was opposed to the war with Mexico. He was an entertaining talker and always had something useful and instructive to say. He had much dignity, his life was on a plane above the ordinary and the people who knew him



GOV. THOMAS KIRKER.

well felt that they were looking up to him. His whole soul, conscience, principles, opinions, worldly interests and everything in his life was made subservient to his religion. His life made all who knew him feel that there was truth and reality in the Christian religion, and he lived it every day. In his opinion his crowning earthly honor was that he had served fifty years in the Presbyterian Church. Four years before his death, he had retired from all public business. All his life he had had a dread of the Asiatic cholera. When that pestilence visited West Union in the summer of 1851, the first victim died June 26th. By some irony of fate, he was the last and died of the dread disease on the last day it prevailed, August 2nd. There were but four persons present at his interment. Had he died of any ordinary disease, the whole county would have attended. General Darlington was a fair example of the good and true men, who built well the foundation of the great state of Ohio.

Governor Thomas Kirker

was born in Ireland in 1760, and lived in that country until he reached the age of nineteen. His father then emigrated to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. His father died soon after their removal to America. He remained in Lancaster County until 1790. Nothing is found of his life in that period, but in that year he married Sarah Smith a young woman of excellent family and great worth. She was several years his junior. Soon after his marriage, they removed to Kentucky, running the gauntlet of Indian hostilities as they floated down the Ohio river. In 1794, they crossed the Ohio and settled in Manchester, Adams County, Ohio. In 1796 he removed to Liberty Township, Adams County. At that time he had a wife and several children. They were the first settlers to locate in the county outside of Manchester. He was a member of the first Court of Quarter Sessions held in the County under the Territorial Government at Manchester, in September, 1797. He was also a County Commissioner under the territorial government. He was the leading man in that settlement and was usually the foremost in public matters of all kinds. By common consent he settled quarrels among his neighbors who looked to him for counsel. He had a reputation for good judgment. When delegates were elected to the first Constitutional Convention in 1802, he was sent as one of them. He was a member of the lower house of the Legislature from Adams County from March 1st, 1803, until April 16th, 1803. He entered the Ohio Senate at the second legislative session, closing February, and served in that body continuously until the thirteenth legislative session, closing February 16th, 1815. In that time he was Speaker in the Senate in the fifth, sixth, seventh, ninth, tenth, eleventh and thirteenth sessions. From November 4th, 1807, to December 12th, 1808, he was acting Governor of the State by reason of a vacancy in the office of Governor and his then being Speaker of the Senate. At the fifteenth legislative ses-

sion December 15th, 1816, until January 28, 1817, he was a member of the House and its Speaker. At the twentieth legislative session, beginning December 3rd, 1821, he was again in the Senate form Adams and served in it continuously until February 8th, 1825. On January 17th, 1821, he was appointed an Associate Judge from Adams County, and served until October 30th, 1821, when he resigned. In 1824, he was presidential elector and voted for Clay. From 1808 until his death, he was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church in West Union, O., and his son William, was also an elder in the same church from 1826, during his father's lifetime. He sat in the Legislature longer than any one man except John Bigger of Warren County, who served in 21 sessions. Mr. Kirker was not a brilliant man, but he was honest, conscientious and possessed of sound judgment and integrity that was unselfish and incorruptible. He was respected, esteemed, and exerted an influence that was felt in the entire circle of his acquaintance. He died February 20th, 1837. He reared a family of thirteen children, and has a host of descendants, in different parts of the United States. He succeeded Governor Tiffin, March 4th, 1807, when he resigned to enter the United States Senate and served to the end of his term. He served as Governor one year, or until December 12th, 1808, when Samuel Huntington succeeded him. The vote stood Huntington, 7,293; Worthington, 5,601; Kirker, 3,397.

Jean Pierre Roman Bureau (De Montrou)

was born at Beton Bazoché, Canton de Villier, St. George Arondisement de Provins, Department de Seine et Marne, March 21st, 1770. Roman Grandjean was his god-father and Françoise nee le Vicaine (Fromonte), was his god-mother. His father was an officer who served with distinction in the army under the reign of Louis XV., returning home only to have a severe quarrel with his father. He left home, and, being very angry, vowed never to return and to go where he would never be heard from. His mother's maiden name was Marie Romaine Cruchet. She was the daughter of a distinguished and wealthy surgeon of Paris. In addition to one brother, Toussaint, who was in the army and died an old bachelor, he had four sisters: Angélique, the wife of M. Clars; Genevieve, the wife of M. Galbot; Romaine, who died young; and Marie Rose, the wife of Doctor Naret. Playing one day with two companions young Bureau attempted a high jump from a tree and paid the penalty for his recklessness with a fractured hip. Although he received the utmost skill that love and the science of the best surgeons of Paris could bring to bear, his injury was pronounced a compound one and hopelessly incurable. His mother, a woman of great piety and force of character, was not dismayed; placing the suffering lad on a well padded pillion securely fastened upon the back of a sure-footed ass, this valiant woman made, on foot, a pilgrimage to the shrine of our Lady of Liesse, walking beside her stricken son. At the end of nine days, their fervent prayers were

answered, and miraculously cured, the boy left his crutches on the walls of the little chapel and returned to Paris. He always had a slight lameness, a reminder, no doubt, of the favor granted him by Heaven. The medal given the lad at Liesse after his cure is in the possession of the family of one of his grand-daughters, the late Mrs. Madeline Vinton Dahlgren. Witnessing with dismay some of the excesses of that awful French Revolution, young Bureau emigrated to America. His passport was executed and delivered February 14th, 1790, and was signed by Louis, King of France, and the Comte de Montmarin. Embarking February 19th, 1790, he arrived at Alexandria, Virginia, May 3rd, 1790, and the same year went to Gallipolis, Ohio, where already a few French emigrants had settled. Enduring his share of the toils and sufferings incident to a new settlement but not having the physical strength nor inclination for manual labor he changed his location to Marietta, where his fine education enabled him to open a French school for the youth of the place, which he conducted with great success, giving satisfaction to both patrons and scholars. In December, 1792, he returned to Gallipolis, Ohio, where he remained and became a successful merchant, occupying at different times the positions of Clerk of the Court, Justice of the Peace, Postmaster, etc. Very few men filled so many offices, conferred by their fellow-citizens, with so much credit to themselves and so much satisfaction to their constituents, as Mr. Bureau. He was Major in the first regiment of militia organized in Gallia County, hence his title. He was naturalized February 10th, 1806, and was Postmaster at Gallipolis from April 1st, 1806, to October 3rd, 1807. From December 7th, 1807, until February 22nd, 1808, he represented Washington, Muskingum, Gallia and Athens Counties in the House. He was then elected to represent Gallia and Scioto Counties in the Senate, and served from December 5th, 1809, to February 12th, 1812, during the eighth, ninth and tenth sessions. At the fourteenth legislative session, from December 3rd, 1832, until March 9th, 1835, he represented Gallia and Meigs Counties in the House. In the great question which arose at that time relative to the right of the Legislature to instruct Senators from Ohio in Congress, Bureau advocated the right to instruct and again showed his grasp of affairs, and that he possessed a true and broad conception of a Republican form of Government. He retired from public life and engaged in the business of merchandising, which he continued as long as he had the physical ability to attend to the labors thereof. When salt was discovered in Virginia, in the valley of the Kanawha, he at once commenced borings which resulted in his becoming a very successful salt manufacturer. February 19th, 1799, he married Madeline Francoise Charlotte Marret, third daughter of Joseph and Madeline Marret, who had been of the same party as Bureau when, in 1790, he fled from France, and had also gone to Gallipolis. She was at the time of her marriage, a pretty, witty and vivacious

young girl of fifteen, slight, of medium height, with dark brown eyes and black hair, and straight, well-cut features. At that time there was no Justice of the Peace in that part of Ohio, and being obliged to obtain one from Point Pleasant, the ceremony was performed in a boat on the Ohio river so as to be within the jurisdiction of Virginia. She died on June 22nd, 1834. The children of this marriage, were: Madeleine Romaine, born November 20th, 1799, married Doctor Francis Julius Le Moyne of Washington, Pennsylvania; Romaine Madeleine, born January 6th, 1802, became the wife of the Hon. Samuel Finley Vinton, one of Ohio's most distinguished men and whose daughter was the late Mrs. M. V. Dahlgren; Marie, born February 26th, 1810, and died April 2nd, 1810; and Charles Louis Valcoulon, born August 25th, 1812. The latter spent some years in Athens College, Ohio, and later studied medicine and practised his profession. Major Bureau's daughters were given every educational advantage at that time to be obtained, going to school in Chillicothe, Gallipolis, and finally to Mme. Grileau's French boarding school in Philadelphia. The journey to the latter place was made by the young girls on horseback from Wheeling, accompanied by their father and the negro man servant following in a wagon with the baggage. Major Bureau died in Gallipolis, December 31st, 1854, aged 81 years and 10 months. He was buried in the same enclosure with his wife, daughter Mary, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Vinton and their son, John, in the old graveyard at Gallipolis. He was of medium height, broad shouldered and very strong. He was fair, and had blue eyes, rather heavy eyebrows and close trimmed hair and beard, full forehead and head. He had all the quick wit and observation of a Frenchman, and was exceedingly vivacious and polished in manner and bearing. He was a devoted and generous parent, husband and friend. He made money and, although he spent it freely, he left quite a large property. He was one of the most esteemed, popular and useful men of Gallia County and respected by all who knew him. It may well be said of Mr. Bureau that he was well fitted to be a leader to his countrymen, and in no instance was he ever known to betray the confidence reposed in him. To such men, its founders, the State of Ohio owes much. By their hardships and bravery it was reclaimed from the wilderness and savages, and their wisdom and untiring zeal gave it the solid foundation upon which its greatness and stability now depend.

Governor Robert Lucas

was born at Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, Virginia, April 1st, 1781. His father was William Lucas, born in 1742, in Virginia. He was a Revolutionary soldier. He enlisted February 13th, 1777, for three years in Captain Nathaniel Welch's Company, also known as Captain 'Taliaferros' Company and as Captain Thomas Minor's Company in the Second Virginia Regiment commanded by Colonel Wil-

liam Brent and also by Colonel Gregory Smith. His name last appears in 1770. His wife Susannah was born in 1745.

He is said to have owned lands and negroes, but to have been hostile to the institution of slavery. He had five sons and three daughters. His sons were Joseph, Robert, John, William and Samuel. William and John came to the mouth of the Scioto in 1796, and located land at the mouth of Pond Creek. Their father voted for Jefferson, in Virginia, for President in 1800, and at once started for Adams County in the Northwest Territory. He located near Lucasville. His wife died May 4th, 1809, and he died in July, 1814. Both are buried at Lucasville and their graves marked. His daughters all married, one a Buckles, one a Creamer, and one a Sternberger. Joseph Lucas, through a daughter, is an ancestor of the Hibbs family. Robert Lucas, our subject, was the most distinguished of the family. He was but nine years old when he came to the Northwest Territory. He had a private tutor who taught him mathematics and surveying, and he was an excellent surveyor before his majority. That occupation enabled him to keep busy and make money. He was Surveyor of Scioto County in 1805, and was Justice of the Peace in 1806. On April 4th, 1810, he married Eliza Brown, daughter of John Brown, the first citizen of Portsmouth. The ceremony was said by William Crull, Justice of the Peace. She died in two years, leaving an infant daughter. On March 7th, 1816, he married Miss Friendly A. Sumner, the ceremony being performed by William Power, Justice of the Peace. Robert Lucas had a great deal of military spirit and soon became prominent in the Ohio Militia. As early as 1804, he was a Bridge Inspector with the rank of Major. In 1807, he had a Militia Company in Portsmouth and was its Captain. In 1808, he was elected to the House as Representative of Scioto County. In 1811, he was lister of Wayne Township.

He went to the War of 1812 and was in Hull's surrender. He managed to escape when the surrender was made and showed such military ability that he was made a Captain in the regular army, and is said to have been made a Colonel, but he was out of it in 1814, and in that fall was elected to the Ohio senate, in which he served continuously until 1822. In 1820, he appears to have been a Presidential elector for Monroe, and in 1828, for Jackson. He was again in the Senate from 1824 until 1830, except in 1829. From 1832 to 1836, he was Governor of Ohio. In 1832, he was chairman of the Democratic National Convention.

In 1824, he removed from Scioto to Pike County, where he resided until 1838, when he was appointed Governor of the Territory of Iowa by President Van Buren. In his youth he was a boisterous fellow, fond of all kinds of mischief and devilry, but when he reached Iowa he joined the church and favored religion and morality. He worked for temperance and against gambling and associated vices.

His influence is said to have made Iowa a prohibition state. In 1841, President Tyler removed him, and he took up his residence on a farm near Iowa City. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention, which met in Iowa City in 1844, from Johnson County. He was made Chairman of the Committee on Executive Department, and a member of the Committee on Boundaries. He was the first governor of Iowa Territory. He was the first Brigadier General of Militia in Scioto County. He delivered the oration at the farmers' celebration held July 8th, 1868, on Major Bonser's farm on Little Scioto. His private secretary in Iowa, Theodore Parvin wrote and published a sketch of his life in pamphlet form.

He died February 7th, 1853, and his grave is suitably marked in the cemetery at Iowa City. While territorial Governor of Iowa no one who was a gambler or drinking man could receive an appointment from him. He stood for all that was good and true with all the ardour of his intense nature. He was a man, very much the same kind as General Jackson whom he admired and followed. He was a shrewd politician or else he could not have remained in the Ohio Senate eight years successively representing such counties as Pike, Gallia, Scioto and Jackson, and from 1824 to 1828, he represented Pike, Scioto and Lawrence. He never failed to make the most of a political situation, and he knew when to be silent, a faculty rare in political life. He was a true blue Democrat all the time and was never a trimmer or changing. When he once adopted a policy he would go through fire and water to carry it out. He resolved to stamp out intemperance and gambling in Iowa Territory and he did it. In that territory he became a Methodist exhorter and was always pleased to exercise his functions.

He died at the age of 72, but his work was done and well done. It will reward the student of history to study the story of his life in a much more extended form than can be given in this work.

General William Kendall

was of Revolutionary stock. His father, Jeremiah Kendall served in the Revolutionary War and the following is his record from the War Department: "Was a private in Captain William Washington's Company, Third Virginia Regiment, commanded by Colonel Thomas Marshall. He enlisted February 23rd, 1776, to serve two years. He was transferred in August, 1777, to Captain S. B. Wallace's Company, same Regiment. He was wounded at Brandywine and was discharged on January, 1778." His wife was Rhoda McIntire, and their home was in Fauquier County, Virginia. There on November 23rd, 1783, our subject was born. His father moved to a farm in Pennsylvania directly after the close of the war of the Revolution.

Jeremiah Kendall made a trip to New Orleans on a flat boat directly after his arrival in Pennsylvania, and was accompanied by Samuel Lewis and Lewis Wetzel. They were attacked by Indians in ca-

noes below Louisville, but they drove them off with a blunderbuss loaded with 36 rifle balls. He served with General Anthony Wayne in his campaign against the Indians in 1794 and was wounded several times in the battles and skirmishes. He was at the treaty of Greenville.

Our subject was his oldest son and settled on Paint Creek in Ross County, but visited the site of Portsmouth and was there with Henry Massie, before the town was laid out. He stopped with Captain John Brown, the first inn keeper in Portsmouth and fell in love with his daughter Rachel and married her, May 29th, 1806. Robert Lucas, a Justice of the Peace, who had married another daughter of Captain John Brown, performed the ceremony. There were eight children of this marriage.

General Kendall kept a dry goods store in Portsmouth, the first of its kind. He at all times did surveying whenever called upon, and during almost the whole of his life in Scioto County, was deputy surveyor of that part of the Virginia Military District in Scioto County, Ohio. His books as Deputy Surveyor are still extant and are in the possession of Mrs. John W. Overturf. In 1809, he was appointed Associate Judge, but the place was too slow for him.

He declined the honor. In 1812 his public career began. He took a company of horse into the war. The muster roll of that company is still preserved. The same fall he was elected to the Legislature as the Representative of Scioto County and was re-elected in 1813. He was re-elected to the House in 1821, 1825 and 1837. He was elected to the Senate in 1822, 1828, 1834 and 1847. He was always a Whig. He was Treasurer of Scioto County from 1815 to 1818, and again in 1841. He was the first Auditor of Scioto County, 1820 and 1821. He was one of the first nine city fathers in 1815, and drew the three years term. He was re-elected in 1818, and in 1821 and served until 1824. About his first official act as councilman was to contract for a public school house in 1815. In the same year he was on a committee to bring in a bill on executions. In 1816, he was allowed \$9.00 for printing corporation bills. In the same year he brought in a bill in regard to keeping hogs. In 1819, he was on the committee on streets. In 1820, he was appointed town surveyor. He served in this capacity until June 1st, 1838, and again in 1849, just prior to his death.

In township matters he was prominent and useful. He was Township Treasurer in 1812. In 1810, he was Overseer of the Poor. In 1845, he was a Justice of the Peace. In 1831, at the famous 4th of July celebration, he responded to a toast. In 1835, he took the contract to erect the present court house of Scioto County at \$12,650.00. He began it September 18th, 1835, and finished it September 11th, 1837.

In 1825, he made a map of Scioto County. In the same year he assessed the entire County of Scioto in 57 days at \$2.00 per day. He was public spirited in every way.

After the death of his wife, Rachel Brown, November 26th, 1820, he married Christina, eldest daughter of William Lawson, October 12th, 1821, and by her he had seven children, or fifteen in all. His second wife died August 2nd, 1840, and he married Mrs. Ruth Claypool of Chillicothe, for his third wife and she survived him.

Serving as long as he did in the Legislature he could not escape the fate of being a Major General of Militia by joint resolution of the Legislature and he was compelled to take this title.

Nothing went on, in or about Portsmouth, unless he had something to do with it. He had a saw mill and grist mill on Brush Creek and built steamboats at its mouth. He was Postmaster in Portsmouth from February, 1842, to September, 1845. He was a director of the Commercial Bank for several years. He was popular and was always available as a candidate for office. After being nominated, he took care to be elected. He was a safe and sure man. He was large hearted and hospitable. He was active in his habits. His disposition was mild and he was always calm and deliberate. He never sought to obtrude his views on any one, but was tolerant of the views of others and a good listener. He had uncommon equanimity. He was seldom disturbed in mind or conduct and possessed a sound judgment. He was tall and spare, nearly six feet high, complexion between light and dark, blue eyes, and active in his movements.

He took hold of many enterprises and was very popular. No more active or energetic citizen ever lived in Scioto County, and none was more intimately connected with public affairs. He did not profess any form of religion. He died August 2nd, 1849, of consumption, but held office and served the public up to the time of his death.

He was the father of fifteen children, and here are their names, the dates of their births and whom they married, if married:

Jefferson, b. May 1st, 1807; m. Elizabeth Fenton, December 9th, 1830; d. September 16th, 1862.

Rhoda, b. December 9th, 1808; m. Conrad Overturf, July 20th, 1826.

Stephen, b. February 27th, 1800; m. Rebecca Riggs, August 6th, 1839; d. January 13th, 1877.

Milton, b. June 16th, 1812; m. Ruth Lawson, the sister of his father's second wife, January 23rd, 1833; d. August 16th, 1882.

Thomas, b. July 16th, 1814; m. Ann Glover, November 16th, 1836; d. December 16th, 1889.

Eliza, b. September 16th, 1816; d. October, 1823.

William, b. January 2nd, 1819; m. August 26th, 1839.

Rachel, b. September 21st, 1820; m. Conrad Overturf, August 23rd, 1838; d. October 30th, 1874.

The above were children of Rachel Brown.

The following were children of Christian Lawson.

John, b. January 5th, 1823.

Jeremiah, b. February 12th, 1825.

Susannah, b. June 6th, 1827; m. Samuel Baldridge.

Maria, b. November 23rd, 1829; m. James Salisbury, 1851; d. March 11th, 1880.

Joseph, b. October 20, 1832; died 1851.

Franklin, b. December 31st, 1834; m. Marietta Hall.

Lavinia, b. February 24th, 1837; m. Louis Dent Adair.

Joseph died of yellow fever at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, while on his way to California.

By his first marriage he was the brother-in-law of General Robert Lucas, to whom he was unalterably opposed in politics. Kendall was a Whig and Lucas a Democrat. They often contested against each other for the Legislature. Some of the old families of Portsmouth have disappeared, but the Kendall family is still well represented in the third and fourth generation from General Kendall.

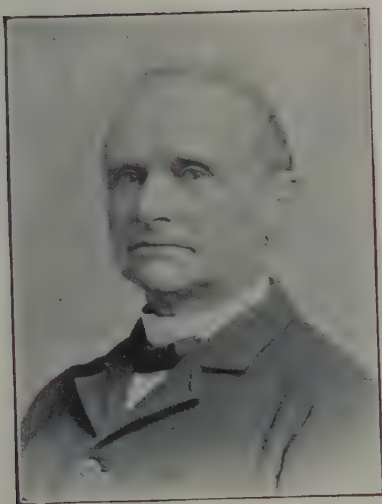
David Mitchell

was born April 4th, 1774, in the State of Pennsylvania. His father, David Mitchell, was born in 1733 and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He or his father came from the north of Ireland where his ancestors had high standing. His father's record in the Revolutionary War will be found under the title of Revolutionary Soldiers. He came to the Northwest Territory as early as 1797, and located in what is Nile Township, Scioto County, Ohio. In 1798, he was a Collector of Union Township, Adams County, Ohio, appointed by the County Commissioners, for Union Township, which extended on the river from Salt Creek in the present Adams County and ran up the river east to the mouth of Little Scioto and north about twenty miles, the same width. David Mitchell, Senior, was an important citizen as early as 1798. His wife Sarah Mitchell died September 19th, 1801, aged sixty-eight years. He died November 1st, 1805. Both are buried in the Mitchell cemetery on the Morrison farm in Nile Township, Scioto County, Ohio. The following can be said of the children of David Mitchell, Senior. Sarah named for her mother, married a Mr. Tucker; Mary, married a McBride. His son David married Mary Stockham. No others of the children of David Mitchell, Senior, can now be given. Judge David Mitchell, our subject, must have been married prior to coming to the Northwest Territory. His wife was Mary Stockham, said to be a sister of Colonel Aaron Stockham. It is said he went to the Salt Licks at Jackson, Ohio, and made considerable money there, but if he remained there anytime, it was after his father had located in what is now Nile Township in Scio-

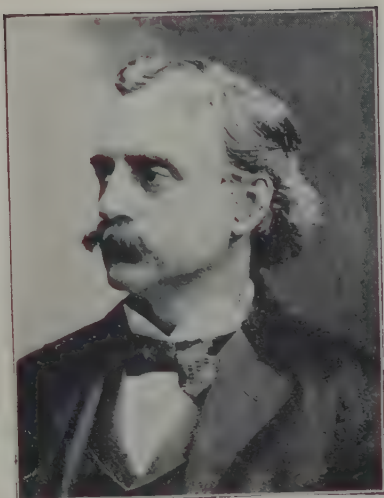
to County, Ohio. From December 5th, 1814, to February 27th, 1816, he represented Scioto County in the House. In 1818 he was a Justice of the Peace in Nile Township. From December 6th, 1819, to February 26th, 1820, he represented Scioto and Lawrence in the House. From December 4th, 1820, until February 23rd, 1821, he represented Scioto, Pike and Lawrence in the House. On February 18th, 1820, he was appointed one of a commission to locate the County Seat of Meigs County. Elnathan Scofield of Fairfield County and John J. Martin of Pike County were his associates. After this he submitted to the usual fate allotted to prominent laymen retiring from the Legislature. In 1824, he was made an Associate Judge of Scioto County and served until 1831. In 1829, on July 18th, General William Kendall resigned from the Senate on account of private business. On August 15th, David Mitchell became a candidate for the Senate; Doctor G. S. B. Hempstead, also became a candidate. Each thought he was the best man for the place, and neither would give up for the other. Both were Whigs and depended on Whig support for election. The district was composed of Lawrence, Scioto, Pike and Jackson Counties, and had a Whig majority. Up to this time the contest for office had been free to all. There had been no party convention. If the Whigs had but one candidate, the Democrats could not hope to elect. There was a newspaper controversy; there was pulling and hauling, but neither of the two Whigs would retire for the other, and General Robert Lucas stood for the Democrats. The following was the vote:

	Lucas.	Mitchell.	Hempstead.
Scioto County.....	311	280	233
Lawrence ".....	191	211	19
Pike ".....	323	108	153
Jackson ".....	253	281	36
Totals.....	1078	688	441

This was an object lesson the Whigs never forgot. After that the candidates were nominated by the Whig Central Committee, or a County Convention. Judge Mitchell had a large farm in Nile Township, lately owned by Albert R. Morrison, his grandson, and resided there. In 1831, he had a great craze about silk culture, and published many articles in the newspapers but nothing ever came of it. His daughter Martha, born in 1813, married David Morrison, from whom comes the well known Morrison family of Nile Township. Judge Mitchell died November 19th, 1833, aged 59 years, 8 months and 15 days. He is buried on the hill overlooking his farm. Judge Joseph Moore and William Givens, also Associate Judges, are buried in the same spot. Judge Mitchell's widow survived until September 5th, 1852, when she died in her 73rd year. Judge Mitchell was what the late Homer C. Jones of McArthur, Ohio, would call a "knowledgeable man." He knew a great deal more than his neighbors, and thought he knew more than any of them. He was an investigator



JAMES TRIPP.
[PAGE 88.]



JAMES M. TRIPP.
[PAGE 89.]



MARTIN CRAIN.
[PAGE 150.]



HOMER WILSON FARNHAM.
[PAGE 306.]

and student and when he once made up his mind on any subject, he could not be changed. He was a Federalist and Whig in his political views. He had no use for Democracy. He was one of the charter members of the Sandy Springs Presbyterian Church in Green Township, Adams County. On September 2nd, 1826, when that church was organized, he was made one of the three ruling elders. He was a man of strong will power and great force of character. The same traits have manifested themselves in his grandsons, a most excellent inheritance. He was one of the most influential men of his time. He liked to have things go his own way, and, where he could control, things did so. He was a good business man and was successful in whatever he undertook.

John Patterson

was born in Pendleton County, Virginia, November 23rd, 1793, and died in Wilkins, Union County, Ohio, February 1st, 1859. His parents were James Augustine Patterson, of English descent, and Ann Elizabeth Hull, of Dutch descent. The family lived on the South Branch of the Potomac river. Patterson Creek in Mineral and Hampshire Counties, West Virginia, is named for the Pattersons original settlers there. James A. Patterson removed from Alexandria, Virginia, to land now in the heart of the city of Pittsburg. John Patterson was but eight years of age when his father died, in 1801, and in 1804, he was apprenticed to Z. A. Tannehill for a period of ten years to learn the trade of watchmaker and silversmith. His employer died in 1813, leaving his apprentice on his own resources. He enlisted in a Pittsburg infantry regiment, serving in General Adamson Tannehill's Brigade in what is historically known as the "War of 1812." He was made a corporal. In the autumn of 1817, he went down the Ohio river on a keelboat to Manchester, and thence overland to West Union. Here he opened a jewelry store, made and repaired watches and clocks and manufactured articles of silverware. He afterwards established a tannery, and then one of the first wool-carding and combing factories erected in Southern Ohio. He was elected a Justice of the Peace for Tiffin Township, Adams County, on April 13th, 1820, and served for nine years. He was a tax collector for Adams County for several years. In 1826, he was elected as Representative from Adams County to the twenty-fifth General Assembly; in 1828, to the twenty-seventh; in 1829, to be joint representative with Hosea Moore in the twenty-eighth General Assembly. He was always an ardent Democrat. In 1833, and again in 1834, he was for the fifth and sixth times elected as representative in the Legislature. In 1836, he was elected as State Senator from Adams, Brown and Scioto Counties to the thirty-fifth General Assembly. He was a member of the Legislature longer than any one member with the single exception of Hon. Thomas Kirker. He was a firm friend of all public improvements,

and heartily supported the "National Road" and all the various canal projects which were before the Legislature during his eight terms of service. In 1834 he was one of the three commissioners appointed by Governor Lucas to settle the boundary between Ohio and Michigan. On March 21st, 1838, he was appointed United States Marshal for the state of Ohio, to succeed John Patterson, of Belmont County, who, though he bore the same name, was not a relative. He served until July 10th, 1841. He took the census of 1840 and 1841. He returned to Adams County, living at York Township, Union County, where he lived the remainder of his life. He was married three times. His first wife was Mary Brown Finley, daughter of Major Joseph Lewis Finley. His second wife was Celia Prather, daughter of Major John Prather of West Union. His daughter, Matilda Ann, of his first marriage, married Mr. John Smith and is the mother of Mrs. C. J. Moulton, of Lucasville. His third wife was Mary Catherine McCrea, a relative of Jane McCrea, whose tragic massacre by the Indians near Saratoga, N. Y., is narrated in the annals of the Revolution.

John Glover

was the oldest son of Elijah Glover, Sr., and Catharine James his wife. He was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, about 1806, and was the third child born in the town. As he grew up he learned the latter's trade of his father, and followed it to some extent, but became a dealer in furs and followed that business extensively. He early developed a liking for trade and merchandising. He had four brothers, Samuel G., Elijah B., Nathan and Azel. In 1831, he owned a lot on Sixth street near the site of the present Court House and was asked to donate it for Court House purposes. In the same year he and Jacob P. Noel were conducting a general store in Portsmouth and in the French Grant. In 1831 he and Jacob Noel undertook to build the upper rolling mill. They completed it in 1833 and carried on a foundry in connection with it. It did not prove a successful venture to them and they sold it out in 1837 to Thomas Gaylord. In 1836 he married Miss Eliza Nourse of the French Grant and she survived him with four children, three daughters and one son. His four brothers were all Whigs, but he became a Democrat. In 1836 he was elected to the Legislature as a Democrat to represent Adams, Brown and Scioto Counties with James London of Brown. The vote in Scioto County stood Glover 488, James London of Brown, 599, Whig, General William Kendall 981, James Pilson of Brown 924. Adams and Brown overcame the Whig vote of Scioto. In 1837, he was defeated for re-election in the same district by General William Kendall. 1837 was a year of disaster to the Democracy. General Kendall had 897 votes and Nelson Barrere 845 votes in Scioto County as the Whig candidates and General James London 427 and Doctor John Glover

408 votes as the Democratic candidates for the Legislature. From 1839 to 1841, he represented the same counties in the Senate. In 1855 he went to Bennett, Nebraska, with his family. In his old age he lost his eyesight. His children were Mrs. Cora Lytle, Mrs. Anna B. Stout and Ella B. Glover all of Nebraska. His daughter, Mrs. Kate McIlvann, resides at West Liberty, Ohio. He died June 10th, 1885. Mrs. Stout died June 19th, 1887.

He studied medicine in Portsmouth, Ohio, and thereby obtained the title of Doctor, but he never practised either in Scioto County or in the state of Nebraska. He said medicine was a humbug and its practice was guess work. He was a man of fine appearance, tall and slender, over six feet tall, with blue eyes and dark curly hair. As a young man he was quite a beau, and when in the full dress of his time, with cambric ruffles, edged with thread lace on his sleeves and ruffled shirt and all other parts of his dress in the highest style, he was the beau of the town. For awhile he lived the life of a farmer in the French Grant but it palled on him and he returned to town life.

Simeon Nash

was born at South Hadley, Massachusetts, September 21st, 1804. In 1825, he entered Amherst College and was graduated in 1829. He studied law two years and, in 1831, located in Gallipolis, Ohio, at the instance of the Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, then the only lawyer residing in Gallipolis. Mr. Nash completed his law studies under the Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, and was admitted to the bar in 1833. He lived in Gallipolis all his life. He was a great collector of the books appertaining to his profession. He was two years in the State Senate, from 1841 to 1843, and represented Gallia, Lawrence and Scioto Counties, as a Whig. After the demise of the Whig party, he became a Republican. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1851, and occupied the Common Pleas bench ten years, February 9th, 1852 to February 9th, 1862. He prepared and published Nash's Pleadings in two volumes directly after the adoption of the Civil Code. It is large a criticism on the Civil Code of Ohio. He also prepared a Digest of the Ohio Reports. He published a work on "Morality and the State," and another entitled "Crime and the Family". He was a fine French scholar. He was never a member of any church or secret society. He died January 20th, 1879.

Moses Gregory.

Moses Gregory was one of the most active citizens who ever resided in Portsmouth. He was before the public as often and held as many, if not more, offices than any other Portsmouth citizen, except John R. Turner.

He came in almost with the century. He was born March 24th, 1801, near Chillicothe, Ohio, and never knew the care of a father, for the latter, David Gregory died when he was an infant, and his mother

Elizabeth Hays, married Henry Sheeley. He, his mother and stepfather, came to Portsmouth from Chillicothe, Ohio, on a keel boat in 1805, when there was nothing but log houses in the town.

His stepfather was a tailor by trade and the first of the craft who located in the place. All Moses Gregory's youthful ideas were acquired in Portsmouth. As soon as he was of a suitable age, he was apprenticed to Aaron Kinney, to learn the tinner's trade. However he did not like the confinement and surroundings, and became a keel-boat man and boated salt from the Kanawha Salt Works down the Ohio river.

After some experience in this line he ventured and took cargoes to New Orleans. In 1823, he was back in Portsmouth and carried on the butcher business. He had two stalls in the Portsmouth Market House. In 1825, he became Deputy Sheriff under William Carey. In 1826, William Carey died three days before the October election and Gregory became a candidate for the place. He distributed his tickets over the country and was elected, receiving 689 votes to 234 given to Washington Clingman. In 1828, he was re-elected without opposition, receiving 887 votes.

The records of the election of 1830, have been destroyed, but he was then elected Auditor of Scioto County, and re-elected every two years thereafter until 1840, when he retired from the office. While this period was the beginning of the county he was undoubtedly the most efficient Auditor the County ever had, as an inspection of his records with the records of those who preceeded and followed him is convincing proof. That the people of his time thought likewise is shown by the fact that he held the office longer than any one ever held it, before or since.

In December, 1841, he took his seat in the Legislature as the representative of Gallia, Lawrence and Scioto Counties. He attended the special session July 25th to August 12th, 1842, and was one of the thirty Whig members who left on the latter date, and thereby prevented the passage of the congressional districting bill. In the fall of 1834, he was elected to the Senate, from the district composed of the same counties he had represented in the House, and served one term of two years. At the second session the Senate refused the repeal of the Black Laws, but Mr. Gregory did not concur.

In 1846, he was made a member of the First Board of Infirmary Directors of Scioto County, and served two years. In 1840, he became a "forty-niner", and went to California for gold. He returned in a year, but had not made a fortune. In 1851, he took the contract to build several sections of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad, but owing to slow and partial payments by the company was very nearly overtaken by financial disaster. After this venture he retired to his farm on Turkey Creek, and resided there for several years. But he soon tired of rustic life and returned to Portsmouth. But we

have not told near all the offices held by Mr. Gregory. For several years he was a school trustee and visitor in Portsmouth, and a most efficient one. He was an active and consistent member of the Bigelow Methodist Episcopal Church, and was one of its Trustees as early as 1834. He was for several years a member of the town council of Portsmouth, and one of the Committee on Claims. That meant that he conducted the affairs of the town, and he seemed to have done it with general satisfaction. He was Recorder of the Town from April, 1845 to April, 1846, and again from April, 1847 to April, 1848.

In 1843, he was elected fence viewer of Wayne Township. This was quite a compliment as at that time it was customary to elect the most prominent citizen to that office to remind him that no American Citizen was too high or proud to accept the humblest office.

In 1834, he was President of the Town Council. In 1829, while Sheriff, he was also the County Assessor.

From 1864 to 1870, he was Justice of the Peace of Wayne Township. He retired at the end of the second term on account of failing health, and died of consumption December 15th, 1871.

In Mr. Gregory's case, while he enjoyed the responsibilities of public office, he could not be said to have been an office seeker. He preformed the duties of every office he held on his conscience. He was faithful to every trust. He was as fond of political management as a cat is of cream, and enjoyed the manipulations of politics. He was a zealous and ardent Whig and never flagged in his devotion to his party.

He managed to leave the Legislature without being made an Associate Judge or a Major General of Militia, the usual fate of retiring Legislators under the Constitution of 1802, and so was plain Moses Gregory all his life; but no man was more useful than he in the many offices he held. As a member of the community, he was always in favor of progress and improvement. He was a member of the Common Council at a time when all the aristocracy and chivalry of Portsmouth either held Coffee House Licenses or were in favor of them, yet he and Benjamin Fryer invariably voted against each and every Coffee House License. He did this from high temperance principles, and lived to see the practice of issuing these licenses abolished and condemned.

His first wife was a daughter of Major John Bell, and by her he was the father of Hon. John B. Gregory of Fontana, Ky.

Moses Gregory was a remarkable example of the model American citizen; always ready to serve the State in any way, and doing it to the satisfaction of his constituency.

Mr. Gregory was a member of the Aurora Mosonic Lodge, and one of the charter members of Cavalry Commandery Knights-Templar. Among the Masons he is esteemed as one of their Saints, with Drs. Hempstead, Offner and Burr.

Joseph J. Combs

was born in Clermont County, Ohio, in 1805. He went to Gallia County in 1826. He began to publish the Weekly Journal in 1831, and in 1834, took in Alexander Vance as a partner. He was Clerk of the House of Representatives in 1830 and 1831. In 1833, he began the practice of law. In the Forty-second General Assembly, December 4th, 1843 to March 13th, 1844, he represented Gallia, Lawrence and Scioto Counties in the House. In the Forty-fourth General Assembly, December 1st, 1845, to March 2nd, 1846, he represented the same Counties in the Senate. In the Forty-fifth General Assembly, December 7th, 1846 to February 8th, 1847, he represented the same three Counties and Jackson in the Senate. He was a Whig in politics. He made quite a reputation as a lawyer in Gallia County. He married a Miss Lesby at Gallipolis in 1846. In 1849, he went to Washington and became a clerk in the Interior Department and was Chief Clerk under Secretary Thomas Ewing. In Mr. Lincoln's administration, he became a Patent Examiner. Hon. S. F. Vinton secured him the appointment of Chief Clerk of the Interior Department under General Taylor's administration, aided by General Thomas Ewing. He died April 29th, 1886, in Washington, D. C., of paralysis. He was one of the best and most successful political managers ever known. His plain practical sense and honesty captivated the people. Hon. Samuel F. Vinton had the utmost confidence in his political management.

William Salter

was born August 1st, 1786, in Fayette County, Penn. So many stories are told about him, that it is difficult to determine the truth. As a young man, he came to the salt works of Jackson County as agent of a company at Uniontown, Pa., which sold salt kettles. He remained long enough to see that there was money in making salt and engaged in it. He was a regular devil, as a young fellow. He always carried a deck of cards and a bottle of whiskey with him and was very fond of playing cards for money. He was usually a winner. He was such a constant winner that the men with whom he played suspected unfairness and it became dangerous for him to remain there. After many personal encounters and hairbreadth escapes, the place became too warm for him, and he went back to Pennsylvania. There he ventured into politics and was elected Sheriff of Fayette County, at a time when the office was paid in fees, and when fees were plenty. In 1829, while he was Sheriff, he escorted Gen. Jackson through the County. The General was traveling in his own carriage on the way to Washington to take the presidential chair. Sheriff Salter had an escort of militia along. Each County through which the President-elect passed, showed him the same courtesy. In 1831, after retiring from the Sheriff's Office in Fayette County, he came to Portsmouth. He invested some of his money in Scioto Furnace. He was a long

time manager there and was very successful. He was County Commissioner from 1838 to 1841, while a resident of Scioto Furnace. He removed to Portsmouth in 1847 and built a house where the Bigelow Church now stands. It was burned down before he occupied it. He then owned and occupied the Eustace Ball residence. After that, he bought the High School property and built there. In December, 1813, he married Miss Francis Mason. They never had any children. She died May 27th, 1872. He became a member of the Methodist Church in 1839, and continued such during his life. He was always a Whig.

On January 2nd, 1844, he was elected an Associate Judge of the County and served until 1851. From December, 1849, to March, 1850, he was in the State Senate, representing Adams, Pike, Lawrence and Scioto Counties. In 1842, he was one of the Commissioners of the Surplus Fund of the County, and in 1849, he was a Commissioner of Free Turnpikes. He died October 6th, 1876, aged 90 years, 2 months and 5 days. At the time of his death he had \$60,000.00 on deposit in one of the City Banks.

He made a great deal of money in the period of his activity. He was successful in all of his undertakings, and kept his own counsel. While a man of great decision of character, he was a pleasant and agreeable neighbor. His talent was for accumulation of wealth, and he exercised it well.

Thomas McCauslen

was of Scotch-Irish descent. He was a native of Jefferson County, Ohio, born March 16th, 1819, the eldest son of Hon. William McCauslen, a Congressman of Ohio. He attended the district schools of his home and Scott's Academy at Steubenville. In the academy he was a good student, and from there he went to studying law in the office of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, afterwards the great war Secretary. In 1844, he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Warren County, and located at West Union the same year. He was liked by the young people, and was popular with all classes. As a lawyer, he was diligent and attentive to business and a fluent advocate. He filled the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Adams County, for three terms, from 1845 to 1851, and did it with great credit to himself. In 1853, he was elected to the Ohio Senate from the Seventh District, composed of Adams, Scioto, Pike and Jackson Counties, and served one term. He participated in the election of the Hon. George E. Pugh to the Senate. During his term, the Supreme Court of Cincinnati, was created, and the Judges' salaries were fixed at \$1,500, and the circulation of foreign bank bills of less than \$10.00 was forbidden in the State. This Legislature must have had a sweet tooth, for, by joint resolution, it asked Congress to repeal the duty on sugar and molasses. It also favored the construction of a Pacific Railway. He declined

to be a candidate for a second term. In 1856, he was one of the attorneys who defended William Milligan, indicted for murder, in the first degree. Milligan was undoubtedly guilty as charged, but the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree, and he spent the rest of his life in the penitentiary. In 1857, Mr. McCauslen removed to Portsmouth, where he resided and practiced law until 1865, when he removed to his native county, and located at Steubenville. He continued in the active practice of his profession in Steubenville until 1883, when he retired. He, however, left his business to his eldest son, William, born in West Union, and who has succeeded him. He was married in West Union on February 19th, 1851, to Mary Jane Sparks, daughter of John Sparks, the banker of West Union, and neice of David Sinton, of Cincinnati, Ohio. At his present home, within one-half mile of Steubenville, he spent thirteen years of dignified and honorable retirement in the enjoyment of the society of his family and his friends. He had four sons and four daughters, all of whom grew to maturity. He died February 10th, 1896. As a young man, Mr. McCauslen was jolly, good natured, and fond of outdoor sports. In politics, he was a staunch Democrat, but with no particular taste for party work. In religion he was a Presbyterian. As a lawyer he was active and energetic and a fine speaker before a jury. He enjoyed a legal contest, and would throw his whole soul into it. He was an honorable gentleman, an excellent conversationalist, and a delightful companion. His manners were uniformly cordial, and it was always a pleasure to meet and converse with him. While he grew old in years, he preserved the perennial spirit of youth.

"In his years were seen

A youthful vigor and an autumnal green."

George Corwine

was born near Sharonville, now Omega, Pike County, March 18th, 1817. His parents were Samuel Corwine and Mary Wilson. He was raised a farmer, and he had a common school education. He attended school at Dennison University, at Granville, Licking County, Ohio. He was Clerk of the Common Pleas Court of Pike County, Ohio, from 1843 to 1854. He was a member of the 53rd General Assembly from Pike, representing the Seventh Senatorial District. In 1858, and 1859, he was elected as a Democrat. He was treasurer of Pike County, Ohio, from 1860 to 1864. He was married in 1844 to Lydia McCollister, daughter of Charles McCollister, an associate Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Pike County. He removed to Missouri in 1871, where he resided on a farm until his death in 1898. His wife and seven children survive him. All his children reside at Carthage and Joplin, Missouri.

William Newman

was born at Salem, Roanoke County, Virginia, on the 19th of Jan-

uary, 1807, the son of William and Catherine Ott Newman, who had removed from Virginia to Pennsylvania. His boyhood years were spent at Harrisonburg, Virginia. He came to Ohio in 1827, and cast his first vote at Newark, Ohio, for Andrew Jackson for President. He returned to Virginia, and on the 20th day of February, 1834, was married to Catherine Ott Williams of Woodstock, Shenandoah County. They resided at Staunton until 1838, where Ann M. (now Mrs. Joseph G. Reed), and George O., were born. In March of the latter year, they came to Portsmouth, where they resided ever after with the exception of a brief period of residence in Highland County in 1841. Five children were born to them in Ohio—Wm. H., James W., J. Rigdon, Charles H., and Hervey M., who died in infancy. The others still live, except Rev. Charles H. Newman, who was an ordained minister of the Episcopal Church. He was sent as a missionary to Japan in 1873. For years his health was impaired; he retired from the ministry and died in St. Augustine, Florida, May 30th, 1887, where he had gone with his wife to try the effect of its mild climate.

William Newman was, by occupation a contractor and builder. Many of the larger and finer buildings erected in Portsmouth from 1840 to 1847, were his work, including churches and school-houses. Among these are the First Presbyterian Church, All Saints, the two Catholic Churches, the Massie Block, the George Davis residence and many others.

Mr. Newman served as a member of the Board of Education of Portsmouth several terms and for a number of years, he was an active member of the city council. In 1847, he was a Democratic candidate for the State Legislature from the Lawrence-Scioto district, these two counties then constituting one legislative district. In 1859, he was elected to the Ohio State Senate from the Seventh Senatorial District, composed of Adams, Scioto, Pike and Jackson Counties. He served in the same Senate with Garfield, who afterward became illustrious in the Nation's annals, and although different radically in politics, a warm personal friendship sprang up between those two men, as a correspondence several years after testified. He died in Portsmouth on the twenty-third day of July, 1847, aged 67 years.

William Newman was a man of strong character and earnest convictions. To any cause that he espoused, he stood true to the end. He believed in the principles of Jefferson, Madison and George Mason, of his native state. He was a Virginian in all that the word implies, and the doctrines taught by its early statesmen and leaders were planted deep in his heart. He was noted for his honesty. Integrity was the very corner stone of his character. As his old friend, the well known editor, Walter C. Hood, once wrote. "William Newman is an honest man, a strong stocky man of the people. He would rather stand up, assured with conscious pride alone, than err with millions on his side."

General Benjamin F. Coates

was born June 23rd, 1827, near Wilmington, in Clinton County, Ohio. His father was Aquila Coates, born in 1799, in Chester County, Pennsylvania. His mother was Rachel Pidgeon, born in 1801, near Lynchburg, Va. His maternal grandfather, Isaac Pidgeon, was the owner of 1,600 acres of land, about five miles north of Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia, which he divided among his children. General Coates' father and mother, and his grandfather Pidgeon were Friends, and were married according to the formula of that faith at Hopewell Meeting House, near Winchester, Virginia. They came to Ohio in 1823. They had eight children, six sons and two daughters. General Coates was reared on his father's farm, and attended the common school in Clinton County. He also attended an Academy at Wilmington, conducted by Oliver W. Nixon. He studied medicine with Dr. Aquila Jones at Wilmington, and took his first course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College, of Cincinnati. His second medical course was taken at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He began the practice of medicine at Mowrytown, in Highland County, in 1815, and remained there two and one half years. He located in West Union, Ohio, in 1853. In 1857, he was married to Elizabeth J. Patterson, a daughter of John Patterson, a former resident of Adams County, and a prominent politician. In Adams County, General Coates was a Democrat, and as such was elected to the Ohio Senate in 1861, to represent the present Seventh Senatorial District. George A. Waller, of Portsmouth, was his opponent, and Coates' majority was twenty-three. In the Legislature he found himself at variance with his party, and acted with the Republicans on all questions relating to the Civil War. On August 10th, 1862, he entered the Volunteer Army as Lieutenant Colonel of the 91st Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. From Jan. 6th, until April 24th, 1863, he was granted a leave of absence to attend the adjourned session of the fifty-fifth General Assembly. He was wounded August 24th, 1864, at the battle of Hatttown, Virginia. He was promoted to the Colonelcy of his regiment December 9th, 1864, and was brevetted Brigadier-General March 13th, 1865. He was mustered out of service June 24th, 1865. He made an excellent officer, and was highly esteemed for his ability and bravery by his superior officers. He located in Portsmouth, Ohio, July 1st, 1865, as a physician. On July 1st, 1866, he was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, under Col. John Campbell, of Ironton, Ohio, and on October 1st, 1866, was appointed Collector in the eleventh district of Ohio, in place of John Campbell, and held the office until July 1st, 1881, when he resigned. He was a trustee in the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home from 1868 until 1871. He was Receiver of the Cincinnati & Eastern Railway Company from September 1st, 1885, to February 1st, 1887, and as special Master Commissioner, sold



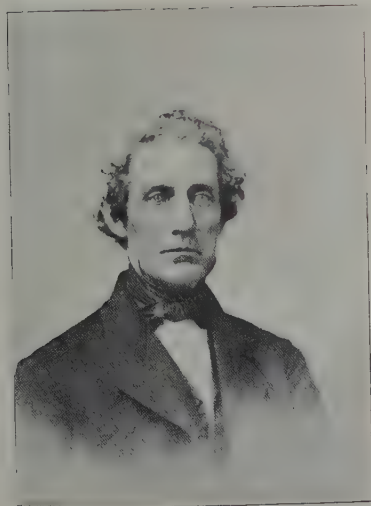
JAMES EMMITT.

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BENJAMIN F. COATES.

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ELIJAH B. GLOVER.

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DR. A. L. NORTON.

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the road to the Ohio and Northwestern Company. He has served on the Portsmouth City Board of Equalization one or more terms. In 1897 he was appointed a member of the City Board of Elections for a term of four years.

Since 1862, General Coates has been a Republican. He left the Democratic party, on account of war questions. During the time he held the Collector's office, he was the leader of his party in the county and congressional district. He had a wonderful insight of human nature, and could tell before hand how the public would form opinions of men and measures. He had great executive ability and always had the courage of his opinions. He was a pleasant and agreeable companion, and had hosts of friends. He had been unwell some two weeks prior to his death. On Saturday evening, May 6th, 1899, he went to the Republican primary meeting in his precinct and voted. On returning he lay down for a few moments, and then arose and undertook to walk to his chair. He sank between the bed and the chair, where he breathed once or twice, and then died of heart failure. He left a widow and three children: his son, Joseph, and daughters Lillian and Sarah. The latter is engaged in Boston, Mass., as a teacher. General Coates made quite a reputation as an officer, and his memory will always be cherished by the survivors of his regiment and by all who knew him.

James Emmitt.

His grandfather came from Ireland where he had been a merchant. He and his wife emigrated to this country during the Revolutionary War from Dublin. He settled in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania near Kittaning. His grandfather became a miller and a merchant. His father George Emmitt was born in 1804, and when nineteen years old married Addie Stanford, the daughter of a neighboring farmer. James Emmitt our subject was the first child, born November 6th, 1806. In 1816, five families started from the Emmitt settlement to the Ohio Valley. Abram Stanford and wife were among the party, Mr. Emmitt's grandparents. Emmitt, then fourteen years of age, came down the Ohio on a raft with the party. The party stopped at Steubenville, while the elder Stanford went on and bought 160 acres of land near Waverly. In the fall the party left Steubenville and went down the river. They encountered a myriad of squirrels on the way down. The party landed at Portsmouth. From there they went to their land by wagons. A road was made for them in advance of the wagons by cutting trees and filling ruts, etc. They traveled four miles the first day and lodged with Colonel Jacob Noel, all of whose family had the ague. Piketon had only been laid out in 1815, and Abram Stanford met them there and took them to two log cabins, two miles north of Waverly. Panther, deer and wild turkeys were abundant and their nearest neighbors were two miles away. Emmitt became a good shot with the rifle. In 1819, he worked out

at \$6.00 per month and board. He wore moccasins in the winter and went barefoot in the summer. His clothing was made of buckskin. In 1820, he spent five weeks in learning the blacksmith's trade and the knowledge thus acquired stood him well the remainder of his life. In 1824, he was employed as a wood chopper at \$4.00 per month. In 1825, he became a teamster for Hugh Cook at \$6.00 per month between Portsmouth and Chillicothe. He kept at this till August 1828. Freight by wagon was 50 cents per hundred and a full load from Portsmouth to Chillicothe made Hugh Cook \$15.00. A round trip between Portsmouth and Chillicothe was made in one week. In 1828 he had the ague so bad he quit Cook's employ. He saved \$10.00 in the three years he worked for Cook, became a capitalist and went into partnership with Henry Jeffords in the dry goods business at Waverly. The store was burned out in January 1849. Jeffords was a mail carrier at that time. The beginning of the partnership with Henry Jeffords was the foundation of Mr. Emmitt's fortune. Among other things he bought shoes of Murtaugh Kehoe which had been made by hand, in Portsmouth. Emmitt bought goods on time of Josiah Lawrence in Cincinnati. They were sent to Portsmouth by boat and wagoned to Emmitt's store. June 11th, 1829, he was married to Miss Louise Martin, daughter of Joseph J. Martin, Clerk of the Courts of Pike County from 1815 to 1822. Mr. Emmitt's house built in what is now Waverly in 1829, was the first house there. His first cooking was done on a fire outside of the house. In 1831, he was made the first Postmaster at Waverly. He kept a hotel in 1831 and 1832 and took the first canal boat to Portsmouth. In 1832, the first stages were run between Portsmouth and Columbus and Emmitt had the contract to board the drivers. Neil, Moore & Company owned the line. Mr. Emmitt called his hotel, "The Coach and Four." It was on the site of "the Grand" in Waverly. The first freight shipped by canal from Chillicothe was a barrel of whiskey for Portsmouth. Who got it? Mr. Emmitt went to New Orleans with a fleet of flat boats in November, 1833. In 1837, when everyone was breaking up, Emmitt made \$10,000 profits in selling corn from the valley in Cleveland. In 1845, he and Christian Schultz started a distillery at Waverly. He very nearly ruined himself in this venture, not understanding the business. He had to pay his partner \$20,000 or fail. He borrowed the money of James Davis and saved himself, though at this time he owed \$80,000. The firm became Emmitt & Davis and made money. It cleared \$100,000 in five years and he bought out his partner for \$100,000. Mr. Emmitt first traveled on a railroad in 1843 from Cumberland, Maryland, to Baltimore. Robert Montgomery and William Hall of Portsmouth accompanied him. In 1856, Mr. Emmitt purchased the distillery just below Chillicothe and while operating it, contributed \$20,000 towards building the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad. In 1861, he secured

the removal of the County Seat from Piketon to Waverly. In the same year his Chillicothe distillery burned with a loss of \$80,000. He rebuilt the distillery in sixty days. Before the war tax, whiskey sold at 15 cents per gallon. When the tax was to be put on the distillers got a stay for 60 days. Emmitt's share of the lobbying to secure this was \$10,000. Emmitt's distillery ran night and day, during the 60 days grace and had a great stock of liquors on hand when the tax went on. In 1858 and 1859 was the great County Seat contest. He determined the County Seat should be moved to Waverly. He offered to build the Court House and jail and a road to Waverly and donate them all to the County. His petition to the Legislature outnumbered the remonstrants. Alex Sands lobbied for the bill. William Newman then in the Senate from Scioto County, favored the bill as did Cockerill from Adams. Will H. Reed, the attorney worked for Piketon, but his opponents took advantage of his weakness and kept him out of the way most of the time. General Wells S. Jones worked for Jasper. Colonel Higgins also worked for Waverly. When the bill finally passed, the campaign was a nine days wonder. Emmitt canvassed the County with a band wagon and band and with speakers galore. The vote of the people gave 309 majority for Waverly. The contest cost Mr. Emmitt at least \$40,000. Mr. Emmitt built up Waverly. He built the Emmitt House, organized and conducted in Waverly a bank, a sawmill and grist mill, a furniture factory, a lumber yard and a large general store. He was engaged in other enterprises in Chillicothe and elsewhere. At one time he paid 1-3 of the taxes of Waverly and 1-10 of Pike County. He was instrumental in the building of the Springfield, Jackson & Pomeroy Railroad and was its first President. He built the first bridge across the Scioto river in Pike County. In 1865, he took a trip to Europe and was gone nine months. Mr. Emmitt invested \$3,000 in the Muskingum Valley Railroad, \$6,000 in the Scioto Valley Railway and \$90,000 in the Springfield, Jackson and Pomeroy Railway. The Beaver pike cost him \$15,000 and the bridge across the Scioto \$20,000. John Morgan burned it. He built sixteen miles of the Waverly and Sunfish turnpike, at a cost of \$40,000. In 1867, Mr. Emmitt was elected to the State Senate from the Seventh District, composed of Adams, Pike, Scioto and Jackson. The vote stood as follows:

	James Emmitt.	General Wells S. Jones.
Adams County.....	2,309	1,979
Pike ".....	1,780	951
Jackson ".....	1,818	1,858
Scioto ".....	2,538	2,815
	<u>8,445</u>	<u>7,103</u>

Majority for Emmitt 1342. Mr. Emmitt was re-elected to the Senate in 1869 defeating Doctor A. B. Monahan of Jackson. Emmitt received a majority of 565 in Adams and 428 in Pike. Monahan

received a majority of 230 in Scioto and 310 in Jackson. Emmitt's majority in the District was 453.

Mr. Emmitt owned over 7,000 acres of farm land in Pike County. He owned a great deal of real estate in Waverly, Chillicothe and elsewhere. One of the most interesting and readable books ever published is the "Life and Reminiscences of Hon. James Emmitt as reviewed by himself," by M. J. Carrigan, published at Chillicothe, Ohio in 1888. It is history and romance happily combined. It is written in pure literary style and the interest is maintained throughout. For historical reminiscences of the Valley nothing equal to it has ever been published. As to books and literature Mr. Emmitt's knowledge was like the darkness of Egypt, but in seventy-five years from now that book will hand him over to posterity as a man of great literary acquirements. Mr. Emmitt knew men and he knew business. He had wonderful courage, will power and force of character, and that made up for the lack of early advantages, for which he was not responsible. While the ideas in the book are Mr. Emmitt's, they are clothed in the language of Mr. Carrigan; a happy combination making a book of local history priceless in value and interest. Mr. Emmitt died January 5th, 1895.

James W. Newman,

of Portsmouth, Ohio, was born in Highland County, Ohio, March 12th, 1841, the son of William and Catharine Ott Newman. His father has a separate sketch herein.

Soon after the birth of our subject, his parents removed to Portsmouth, Ohio, where he has since resided. He was educated in the Portsmouth schools, graduating there from in the year 1855. Afterwards he attended the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, where he graduated in July, 1861. In November of that year, when but twenty years of age, he began the publication of the "Portsmouth Times," which he continued for thirty years, and his talent and ability, as displayed in its publication and management brought him reputation and fame. That newspaper is now one of the most influential in the State and its columns in the thirty years he managed it show Mr. Newman's ability as a journalist. In 1894, the "Times" property was turned into a corporation, in which Mr. Newman still retained an interest.

In 1867, Mr. Newman was elected on the Democratic ticket to represent Scioto County in the Legislature, defeating Col. John R. Hurd, the Republican candidate for that office. In 1869, he was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated by Hon. Elijah Glover, by a majority of twenty-three votes. In 1871, Mr. Newman was a candidate of his party for the State Senate in the Seventh Senatorial District, composed of Adams, Scioto, Pike and Jackson Counties, and was elected and re-elected over the late Benjamin B. Gaylord, to the same office in 1873. During his second term he was chairman of the

Committee on Finance, and also of Benevolent Institutions, and conducted the affairs of these committees with recognized ability. In 1882 he was elected Secretary of State on the Democratic ticket, by a majority of 19,117 over Major Charles Townsend, of Athens County. In this election he came within forty-one votes of carrying his own County, strongly Republican, and carried Hamilton County by over 10,000 majority. In 1884, he was defeated for re-election as Secretary of State by General James S. Robinson, by a majority of 11,242. It was a memorable campaign year in which Grover Cleveland was first elected President. Mr. Newman headed the State ticket in the October contest, and received the highest vote that has ever been cast for a Democrat in Ohio. In his first annual report, as Secretary of State, he recommended a system for taxing corporations, in the granting of articles of incorporation, and drafted the bill carrying out his ideas. This measure was that winter enacted into a law by the Legislature, and the system has since developed until it now produces a very considerable revenue to the State. On June 20th, 1885, Mr. Newman was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eleventh Collection District of Ohio, and held the office four years.

He was always prominent in his party, served on its stage, central and executive committees, and aided it in its councils and on the stump in every campaign for the past thirty-five years.

He was a prominent and active Elk, and served two terms as Exalted Ruler of the Portsmouth Lodge. He was called upon to deliver addresses on numerous occasions in connection with that body. He was a public speaker of high order, and his addresses on these occasions, as well as on others, were eloquent and well received.

In 1893, he aided in organizing and establishing the Central Savings Bank in Portsmouth, and has since been its president.

In all public enterprises in the city of Portsmouth, Mr. Newman took a leading and prominent part, and was known as a public spirited citizen. He was fond of good literature, and kept well informed on all current topics.

On October 24th, 1871, he married Miss Kate Moore, a daughter of Colonel Oscar F. Moore, who has a separate sketch herein. They had one son, Howard Ott Newman. Mr. Newman died Jan. 1st, 1901.

John William Gregg,

one of the principal farmers of Pike County, was born July 13th, 1845, on the farm where he now resides. His father, John Gregg, was born October 15th, 1808, in Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Ohio in 1818. He came to Ohio to make a fortune and succeeded. He worked on the canal when it was being built through Pike County. Our subject had only a common school education and was reared to the occupation of farming and stock raising.

He was married November 8th, 1866, to Miss Minnie C. Downing whose parents were among the first settlers in Pike County. They have five children, John W., aged 32, who is the Recorder of Pike County; George A., who is a book-keeper at Washington Court House; Edgar M., who is a book-keeper in the bank at Waverly, and two daughters, Ada Belle and Minnie E., who are at home with their parents.

Mr. Gregg represented Adams County as a part of the Seventh Senatorial District in the sixty-sixth and sixty-seventh General Assemblies, from 1884 to 1888 and did it ably and well. Mr. Gregg was in the dry goods business in Waverly from 1864 to 1866 and, with that exception, has always been a farmer. He resides in Seal Township, two and one-half miles east of Waverly. His two oldest sons are married and have families. He has always been a Republican, served on the central committee of his county many times, and has often been a delegate to district and state conventions.

Mr. Gregg is a man of generous and genial disposition. His heart is full of kindness and sympathy. It is said of him that no deserving person ever applied to him in vain. To the poor he has always been kind.

In politics he is one of the strongest of strong partisans. He never fails in an opportunity to aid his party or advance its interests as he sees them.

In business he is a man of the highest integrity and honor, and for those qualities he enjoys the confidence of all with whom he has any business relations. As a legislator, Mr. Gregg made a most creditable and honorable record.

Captain Amos B. Cole

was born December 13th, 1827, in Portsmouth, Ohio. He was reared on a farm. In 1846, he went to the Mexican War and served until 1848. On August 22nd, 1862, he became Captain of Company F, 1st Ohio Heavy Artillery, and served until December 19th, 1864, when he was discharged for physical disability. After leaving the army he was an insurance agent with James Lodwick and W. H. Bonsall. He was Clerk of the Courts of Scioto County, Ohio, from 1873 to 1879. He represented Scioto County in the House of Representatives from 1880 to 1882. He was in the State Senate from the Seventh District, composed of Adams, Pike, Jackson and Scioto Counties, from 1888 to 1892. In 1851 he married Miss Martha E. Orme. They had six children: J. Orme Cole, O. V. Cole, Charles C. Cole, A. Spencer Cole, Mrs. Ida Anderson and Mrs. Lollie L. Dudit. He was a Republican at all times. He was raised in the Methodist Church. He died September 3rd, 1897, and was buried in Greenlawn Cemetery.

Elias Crandall

was born in Angelica, Alleghany County, New York, May 25th, 1829. His father was Lester Crandall, a native of Connecticut. The family removed to Warren County, Pennsylvania and later to Newport, Washington County, Ohio, in April, 1858. Lester Crandall was an old line Whig, a Justice of the Peace for a number of years and a soldier in the war of 1812. To him and his wife seven children were born, four sons and three daughters, of whom the subject of this sketch, and William L. of Iowa, are the only survivors. Elias' mother's maiden name was Mary Tracy.

Our subject attended only the schools in the district where he resided until the age of sixteen years when he engaged in business for himself. He was a resident of Scioto County from 1853 to 1872, when he removed to Jackson County, where he has since resided. He was a part owner and manager of Empire Furnace in Scioto County, from 1861 to 1872.

On the 6th of January, 1861, he was married to Nancy Ford Forsythe, the daughter of James Forsythe, one of the proprietors of Empire Furnace. Our subject was the first store-keeper, then book-keeper and then manager of this furnace. Since removing to the town of Jackson, he has been the general manager of the Globe Iron Works. His daughter, Elizabeth, married Benjamin Bentley, a grocer in Jackson; his daughter Carrie, married Edward McGee, a book-keeper at Globe Furnace, Ky.

Mr. Crandall has been connected with the iron business in Scioto and Jackson Counties for forty-five years. When he first went to Jackson he bought an interest in Fulton Furnace, and afterward became a member of the Globe Iron Company, which has been manufacturing stone-coal iron. This plant has a capacity of twenty tons a day and is one of the leading pig iron manufactures in the Jackson iron and coal fields. Mr. Crandall is one of the principal business men in his section of the State, and has a wide acquaintance with the commercial as well as the political world. He was always a Republican. He voted for Fremont in 1856 and has voted for every other Republican candidate for President from that time since.

In 1895, he was the Republican candidate for Senator against James S. Thomas, Democrat, and was elected by a plurality of 4,189 votes. He was again a candidate and was re-elected in 1897 by a large majority. During his first term in the Senate he was on the Committee on Corporations, Chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining. He was also on the Committees of Agriculture, Medical Colleges and County Affairs. In his second term, he was chairman of the Fish and Game Committee and of County Affairs, and was a member of the Agricultural, Medical Colleges and Turn-pike Committees. In his own County he has been on the Executive Committee many years, and has been a delegate to the State, Congress-

ional, Judicial and Senatorial Conventions in many years. He believes in protection, reciprocity and the gold standard, but gives most of his attention to his extensive business. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is not a fraternity man, not belonging to any lodges. He commands the confidence and respect of every one who is acquainted with him.

Samuel Lincoln Patterson,

who now represents the Seventh Senatorial District, is a great-grandson of Judge Joseph Lucas, who represented Adams County in the First Legislature of Ohio, and a sketch of whom is found elsewhere in this book.

He was born September 7th, 1860, at Piketon, Ohio, son of William Patterson and wife, Hannah Brown, who was a daughter of John R. Brown and his wife Levisa Lucas, daughter of Judge Joseph Lucas.

Our subject's father was born near Philadelphia. His father Thomas, died when his son William was quite young. The father of John R. Brown, named above was a Captain in the Revolutionary War from Virginia, as was Major William Lucas, father of Judge Joseph Lucas. Mr. Patterson, the father of our subject, was a wagon maker and blacksmith. His wife had a farm adjoining Piketon and he operated that in connection with his trade. He died June 11th, 1879, and his widow still resides in Piketon. Our subject attended school in Piketon until 1879, when he went to Lebanon. He began the occupation of a school teacher in 1881, and followed it until 1886. In Piketon, he taught in 1884, 1885 and 1886, having the position next to the superintendent. He was Mayor of the village of Piketon from 1882 to 1890, and was a Justice of the Peace of Seal Township from 1883 to 1886. He was a member of the School Board in Piketon from 1889 to 1897. He was elected State Senator in the Seventh Senatorial District composed of Adams, Pike, Jackson and Scioto in the fall of 1899. At the organization of the Senate he was made Chairman of Finance, and was placed second on the Judiciary Committees and on the Committees on Public Works and Insurance. In 1901 he was re-elected to the Senate in the same district.

He was married May 18th, 1882, to Miss Lizzie M. Bateman, daughter of Rev. Samuel Bateman, of Piketon. They have six children, two boys and four girls. In his political faith Mr. Patterson is an earnest Republican, and was chairman of the Republican Executive Committee for the first three years Pike County went Republican.

He is a man of strong convictions, but cautious and conservative in the expression of them. While among his friends, he is gentle and reserved in his manner, at the same time he is one of the most positive men, and firm in his purposes. As a lawyer; the longer he devotes himself to a cause; the stronger he becomes in it. He has great reserve force, he always appears to have something reserved for

a denouement. He has rare judgement and fine discrimination. He seldom reaches a false conclusion. As a lawyer, he is an untiring worker. In taking up a case he masters the facts, and then the law, then he prepares his pleadings which are models of accuracy. He gives great promise as a lawyer. As a member of the Ohio Senate, he has already taken a high position amongst his fellow Senators. He bids fair to make an enviable reputation as a Legislator.

A TABLE OF THE STATE REPRESENTATIVES.

LEG. SESS.	MET.	ADJOURNED.	NAMES.	DISTRICT.
1.....	March 1, 1803....	April 16, 1803....	Thomas Kirker	D Adams.
			Joseph Lucas and.....	
			William Russell.....	
2.....	Dec. 5, 1803.....	Feb. 17, 1804.....	Daniel Collier	D "
			Abraham Shepherd and.....	
			John Wright.....	
3.....	Dec. 8, 1804.....	Feb. 22, 1805.....	Phillip Lewis.....	D Adams and Scioto.
			Thomas Wall and.....	
			Abraham Shepherd.....	
4.....	Dec. 2, 1805.....	Jan. 27, 1806.....	Daniel Collier.....	D "
			Abraham Shepherd and.....	
			Phillip Lewis, Jr.....	
5.....	Dec. 1, 1806.....	Feb. 4, 1807.....	Ph. Lewis.....	D "
			James Scott and.....	
			Abraham Shepherd.....	
6.....	Dec. 7, 1807.....	Feb. 22, 1808.....	Alex. Campbell.....	D "
			Andrew Ellison and.....	
			Phillip Lewis, Jr.....	
7.....	Dec. 5, 1808.....	Feb. 21, 1808.....	Robert Lucas, D.....	Scioto.
8.....	Dec. 4, 1809.....	Feb. 22, 1810.....	Daniel McKinney, D.....	
9.....	Dec. 3, 1810.....	Jan. 30, 1811.....	" " " ".....	
10.....	Dec. 10, 1811.....	Feb. 21, 1812.....	" " " ".....	" "
11.....	Dec. 7, 1812.....	Feb. 9, 1813.....	William Kendall, F.....	
12.....	Dec. 6, 1813.....	Feb. 11, 1814.....	" " " ".....	
13.....	Dec. 5, 1814.....	Feb. 16, 1815.....	David Mitchell, F.....	" "
14.....	Dec. 5, 1815.....	Feb. 27, 1816.....	" " " ".....	
15.....	Dec. 2, 1816.....	Jan. 28, 1817.....	Ezra Osborn, F.....	
16.....	Dec. 1, 1817.....	Jan. 30, 1818.....	" " " ".....	" "
17.....	Dec. 5, 1818.....	Feb. 9, 1819.....	" " " ".....	
18.....	Dec. 6, 1819.....	Feb. 26, 1820.....	David Mitchell, F.....	
19.....	Dec. 4, 1820.....	Feb. 3, 1821.....	William Miller, F.....	Scioto and Lawrence.
20.....	Dec. 3, 1821.....	Feb. 4, 1822.....	William Kendall, F.....	
21.....	Dec. 2, 1822.....	Jan. 28, 1823.....	John Barnes, F.....	
22.....	Dec. 1, 1823.....	Feb. 26, 1824.....	John Davidson, D.....	" "
23.....	Dec. 6, 1824.....	Feb. 8, 1825.....	William Collings, N. R.....	
24.....	Dec. 3, 1825.....	Feb. 4, 1826.....	William Kendall, N. R.....	
25.....	Dec. 4, 1826.....	Jan. 31, 1827.....	John Davidson, D.....	" "
26.....	Dec. 2, 1827.....	Feb. 12, 1828.....	" " " ".....	
27.....	Dec. 1, 1828.....	Feb. 12, 1829.....	Isaac Bonser, D.....	
28.....	Dec. 2, 1829.....	Feb. 23, 1830.....	Joseph Davidson, N. R.....	Lawrence and Scioto.
29.....	Dec. 7, 1830.....	Mar. 14, 1831.....	" " " ".....	
30.....	Dec. 5, 1831.....	Feb. 13, 1832.....	James Rogers, ".....	
31.....	Dec. 3, 1832.....	Feb. 25, 1833.....	" " " ".....	" "
32.....	Dec. 2, 1833.....	Mar. 3, 1834.....	William Carpenter, ".....	
33.....	Dec. 1, 1834.....	Mar. 9, 1835.....	Edward Hamilton, W.....	
34.....	Dec. 5, 1835.....	Mar. 14, 1836.....	William Miller, W.....	" "
35.....	Dec. 6, 1836.....	Apr. 8, 1837.....	" " " ".....	
			John Glover and.....	
36.....	Dec. 1, 1837.....	Mar. 19, 1838.....	James Loudon.....	D Adams, Scioto and Brown.
			Nelson Barre and.....	
			William Kendall.....	
37.....	Dec. 6, 1838.....	Mar. 18, 1840.....	John H. Blair and.....	D "
			Joseph Leedom.....	
			John H. Blair and.....	
38.....	Dec. 2, 1839.....	Mar. 23, 1840.....	Joseph Leedom.....	D "
39.....	Dec. 7, 1840.....	Mar. 29, 1841.....	John H. Blair and.....	
40.....	Dec. 6, 1841.....	Mar. 7, 1842.....	Daniel Young, W.....	
41.....	Dec. 6, 1842.....	Mar. 18, 1843.....	Moses Gregory, W.....	Gallia, Lawrence and Scioto
42.....	Dec. 4, 1843.....	Mar. 23, 1844.....	Hiram Campbell, W.....	
43.....	Dec. 2, 1844.....	Mar. 13, 1845.....	Joseph J. Combs, W.....	
44.....	Dec. 1, 1845.....	Mar. 2, 1846.....	William Oldfield, W.....	Scioto and Lawrence.
45.....	Dec. 2, 1846.....	Feb. 8, 1847.....	Timothy R. Stanley, W.....	
46.....	Dec. 2, 1847.....	Feb. 25, 1848.....	John A. Turley, W.....	
47.....	Dec. 6, 1848.....	Mar. 26, 1849.....	Elias Nigh, W.....	" "
48.....	Dec. 6, 1849.....	Mar. 28, 1850.....	Joshua Hambleton, W.....	
49.....	Dec. 2, 1850.....	Mar. 28, 1851.....	James Rogers, W.....	
			Oscar F. Moore, W.....	" "

Under Constitution of 1851.

GEN. AS.	MEET.	ADJOURNED.	NAMES.	DISTRICT.
50.....	Jan. 5, 1852.....	Mar. 3, 1852.....	Wells A. Hutchins, W.....	Scioto.
	Nov. 6, 1852.....	Mar. 3, 1853.....		
51.....	Jan. 2, 1854.....	May 1, 1854.....	Samuel J. Huston, D.....	"
52.....	Jan. 2, 1856.....	Apr. 11, 1856.....	Daniel McFarland, W.....	"
	Jan. 5, 1857.....	Apr. 17, 1857.....		
53.....	Jan. 4, 1858.....	Apr. 12, 1858.....	James B. Ray, D.....	"
	Jan. 2, 1859.....	Apr. 6, 1859.....		
54.....	Jan. 2, 1860.....	Mar. 26, 1860.....	John W. Collings, R.....	"
	Jan. 5, 1861.....	May 13, 1861.....		
55.....	Jan. 2, 1862.....	May 1, 1862.....	Martin Crain, R.....	"
	Jan. 6, 1863.....	Apr. 14, 1863.....		
56.....	Jan. 2, 1864.....	Mar. 31, 1864.....	Elijah Glover, R.....	"
	Jan. 3, 1865.....	Apr. 18, 1865.....		
57.....	Jan. 1, 1866.....	Apr. 6, 1866.....	" "	"
	Jan. 2, 1867.....	Apr. 17, 1867.....		
	Jan. 6, 1868.....	May 18, 1868.....		
58.....	Nov. 23, 1868.....	Nov. 25, 1868.....	James W. Newman, D.....	"
	Jan. 5, 1869.....	May 7, 1869.....		
59.....	Jan. 3, 1870.....	Apr. 18, 1870.....	Elijah Glover, R.....	"
	Jan. 3, 1871.....	May 2, 1871.....		
60.....	Jan. 1, 1872.....	Apr. 28, 1872.....	John C. Malone, R.....	"
	Jan. 2, 1873.....	May 6, 1873.....		
61.....	Jan. 6, 1874.....	Apr. 29, 1874.....	George Johnson, R.....	"
	Dec. 1, 1874.....	Mar. 30, 1875.....		
62.....	Jan. 3, 1876.....	Apr. 12, 1876.....	John P. Hellards, R.....	"
	Jan. 2, 1877.....	May 7, 1877.....		
63.....	Jan. 7, 1878.....	May 15, 1878.....	R. H. Hayman, D.....	"
	Jan. 7, 1879.....	June 28, 1879.....		
64.....	Jan. 4, 1880.....	Apr. 20, 1880.....	Amos B. Cole, R.....	"
	Jan. 5, 1881.....	Apr. 17, 1881.....		
65.....	Jan. 2, 1882.....	Apr. 17, 1882.....	Daniel McFarland, R.....	"
	Jan. 7, 1883.....	Apr. 19, 1883.....		
66.....	Jan. 7, 1884.....	Apr. 14, 1884.....	Dan. J. Ryan, R.....	"
	Jan. 6, 1885.....	May 4, 1885.....		
67.....	Jan. 7, 1886.....	May 16, 1886.....	" "	"
	Jan. 4, 1887.....	Mar. 21, 1887.....		
68.....	Jan. 2, 1888.....	Apr. 16, 1888.....	Joseph P. Coates, R.....	"
	Jan. 8, 1889.....	Apr. 16, 1889.....		
	Jan. 6, 1890.....	Apr. 28, 1890.....		
69.....	Jan. 2, 1891.....	May 4, 1891.....	" "	"
	Oct. 4, 1891.....	Oct. 15, 1891.....		
70.....	Jan. 2, 1892.....	Apr. 8, 1891.....	A. T. Holcomb, R.....	"
	Jan. 3, 1893.....	Apr. 27, 1893.....		
71.....	Jan. 3, 1894.....	May 21, 1894.....	Charles E. Hard, R.....	"
	Jan. 6, 1896.....	Apr. 27, 1896.....	" "	"
72.....	Jan. 3, 1898.....	Apr. 25, 1898.....	A. F. McCormick, R.....	"
	Jan. 1, 1900.....	Apr. 16, 1900.....	" "	"
74.....	Jan. 1, 1900.....	Apr. 16, 1900.....		
75.....	Jan. 1, 1902.....	May 12, 1902.....	C. J. Moulton.....	"

Issue Bonser was elected. Samuel Crull contested his seat and it was awarded to him.

Joseph Lucas

was born in Virginia, in 1771. His father, William Lucas, was born in 1742, and served throughout the Revolutionary War, raising to the rank of Captain. He belonged to one of the proud families of Virginia. He owned extensive lands and negroes. His son, Joseph, was married in Virginia, in 1792, to Hannah Humphreys. He and his brother, William, came to the Northwest Territory in 1797, to locate their father's land warrants. They located at the mouth of Pond Creek in what is now Rush Township, Scioto County, then Adams County. In 1800, Captain William Lucas, father of our subject, sold his possessions in Virginia, and came to the Northwest Territory, and joined his sons. He had a son, John, who laid out the town of Lucasville in Scioto County, and his son, Robert, was Rep-

representative and Senator in the Ohio Legislature for nineteen years; Governor of the State 1832 to 1834; and Territorial Governor of Iowa from 1838 to 1841.

Joseph Lucas was one of the three Representatives from Adams County, in the First Legislature of Ohio, which met in Chillicothe, March 1st, 1803, and continued its sessions until April 15th, 1803. This is the Legislature which met under a sycamore tree on the bank of the Scioto River.

Joseph Lucas was well educated, and took a prominent part in public affairs. His colleagues from Adams County in the House were: William Russell and Thomas Kirker; in the Senate General Joseph Darlington. At this session, Scioto County was organized and Joseph Lucas was made one of its Associate Judges, in which office he continued until his death in 1808. In politics he was a follower of Thomas Jefferson; and in religion he was a Presbyterian. Dying at the early age of thirty-seven, a most promising career was cut short. He left three sons and three daughters. His daughter, Rebecca, married Jacob Hibbs, Sr., and was the mother of General Joseph L. Hibbs and Jacob Hibbs of Portsmouth, Ohio. His daughter, Levisa, married Jacob Brown, of Pike County, and became the mother of several well known citizens of that County. His sons, Joseph and Samuel, located in Muscatine, Iowa, and died there. Harry Hibbs, of the firm of J. C. Hibbs & Company, of Portsmouth, Ohio, is a great-grandson. The Hon. S. L. Patterson, of Waverly, Senator for the seventh district, is his great-grandson.

Judge Joseph Lucas was one of the active characters of Adams County, but fell a victim to the untried climate which the pioneers found in their first settlement.

Colonel Daniel Collier

came to the Northwest Territory in 1794. He was born in January, 1764, and died on his large farm on Ohio Brush Creek, where he was buried, April 17th, 1835. Colonel Collier selected the site of his future home on Ohio Brush Creek while surveying in that region with Nathaniel Massie and others. The lands, five hundred acres, were purchased from General William Lytle, who held military warrants of Jonathan Tinsley, John Shaver and George Shaver, Virginia Line, Continental Establishment.

Colonel Collier was prominently identified with the public affairs of Adams County in his time. The Second Legislative Session was from December 5th, 1803, to February 17th, 1804. The General Assembly was the Constitutional term for the Legislature, and met on the first Monday of December in each year. At this session, Daniel Collier, of Tiffin Township, John Wright, of Sprigg, and Abraham Shepherd, of Byrd Township, represented Adams in the Lower House. At the fourth legislative session under the second appointment, De-

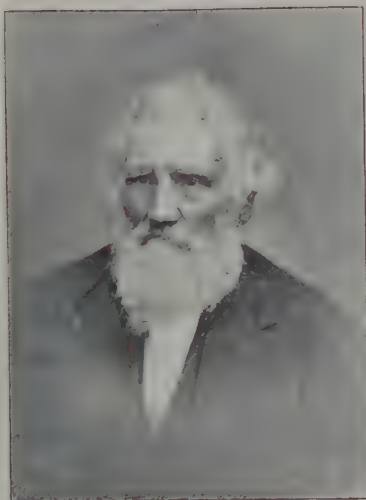
cember 2nd, 1805, to January 27th, 1806, Phillip Lewis, Daniel Collier and Abraham Shepherd were representatives from Adams and Scioto Counties. He was commissioned Colonel of the Third Regiment, First Brigade, Second Division, of Militia, by Governor Samuel Huntington, December 29th, 1809. He served in the war of 1812, and was in the engagement at Sandusky. On May 2nd, 1814, Acting Governor Othniel Looker, endorsed Colonel Collier's resignation as follows: "The resignation of this commission is accepted on account of long service, advanced age and bodily infirmities." Among Colonel Collier's old tax receipts in possession of one of his grand children, is one dated September 8th, 1801, for one hundred and seventy-five cents, his land tax for that year and subscribed by John Lodwick, Collector for Adams County. In 1811, the tax on the same land was nine dollars, as shown by the receipt of Thomas Massie, Collector. His wife was Elizabeth Prather, born December 9th, 1768, and died August 4th, 1835. He had twelve children: James, John, Thomas, Daniel, Joseph, Richard, Isaac, Sarah, Elizabeth, Katherine, Luther and Harriet.

Abraham Shepherd

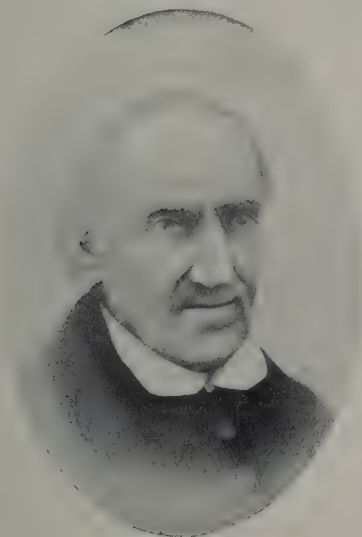
came from Virginia's best blood. His grandfather was Captain Thomas Shepherd; and his grandmother was Elizabeth Van Meter, daughter of John Van Meter. His father John Shepherd was born in 1749; and in 1773 he was married to Martha Nelson, born in 1750. They had seven children, six of whom were born in Shepherdstown, Virginia, and one at Wheeling Creek, Ohio. Captain Thomas Shepherd, his grandfather, died in 1776; and among other property he left a mill, which fell to his son, John, (father of our subject), who was a soldier. He was a private in Captain William Cherry's Company, 4th Virginia Infantry, from April, 1777, to March, 1778. The regiment was commanded by Colonel Thomas Elliott and Major Isaac Beall. His brother, Abraham, was a Captain of the 11th Virginia Regulars. Captain Abraham Shepherd on August 13th, 1787, entered 1,000 acres of land, Entry No. 1,060, at Red Oak, Brown County, Ohio on Virginia Military Warrant, 290, for his own services. This was surveyed November 3rd, 1791, by Nathaniel Massie, deputy surveyor; Duncan McKenzie and Robert Smith being chain carriers and Thomas Stout, marker. Our subject was born August 13th, 1776, at Shepherdstown, now Jefferson County, Virginia. Next year his father was in the service and so continued most of the time during the war. From 1781 to 1787, his father operated a flour mill; and his son Abraham learned something of the business. It is said Abraham received a liberal education, for his time and surroundings. The details of that education we do not know; but we do know that he learned the operations of his father's mill, and the art of land surveying. In 1793, John Shepherd removed to Limestone, Kentucky, where he remained two years. In 1795, he removed to what was then



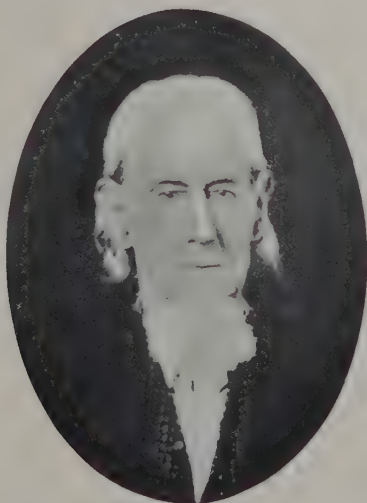
MOSES HAYWARD.
[PAGE 733.]



WILLIAM GILRUTH.
[PAGE 716.]



JOHN W. MILLAR.
[PAGE 1236.]



WILLIAM JACKSON.
[PAGE 743.]

PIONEERS OF SCIOTO COUNTY.

Adams County, Ohio, but what is now Red Oak, in Brown County, located on the tract entered by his brother, Captain Abraham Shepherd. In 1799, our subject married Margaret Moore. He was at that time living at Red Oak. Soon after this he bought a part of Captain Phillip Slaughter's survey No. 588 on Eagle Creek and built a brick house on it, now owned by Baker Woods. Here he also built and operated the mill afterwards known as Pilson's Mill. In October, 1803, he was elected one of the three representatives of Adams County in the Lower House, and took his seat December 5th, 1803. He continued to represent Adams County in the House by successive re-elections until February 4th, 1807. He remained out till December 4th, 1809, when he again represented Adams County and continued to do so till January 30th, 1811. In December, 1809, he received two votes for U. S. Senator, but Alexander Campbell was elected. From December 1st, 1806, to February 4th, 1807, he was Speaker of the House. At the same time Thomas Kirker, also from Adams County, was Speaker of the Senate. He seems to have dropped out of the Legislature from January 30th, 1811, to December 4th, 1815. He was then in the War of 1812, as Captain of a Company, and had two of his men shot by Indians, as they were returning home in 1812. In 1813, he was Captain of a Company in Major Edward's Battalion, 1st Regiment, 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, Ohio Militia. From December 4th, 1815, to February 27th, 1816, he was a member of the Senate from Adams County. He was a member of the Senate from Adams County in the fifteenth legislative session; and was Speaker at the same time Ex-Gov. Kirker was speaker in the House, he and Shepherd having exchanged offices from the fifth legislative session. In 1816, he was one of the eight presidential electors of Ohio, and cast his vote for James Monroe. Brown County was set off from Adams and Clermont by the Legislature December 27th, 1817; and Abraham Shepherd procured the passage of the act in the Senate. In 1818, the first court was held in Brown County; and he was appointed Clerk and served for seven years. In 1825, he was sent back to the Senate from Adams and Brown. During this twenty-fourth legislative session, from December 8th, 1825, to February, 3rd, 1826, he was appointed a member of the State Board of Equalization for the sixth district, the first State Board appointed. From December 4th, 1826, to January 31st, 1827, he was again in the Senate for Adams and Brown, and was again its Speaker. He was a Presbyterian in faith and practice; and was a ruling elder in that church. The records of the Chillicothe Presbytery show that he attended, as a delegate, in 1823, 1830 and 1832. He was a prominent Mason and Master of the lodge at Ripley in 1818. In 1815, he built and operated Pilson's Mills on Eagle Creek then in Adams County, now in Jefferson township, Brown County. He held this until about 1817, when he sold it and went to Ripley. He built the Buckeye mill on Red Oak, and

operated it with steam as early as 1825. While engaged in this he was a pork packer. He had a pleasing appearance, and was large and portly. No picture of him was preserved or can be obtained. He was popular with all sorts and conditions of his fellow men. He was possessed of unbounded energy and wonderful perseverance; and naturally became a man of influence and importance in his community. As a legislator and as presiding officer of the two houses, his services commanded the respect and commendation of his constituents and his fellow members. In farming, he excelled his neighbors; and he made more improvements on his farm, and did it more rapidly than any of them. As a miller, he did more business than his competitors; and the same is true of his pork packing. In 1834 he met with financial reverses, and in consequence removed to Putnam County, Illinois where he lived until his death, on January 16th, 1847. When the slavery question came to be agitated, he became strongly anti-slavery. While he acted with the Democratic party in his earlier career, he abandoned it later on account of slavery and became an Abolitionist. His influence was always on the side of justice and right.

Daniel McKinney, Sr.

was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in the year 1744. He served in the early part of the Revolutionary War, the first two years in the Pennsylvania Militia. He was a locksmith and gunsmith by trade, and as such, his services were in great demand. About 1778, while he was burning a coal pit near his home, he was captured by the Indians. He had left his coal pit to go past some brush and timber to his potato patch to gather potatoes. He gathered the potatoes and was returning to his coal pit when a party of fifteen Indians, secreted behind a fallen tree top, took him a prisoner. They took him down the Ohio River to the mouth of the Wabash River, and up that river some distance. They kept him with them about a year, and then took him to Detroit and sold him to the British. He was kept a prisoner about Detroit for some time, and one day some man wanted a gun lock repaired. There was a person at Detroit who pretended to do that work but was not able to do it, well. McKinney saw him at work and offered to help. It was then discovered that McKinney was a gunsmith; and the British then required him to make guns for the Indians, their allies in fighting the Americans. They gave him \$2.50 a day to make gun barrels and to finish the guns; but he was shut up in prison every night. He made the guns; but he spoiled every gun barrel so that they could not be relied upon to shoot his countrymen. It is supposed that he made about 250 guns and spoiled them all but one. There was one Indian who knew what a good gun was, and he got on to McKinney's scheme; he told him he would not betray him if he would make him a perfect gun, which McKinney did. It is said, that the Indians used one of McKinney's guns and shot seventeen

times at Gen. Washington, but could not hit him once. McKinney remained a prisoner at Detroit until about 1783 when he was released. He went back to Pennsylvania and was married to Millie Douthett. They had the following children: Theodore born 1785; Daniel, jr., born 1787; and Cynthia born 1789, who married Nathaniel Skinner. The second wife of Daniel McKinney, Sr., was Mary Hodnett. She had the following children, Solomon, James, Thomas, Charles and Willam. Daniel McKinney, Sr., was a member of the Legislature from Scioto County from December 4th, 1800, until February 21st, 1812. He was a very active, energetic man and citizen. He died June 17th, 1816. Daniel McKinney, jr., his son, was the father of Lorenzo Dow McKinney, who has a separate sketch herein. Daniel McKinney, jr., was married June 25th, 1808, to Kate Sampson by Thomas Waller, Justice of the Peace. They had the following children: Cynthia, married Jacob Bennett; Randolph, Benjamin Franklin, Lorenzo Dow, born June 17th, 1816, and Susannah, his twin sister, who married David Hahn, a famous stage driver.

Daniel McKinney, jr., was a Commissioner of Scioto County, from 1824 to 1827. He died at the age of 44, but his wife survived until 1875. He was a farmer all his life. He was buried in the Squires graveyard in Madison Township.

Ezra Osborn.

The date of his arrival in Portsmouth is not precisely known, but it was probably about 1810. He was a native of Vermont and came to Portsmouth, already married. He never had any children. His wife Abigail, died in advanced life, February 6th, 1838, as the papers stated, after a lingering illness. His first official appearance in Portsmouth was in 1813, when he was elected a Justice of the Peace in Wayne Township.

In 1816, he was elected to the Legislature and re-elected in 1818 and 1819. On August 5th, 1819, he was appointed President Judge of the Common Pleas and served until February 6th, 1820, when he was elected by the Legislature. February 9th, 1826, he retired and in March, 1826, he was elected a Justice of the Peace of Wayne Township, and was re-elected, and served continuously until his death in 1840. In the fall of 1826, he was a candidate for the Legislature, but did not reach the office.

He was a member of the Presbyterian Church and a leader in it. He was a faithful Sunday school teacher. He must have been a man of property and substance, since he was often received as surety on Treasurers' bonds. His home was on the south side of Second street, where the Adams Express office stands. When elected Justice of the Peace in 1826, he had 71 votes and John Brown had 48. In 1829, when re-elected, he had 27 votes, all that were cast. In 1830 he was an Overseer of the Poor in Wayne Township. On February

28th, 1830, he presided at the meeting when the Scioto County Bible Society was organized.

In 1830, he was a fence viewer of Wayne Township. In 1831, he was Deputy Auditor of Scioto County and President of the Council.

In 1837, he was Deputy Treasurer. In 1816, he was allowed \$4.00 for listing the property in Portsmouth. He was a short fleshy man, of an easy temperament, and, in his personal appearance, he much resembled Judge Towne.

In politics, he was a Whig. He was born about 1773 and consequently, was about 37 years of age when he came to Portsmouth.

As a lawyer he had no particular ability; but he was a good citizen, and a consistent Christian. His tastes and inclinations were all for the humbler duties of the profession. He was probably better suited for the office of Justice of the Peace, than that of President Judge of the Common Pleas.

He had a stroke of paralysis in the fall of 1839, which disabled him. He survived till April 18th, 1840, when he died. His burial place is unknown. William Hall was his administrator and settled his estate.

William Collings

was born in Maryland, on December 11th, 1780. He was the eldest son of James Collings, a Revolutionary soldier, whose record, as such, is given herein. His mother's name was Christian Davis, of the same family as the Honorable Henry Winter Davis. They were married February 20th, 1780. His father emigrated to Ohio and bought 400 acres of land just south of West Union, O.; where he died in 1802 at the early age of forty-eight. He is interred in the Collings Cemetery just south of the village. William moved to Scioto County, soon after his father's death and located in that part afterwards set off to Pike. He at once took a prominent position in Pike County; and was its first Sheriff, 1815 to 1818. In 1824, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives to represent the District composed of Lawrence, Scioto and Pike Counties. During his membership, William Henry Harrison was elected United State Senator. Mr. Collings was in the war of 1812 with a horse company under Col. Barnes. He was well informed and was a thorough business man. He was a Federalist and later a Whig. His home was on a farm three miles south of Piketon. It is still known as the Collings farm. William Vulgamore resides on it. Our subject was married to Priscilla Guthery, a daughter of one of the early settlers of Pike County. He had three daughters and one son. His daughter, Lydia married John Chestnut and left issue, William Chestnut, who resides in Cleveland. His daughter, Louisa, married William Sargeant and left no issue. His daughter, Minerva married Charles Sargeant, and left no

issue. His son, James Collings, was born in 1815 and married Ada Jane Cole, daughter of James Cole. He died in 1856, and she resides in Piketon. They had children, Guthery, and William Cole; a son died in infancy, a daughter, Kate Ellen, married J. W. Lang and resides in Waverly; a daughter, Nancy, married Lorenzo Dow Philips and resides in Piketon. William Collings died, March 11th, 1826, aged forty-five years and three months. His wife was born July 16th, 1777, and died October 21st, 1878, aged ninety-five years, nine months and five days.

Colonel Isaac Bonser

was born in 1767. In his childhood he was on the frontier in Pennsylvania and was accustomed to assist the men who were protecting the mills against the Indians, during the Revolutionary War. He had a taste for hunting and back woods life, and became a very expert hunter and woodsman. At the age of sixteen he was employed as a guide and hunter for a surveying party in the back woods of Pennsylvania. He became such an expert hunter and woodsman that he could no more be lost in the forest than an Indian. In the spring of 1795, he was selected by a party of would be emigrants to visit the Northwest Territory and select a location for settlement. He went alone, on foot, with nothing but his rifle, blanket and such equipment as he could carry. He crossed the Ohio river and wandered along the north bank of the river, until he reached the east bank of the Little Scioto river. He had marked out a piece of ground with his tomahawk, supposing that he would be entitled to it by priority of discovery and locality, and by marking it out. At that time there was no settlement on the north side of the river between Gallipolis and Manchester. Bonser camped out alone on this trip. When he was ready to start back, he met the surveying party under Mr. Martin who had just finished surveying the French Grant lots. They were returning to Marietta in a canoe. Mr. Bonser found them in a bad predicament. They had exhausted their stock of provisions, their powder had become damp, and they were in danger of starving. Mr. Bonser took in the situation at a glance. He proposed to them that as he was going up into Pennsylvania, if they would take his baggage into their canoe, he would travel on shore, with nothing but his rifle to carry, and supply them with all the game they needed. He would kill a deer or turkey, bear or buffalo as occasion offered, and they could carry the game in the canoe. The first night they were together Bonser examined their powder, and showed them how to dry it out. He dried it out by sticking a forked stick in the ground a safe distance from the fire, on which he hung the powder horn, after taking out the stopper, and let the steam from the powder pass out slowly. He left the powder horn in that position until morning, when the heat of the fire had completely dried it out.

The party traveled in this manner to Marietta where Mr. Martin reported to General Putnam; and Bonser continued his trip to Pennsylvania. Isaac Bonser was the first white man to visit Scioto County with the view of settlement. He saw the whole country before the banks of the river had been disturbed, or any timber cut down by white men. The next year the five families, for whom he had made the trip, set out to locate in Scioto County. They went to the Monongahela river, and built a boat large enough for them and their families. They arrived at the mouth of the Scioto, August 10th, 1796, and took possession of the ground Bonser had staked out the year before. The men in the party were Isaac Bonser, Uriah Barber, John Beaty, William Ward, and Ephriam Adams. They found two families ahead of them, Samuel Marshall and John Lindsey, who had moved up from Manchester a few months before. Isaac Bonser located above the mouth of the creek and built the third cabin in Scioto County. He cleared a field and fenced it, preparatory to raising a crop the following season. He had a field of eight or ten acres prepared in which he planted corn and such other vegetables as were needed. This was the first attempt to cultivate the soil in Scioto County. He built a water-mill one mile from the mouth of the Little Scioto, in 1798, at the mouth of Bonser's Run. In the summer of 1798, when the Ohio River was very low and he was engaged in building his mill, having all the men from the settlement helping him, five bears came to the settlement where the women were at work. They made it so hot for the bears that they took to the trees, and Barney Monroe came along and shot all five of them. As soon as the land office was opened in Chillicothe in 1801, Isaac Bonser secured the land on which his mill was built and kept a mill there until his death.

The land was said to have sold for \$2.00 per acre, being congress lands, and sold for cash only.

Bonser built a house and planted an orchard. Some of the apple trees he planted out are still living. In 1803, Bonser and Uriah Barber and another party took a contract to make a wagon road to Gallipolis from Portsmouth. In June, 1804, he was a grand juror. On July 4th, 1808, there was a great celebration on the farm of Major Bonser. It had been announced before hand and parties came from Gallipolis, West Union, and other points. For want of a cannon, they bored out a log and banded it with iron but it burst during the firing. Robert Lucas read the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Bonser took an active part in organizing the militia of this county. There were ten companies and he was elected a Major of the Militia. In 1813, he went out in the general call as Major of the Militia and went as far as Sandusky. He was County Commissioner from 1814 to 1820. In 1817, he built an overshot mill, the only one of the kind ever built in Scioto County. He was a member of the Legislature from 1826 to 1828. He was very fond of tinkering with

mills. This mill he kept until his death. He had some peculiar ideas. He thought the price of wheat and corn should never vary, and corn should sell at twenty-five cents and wheat at fifty cents per bushel. He was a very industrious man, and worked diligently, no matter what the condition of the weather was, whether cold or warm. He worked at his mill until he was upwards of eighty years of age, and his last sickness lasted but a week. He died in Scioto County in 1849, aged eighty-three years. While he was fond of hunting, he would not kill game for sport. He would only do so when it was required for meat; and it was a common thing for him, on account of his being such an expert hunter, to hunt for other families as well as his own. In his politics he was always a Democrat. He voted for Jackson, in 1824, when there were few men of his kind in the county. He was never a member of any church, but his wife was a Baptist. Her name was Abigail Burt. She was born in New Jersey in 1770. They had four children before they came to Ohio. Their oldest son, Joseph, was killed by the premature discharge of a cannon, in 1836, when he was attempting to fire a salute in honor of General Jackson. She died in 1853, near Sciotoville, in her eighty-third year.

The four children born in Pennsylvania were: Joseph, Jane, Hannah and Samuel. The six born in Ohio were: Isaac, Sally, Jacob, Uriah, John and Nathaniel.

James Rogers

was born in Cumberland County, Pa., Dec. 7th, 1787, the only son of Andrew and Mary Duncan Rogers. His father emigrated from County Tyrone, Ireland, at the close of the Revolution. When James was a child, his father removed to Washington Co., Pa. At sixteen our subject was apprenticed to John Rhodes to learn the trade of a millwright; and he served his time till the age of twenty-one. He then took a flat boat of merchandise to Nashville, Tenn., in the fall of 1799, and wintered there. He returned to Pennsylvania and worked at his trade with the Pittsburg Steam Engine Co. In May 1813, that Company sent him to attach steam power to the Brush Creek Furnace in Adams County, which he did; and that was the first attempt to blow a blast furnace by steam in this country. His next work was to put up a steam engine, for a saw and grist mill, at New Albany, Ind. He built Steam Furnace in Adams County, in 1816, and with Andrew Ellison and the Pittsburg Steam Engine Co., as partners under the name of James Rogers & Co., he run it until 1826. In that year he went prospecting in Lawrence County, and as a result, on the 4th of July of that year, he began the erection of Union Furnace, the firm again being James Rogers & Co., but composed of himself, John Sparks and Valentine Fear. This was the first blast furnace in Lawrence County. He represented Adams County in the Legislature, in 1825, and 1826, with Col. John Means as his colleague.

From 1830 and 1832, he represented Scioto and Lawrence Counties in the House. In 1837 to 1839, he represented Athens, Meigs, Gallia and Lawrence in the Senate. In 1849, and 1850, he again represented Scioto and Lawrence in the House.

He was married three times. He was a Presbyterian in his religious faith. His funeral was June 9th, 1860, conducted by Rev. Dan Young. He was buried first at Hanging Rock and afterwards at Spring Grove, Cincinnati. He was a son of Oliver Rogers, who lives in Lincoln, Nebraska.

Gen. Edward Hamilton

was the Chevalier Bayard of Portsmouth. He was a gentleman by instinct and by culture, and was always self-possessed. As a lawyer, he was not eminent, but as a citizen and a patriot, he was pre-eminent. He was a citizen of Portsmouth from June, 1826 to October, 1849, a period of twenty-three years. The date or place of his birth is not known; but he came from Wheeling to Portsmouth, and was married after coming here. He first published his card June 18th, 1826, in the Western Times. In his day, Justices of the Peace were usually elected at special elections. On December 20th, 1826, he was elected a Justice of the Peace for Wayne Township. 112 votes were cast. He had 59, while John Noel had 51. January 1st, 1831, he became the editor of the Portsmouth Courier. Elijah Glover being the publisher. He remained the editor one year. July 4th, 1831, at the famous celebration of the day, he delivered the oration. In 1833 and 1834, he represented Scioto County in the legislature.

December 6th, 1836, he began the publication of the Scioto Tribune, having purchased the Courier of Mr. E. Glover. In 1839, Silman Clark took an interest in the paper and the name was changed to the Portsmouth Tribune. February 14th, 1840, he and Silman Clark retired from the Tribune, and were succeeded by Hutchins and Blinn.

From 1838 to 1842, he was Mayor of the Town of Portsmouth. On August 12th, 1842, he announced that he would thereafter devote himself exclusively to the practice of the law; but he did not stick to his promise; for in a short time he returned to the Tribune as its editor, and continued to be such until he went into the Mexican War.

In 1842, he built the Judge Towne residence on Court street, just south of Captain William Moore's residence. A door entered the dining room from the alley. This room he used for an office for sometime. That door has long since been bricked up, but its location can be noticed.

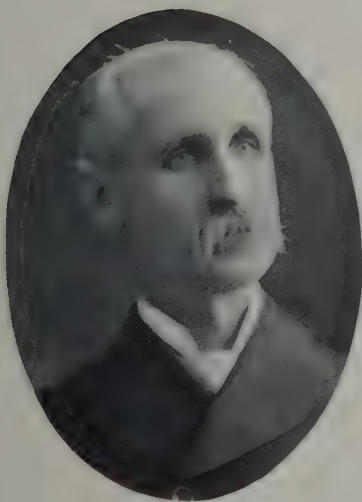
In 1840, he was Examiner of the Public Schools. When he was elected Mayor in 1840, he received 125 votes and L. C. Goff 51. From 1843 to 1847, he was President of the Council. Feb. 20th, 1846, he formed a law partnership with E. W. Jordan, as Hamilton and Jordan. He resigned July 6th, 1846, to go into the Mexican War. He was a strong Whig; yet he raised a Company to go into



GEORGE W. HELFENSTEIN.
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JOSEPH G. REED.
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LYNN BENTLEY.
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CHARLES P. LLOYD.
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the Mexican War. It was Co., D. 1st Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Edward Hamilton was appointed Captain, June 1st, 1846. May 2nd, 1846, he was a Major General of the Ohio Militia. His Company was made up almost entirely from the County and about the furnaces. The regiment was in the battle of Monterey, September 21st, 1846, and saw some hard service. It lost 66 men by death, 24 killed and 42 died of disease. From October 15th, 1847, to October 6th, 1849, he was Town Clerk. On February 16th, 1849, he was one of the committee of Council to receive and welcome General Taylor, on his way up the river to Washington to be inaugurated President.

General Taylor, who remembered him in Mexico, gave him a most cordial welcome and had him remain on the boat and go up the river with him some distance. It is believed that, on this trip, he promised Mr. Hamilton the office which he gave him the next October.

In August, 1849, he was appointed examiner of the Public Schools. October 14th, 1849, he resigned as Town Clerk, on account of his removal.

President Taylor had appointed him Secretary of the Territory of Oregon and he had accepted. He left with the Council the flag he had carried through the Mexican War; and the Council accepted it by proper resolution.

Mr. Hamilton possessed excellent literary tastes. He frequently gave public lectures on educational subjects. He was never prominent as a lawyer. His income as such in 1830 was rated at \$300.00, and never above \$800.00. He preferred the quieter walks of the profession. He was a communicant of All Saints Church and he and Mr. Burr were great friends. When Monterey was captured, Gen. Taylor appointed him Military Governor of the place; and in discharge of his duties, he greatly pleased the General. It was a Red Letter day in Portsmouth, when he and his Company returned from the Mexican War. They were given a public welcome. Those who knew him best, say he was entitled to better success as a lawyer than he obtained; that he was too high toned to obtain much practice.

When he began as a Justice of the Peace, some of the members of the bar thought to make a guy of him. They got up a sham lawsuit. One of them sued Wm. V. Peck, in trover, for the conversion of a pen knife. A very strongly contested law suit was held before Esq. Hamilton. He presided with great dignity. Witnesses were examined and arguments made. The value of the knife was taxed at \$1.50 and Peck was found guilty and adjudged to pay the value of the knife and costs. The lawyers left the Court in high glee, thinking they had perpetuated a great joke. Soon after, Hamilton issued execution; and Lawyer Peck had to pay the judgement and costs in full.

Prior to 1842, Mr. Hamilton resided in a frame house on the Judge Towne lot. It was destroyed by fire. The citizens raised a fund and tendered him, but he declined it. He had a daughter, who was grown in 1849. He and his wife and daughter left New York for Oregon in a sailing vessel, the "Supply," around Cape Horn. Aaron Kinney, who was in love with the daughter, went along. On board there was an Army Officer who fell in love with this daughter, Genevieve, on the long voyage; and afterwards married her. Aaron Kinney remained a bachelor. After Oregon became a State, Hamilton is said to have been a Supreme Judge and to have made quite a judicial reputation. He is said to have lived to about the age of 80, but his life after leaving Portsmouth is mere tradition and we have been unable to communicate with his family.

He was slender, fine appearing, and carried himself with great dignity. His father lived with him in Portsmouth and wore the old style apparel. He had his hair braided in a queue, and always wore it that way.

Governor Hamilton while a resident of Portsmouth, was poor in pocket, but rich in integrity. He was a gentleman from every point and is affectionately remembered by all who knew him.

Nelson Barrere

was born near Newmarket, Highland County, Ohio, April 1st, 1808, and was the seventh of twelve children. His father was George W. Barrere, a very prominent citizen of Highland County. He was a deputy surveyor, Justice of the Peace, member of the Ohio Senate nine years, and an Associate Judge of Highland County for fourteen years. He fought in the Indian War, and participated in St. Clair's defeat and Wayne's victory. He was also in the War of 1812 at Hull's surrender, and was in every public enterprise in Highland County until his death in 1839. His son Nelson, lived on the farm until eighteen years of age and attended school in the winters. He spent a year in the Hillsboro High School, and in 1827, entered the Freshman class at Augusta College. He graduated from there in 1830, finishing a four years course in three and one half years.

In 1831, he began the study of law in Hillsboro with Judge John W. Price and was admitted to the bar on December 23rd, 1833. He opened an office in Hillsboro and remained there nine months. He located in West Union in 1834, forming a partnership with Samuel Brush. This partnership continued for a year. He remained in West Union eleven years altogether, and had a large and lucrative practice. He had the confidence of the people. He represented Adams Scioto and Brown Counties in the Lower House of the Legislature at the thirty-sixth Legislative session from December 44th, 1837, to March 4th, 1853. In 1853, he was the Whig candidate for Governor, but was defeated, receiving 85,847 votes, while his competitor,

William Medill received 147,663. When the Whig party dissolved, he went over to the Democratic party, in which he remained during the remainder of his life; but during the Civil War he supported the Republican administration. In 1870, he was a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated. He was the Democratic candidate from Highland County for member of the Constitutional Convention, in 1875, and was defeated by one vote. He never married. He continued in the active practice of law until his death, which occurred August 20th, 1883.

In Adams County, during his residence there, he was very popular. He was always conspicuous for his public spirit. As a lawyer he was energetic and industrious. He was a safe and reliable counselor, and an eloquent and successful advocate. He was always agreeable and courteous in his manners. In West Union, he formed many warm friendships, and he, Joseph Allen Wilson, Davis Darlington, and others had a club at Darlington's store to which they resorted of evenings and spent many pleasant hours. Joseph West Lafferty and John Fisher, of Cedar Mills, were two of his most particular friends in Adams County. The author of this work received his name Nelson, in honor of Mr. Barrere.

Dan Young

was born April 7th, 1783, in Grafton County, New Hampshire. His father was Jesse Young, an officer from Massachusetts in the Revolutionary War, who was born and reared in Massachusetts. His mother, Ruby Richardson was a native of Connecticut. His ancestors on both sides were from England. Dan Young was the third child of his parents. He first heard of Methodism when he heard Rev. Jesse Lee in 1798. When twenty-one he was a school teacher, and soon after became a local preacher in the M. E. Church. In his twenty-second year, he was admitted to the New England Conference of the M. E. Church; and went to the New Grantham Circuit as Junior preacher. In 1806, he was sent to Barre Circuit, in Vermont. The same year he began the study of Latin. In 1807, he was assigned to Athens Circuit, Vermont. In 1808, he went to Hanover Circuit, New Hampshire and while there studied Hebrew at Dartmouth College. In 1809, he attended Conference at New London, Conn., where he and his brother James were ordained elders. He was sent to Lynn, Massachusetts. He was in the Legislature of New Hampshire from 1812 to 1813. At that time it was customary to treat the electors to whiskey. Dan Young refused to do this and gave the money to the School Fund. After election he introduced a bill to suppress the custom, and it became a law. He was in the Senate of New Hampshire from 1816 to 1821. He introduced a bill in the Senate to forbid the levying of taxes for the support of the State Church. At the first session it failed to pass and received but

two votes, one besides his own. He introduced it four times before it passed. In 1820, he formed a company and started for Ohio. He was a member of the New Hampshire Senate and resigned. His company went to the Alleghany River in wagons, thence down the river in flat boats from Orlean, New York. They landed at Hayport and located at what is now Wheelersburg, Ohio. Dan Young called it Concord, for the capital of his native State. He built a cotton factory there and sent his brother South to buy cotton to manufacture. October 29th, 1824, he preached the funeral of Daniel Corwine, at the Presbyterian Meeting House in Portsmouth, Ohio. In March, 1825, Dan and James Young were engaged in wool carding at Wheelersburg, Ohio. Soon after Dan Young located at Concord, he learned there was iron in the hills northeast of there, and he determined to utilize it. He organized the Ohio Iron Company. It was incorporated by special act of the Legislature, passed February 18th, 1830. Vol. 28, O. L., p. 106. He was President of the Company. The capital stock was \$100,000 and shares were \$500 each. He built Franklin Furnace in 1827. He, John Young, Jesse Y. Whitcomb, Josiah Merrill, John Hurd, Martin Ruter, all from New Hampshire, were proprietors. It was the first blast furnace in Scioto County. It ceased operation in 1860. Dan Young went to Franklin to reside. He and his Company built Junior Furnace also. In 1828, he was Secretary of the Sunday School Union of the County. In 1832, he was a candidate for State Senator. That year Franklin and Junior Furnaces made \$300 worth of iron per day. Franklin Furnace burned in 1836, and the stack at Junior gave away. These two furnaces made from 10 to 20 tons of iron per day; but one would out sell the other and the Company broke up. In 1840, and 1841, he represented the Counties of Gallia, Lawrence and Scioto in the Ohio House of Representatives. In 1809, he was married to Miss Clough of Northfield, New Hampshire. The children of this marriage were: Maria, wife of Doctor George B. Crane; Flora, Jesse and Charles G., who became distinguished as a Railroad President in Texas, and was killed in a railroad accident, leaving a large family; Electa, the wife of Doctor Pryor of Missouri; Dan; Martin became a lawyer and died in Shreveport, Louisiana; John; Eliza, the wife of Joseph Glidden; Augustus, died young of consumption; and Catharine married her cousin, Jefferson W. Glidden. In 1832, Dan Young went back to New Hampshire and married his second wife, a Miss Clough, a sister of his first wife. His daughter Flora, the widow of a Mr. Clough returned with him. She had two sons, nearly grown, and three daughters, two of whom were young women. The canal at that time was only finished to Chillicothe; and Mr. Young hired carriages there and took his party home with him. At Chillicothe on this occasion, he met Doctor George B. Crane, who afterwards married one of his daughters. He married a third wife and raised a half dozen more



COL. WILLIAM OLDFIELD.

children. Mrs. Clough had two sons and four daughters when she married Dan Young. Jesse Young married one of them, Mary Clough. Dan Young died March 30th, 1867.

In his pilgrimage to Ohio, he came from Lisbon, New Hampshire in wagons. With the party were Sophia Ely, Ruby Whitcomb and Narcissa Whitcomb. The three girls rode horseback from Wheeling to Wheelersburg landing. It took a week. In the party were Dan Young, his brother John Young, Josiah Merrill, the widow Preston with her two sons, Nathaniel and Ira, Nathaniel Whitcomb and Mrs. Sarah Smith, a widow.

Colonel William Oldfield.

Right at the outset we are called upon to determine which is the highest title Colonel of the Militia, or Associate Judge. As the editor of this work is the Tribunal, he unhesitatingly gives the preference to Colonel over Judge. Our subject was both a Militia Colonel and an Associate Judge, and was entitled to either title. He was born December 30th, 1790, in the State of New York. He came to Portsmouth, in 1814. The first we have on record of him in Portsmouth was in 1816, when he was married to Maria Hempstead, November 16th, 1816.

In 1820, he was a candidate for Sheriff. It was before the day of conventions and the race was free for all. The vote stood John Noel, 229; Elizabeth McInteer, 170; Marcus Bosworth, 128; Elijah Glover, 100; William Oldfield, 96; Joseph Bonser, 9.

In 1823, he was a Trustee of Wayne Township and the same year on July 4th, was elected to the Town Council to fill a vacancy. On the 23rd of October, 1823, he was one of the committee appointed by the Council to go to law about the front of the Town. In 1824, he was one of the committee to print twenty-five copies of the ordinances of the Town. In the same year on August 7th, he was elected a Justice of the Peace of Wayne Township, but resigned October 12th, 1826.

In 1826, he was appointed Associate Judge to fill a vacancy. He was elected by the Legislature on January 22nd, 1827, for seven years. He succeeded David Mitchell, who resigned and was succeeded by Joseph Moore.

In 1829, on February 6th, he was appointed with Kennedy Lodwick as a committee to select a new Cemetery. It was purchased May 6th, following. On July 4th, 1831, he presided at one of the greatest celebrations ever held in the county. October 13th, 1832, he was Marshal on the occasion of the opening of the canal.

In 1839, he was Colonel of the Militia. In 1844, and 1845, he represented Scioto and Lawrence Counties in the Legislature. During the one session he served, the State Bank of Ohio was incorporated and Thomas Corwin was elected U. S. Senator. In 1851, he was a

candidate for Mayor, when Benjamin Ramsey was elected. He and Cornelius McCoy were candidates. The vote stood Oldfield, 387; McCoy, 203. In 1857, he was appointed Infirmary Director and served a few months.

He at one time owned three acres of land on the south-west corner of Sixth and Chillicothe streets; and had a distillery there. He then put up a mill near the Salladay place on the Chillicothe road and operated it a long time. Then he built the residence on Sixth street now owned by Robert Richardson, and occupied by John T. Breece. He resided there until his death, September 30th, 1861.

He was a communicant of the Episcopal Church, and in politics was always a Whig.

Colonel John A. Turley

was born June 1st, 1816, at Moorefield, Hardy County, Virginia. His father was Doctor Charles A. Turley, and his mother's maiden name was Fannie Harness. For twelve years he attended school and studied Latin under Professor Alexander Wallace. His father was a graduate of William and Mary College. Our subject inherited the Davis farm in Valley Township. He came to Ohio, in 1836, and located near Chillicothe. In 1838, he came to Scioto County and located in Clay Township. From 1840 to 1843, he was a Justice of the Peace in that Township. From December 2nd, 1846 to February 8th, 1847, he represented Scioto and Lawrence Counties in the House, being elected as a Whig over Judge Batterson. He remained on his farm until 1856. He was appointed Assessor of the United States Internal Revenue by President Johnson, but the appointment was not confirmed. He organized the first School Board in Clay Township in 1851. On April 27th, 1861, he enlisted in Company G., 22nd O. V. I., for three months service, and was made Captain of the Company, at the age of forty-five. May 8th, 1861, he had a third Company ready for the war. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel May 23rd, 1861, and mustered out with the regiment August 19th, 1861. He was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 81st O. V. I. August 19th, 1861; and resigned December 9th, 1861. August 22nd, 1862, he was appointed Colonel of the 91st O. V. I., and was discharged November 4th, 1864, for wounds received June 17th, 1864, in the battle of Lynchburg, Virginia. He was breveted Brigadier General March 13th, 1865, for gallant conduct in battle. He has been a member of the School Board in Portsmouth, a member of the City Council, Assessor of the United States Internal Revenue for seven months. In 1868, he ran as a candidate for Assessor in the Third Ward on the Democratic ticket and was defeated. In 1872, he was a candidate for Sheriff on the Republican ticket, and was defeated by John W. Lewis, by 207 votes, he being the only Republican defeated. From 1871 to 1873, and from 1887 to 1889, he was May-

or of the City of Portsmouth. He was married to Charlotte E. Robinson January 2nd, 1843, by Rev. C. Brooks. He died March 19th, 1900.

His sons were Augustus R. Turley, Hon. Henry Clay Turley and Leslie C. Turley. The two latter have sketches herein. His only daughter, Charlotte, married Hon. A. C. Thompson, Judge of the United States District Court of the Southern District of Ohio. Colonel Turley was born rich; and at one time owned one of the finest farms in the Scioto Valley, but lost all before his death. He was a good friend, but sometimes tried his friends by his ungovernable temper. He was a Whig while that party lasted and after that was a Republican. He was a patriot in the intensest sense of the term. He loved his country and would have sacrificed his all for it. He was a brave man and never knew what fear was. His temperament made him an ideal soldier; but his age was against him; and his wound disqualified him for further service. He was a great sportsman, and dearly loved hunting and fishing. In the last fifteen years of his life, he had retired from all business or employments and took life easy. His wife survives him, the last survivor of the children of Joshua V. Robinson.

Colonel Elias Nigh

was born in Lancaster, Ohio, in 1815, and grew up there. His parents were of German ancestry. His grandfather was one of the early settlers of Connecticut. His father was Samuel Nigh. He was raised as a boy with William Tecumseh and John Sherman, and was always on the most intimate terms with them. He was educated in the common schools at Lancaster and studied law with the Hon. Thomas Ewing. He located in Lawrence County in 1845, at Burlington, Ohio, to practice law, and there he married Miss Alice Henshaw. He was a Whig as long as that party was in existence and then became a Republican. In October, 1847, he was elected a member of the 46th General Assembly to represent the Counties of Scioto and Lawrence, and attended the Legislature from December 6th, 1847, to February 25th, 1848. In the fall of 1859, he was elected a member of the 54th General Assembly as representative from Lawrence County, and served from January 2nd, 1860, until May 3rd, 1861. In the fall of 1875, he was elected a member of the 62nd General Assembly to represent Lawrence County and served from January 3rd, 1876, until May 7th, 1877. At the breaking out of the war, he was appointed Captain and Acting Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, August 5th, 1861, and was assigned to the Department of Ohio, Louisville, Kentucky. He was appointed Chief Quartermaster by General Buell, and was afterwards appointed Inspector General, Department of the Army of the Ohio, General Wright Commanding. January 1st, 1863, he was assigned Chief Quartermaster of the 16th Army Corps, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. On March

17th, 1864, he was commissioned Captain and Assistant Quartermaster in the regular army. He resigned both commissions June 28th, 1864. He supplied General Thomas' expedition to Mill Springs by wagons, from Lebanon, Kentucky. He was with Buell in the march to Pittsburg Landing; and had charge of the transportation of his troops from Savannah to Pittsburg Landing. When Buell's army retreated to Louisville, he was in charge of the Quartermaster's Department. He built bridges and removed stores across the Ohio river. After Rosecrans succeeded General Buell, he served as Inspector General of the Army of the Ohio, until January 1st, 1863, when he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and was assigned Chief Quartermaster of the 16th Army Corps. During the time of his last serving in the Legislature, he was greatly interested in the Ohio State University and had a bill introduced and made law to teach civil engineering in that institution. He was always prominent in the General Assembly. He removed to Ironton from Burlington in 1851. After the war, he began, in connection with Colonel Kingsbury, the Sheridan Coal Works in Lawrence County, Ohio. From March 20th, 1867, to May 20th, 1873, he was Assessor of Internal Revenue for the 11th District of Ohio. In all his views and conduct, Colonel Nigh was conservative. He considered every subject carefully and acted only after the gravest consideration. He was a great friend of the colored race and did much for its advancement. After the war, he brought many of the colored families to the North and found them homes and employment. He had seven children: Reese, Samuel H., Julia, Mary, Elizabeth, Alice and William. He died in Ironton, Ohio, February 3rd, 1899, and is buried in Woodland Cemetery, near that city.

Captain Samuel Huston

was born at Winchester, Va., on September 2nd, 1801. His father, William Huston, was one of the pioneers of Portsmouth and moved into Wayne Township in 1802. William Huston built the fourth cabin in Portsmouth. When that Township was organized in 1809, he was one of the Trustees. In 1811, our subject saw the first steamboat pass down the Ohio river; and he saw the Aaron Burr expedition go down on bateaux. He also saw the Lewis and Clark expeditions go down in boats. In 1823, he married Elizabeth Leonard, daughter of Adam Leonard.

In 1824, he voted for General Jackson and was always a Democrat. As a youth, he learned the trade of making spinning wheels and worked at it several years.

In 1831, he kept a coffee house and grocery in Portsmouth. In 1832, he began building steamboats at Portsmouth, Ohio, and continued the business till 1848. He built the following steamboats, "Transit," "Sylph," "Eighth of January," "Belvidere," "Drana," "Irene," "Eureka" and "Home." Some he built and sold; and some he built



CAPT. SAMUEL HUSTON.

for Dowell and Davis. He also ran a number of years, as Master, on steamboats on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers in the "Golden Days" of steamboating. He made a great deal of money in steamboating and kept it. He built the fine home, which stood on the southwest corner of Second and Court streets; and maintained a generous hospitality there for years. The leaders of his party were entertained there, whenever they came to Portsmouth.

In 1833, he was supervisor of the East ward in Portsmouth. In 1838, he was a town Councilman, and in 1841, was elected as Councilman from the Third ward. In 1847, he built and ran a saw mill for some time.

In 1852 to 1854, he was wharfmaster of Portsmouth, and in 1854 to 1856, he represented Scioto County in the State Legislature. In 1856 to 1857, he was City Treasurer of Portsmouth.

In 1840, he was Captain of the crack militia company of Portsmouth. He had it out on the Fourth of July and was Marshal of the procession.

In 1860, he took part in the Union Meeting, and was strong for the war. His wife reared James M. Ashley and was the founder of his fortunes. He was the father of fourteen children. His son, James was a naval cadet, and died in 1864. His son, William S. attained prominence as a lawyer, and at the bar, and died comparatively young.

His daughter, Maria, married Col. S. E. Varner. Mr. Huston was a good citizen, public spirited, upright and the soul of honor.

His daughter, Miss Irene, who cared for him and made his last years comfortable and happy, still resides at the old homestead on the Chillicothe Pike, endeared to all her friends by her most generous hospitality. His wife died January 14th, 1873 and he survived until February 27th, 1893. In his years of activity, he was one of the most active men of Portsmouth. He never feared to make a business venture and his business career was crowned with success. During the war he retired from all business and lived in dignified, honorable retirement the remainder of his life.

Daniel McFarland

was born in Baltimore, Maryland, September 3rd, 1825. His father was Daniel McFarland and his mother Rachel Owen. They emigrated to Columbus, Ohio, in 1832, where our subject was raised. The father was a shoemaker. Our subject had a brother, Albert, and a sister, Mary, who married Jonathan Siler. Albert learned the trade of a printer, and went to Circleville and ran a newspaper there. Daniel served three years in Columbus learning the carpenter's trade, and worked for his board and clothes. A. C. Tyler was his employer. September 9th, 1853, John Hanna sold the Tribune to A. McFarland who continued to publish it up to April 1st, 1854,

when he associated with him in business his brother, Daniel McFarland. The Tribune was a Whig paper, and was issued over L. D. Bishop's store on Front street. He represented Scioto County in the Legislature from January 2nd, 1856, to April 17th, 1857. He was elected as a Know Nothing and the paper was a Know Nothing while that party lasted. In 1857, Dan McFarland went to Brown County, Kansas, then a territory, and was there until 1859. He pre-empted lands and built a Court House on a town site. He lost his time and money in trying to secure a county seat at Parsons. Hiawatha finally secured it. He was broken down by sickness and misfortune, and then returned to Ohio. When he came back he went to work for his brother as a printer. Just before the war broke out, Albert, his brother, secured an appointment to Washington as Secretary to Sherman. In 1861, Daniel McFarland bought the entire paper from his brother, who, since the dissolution in 1857, had been sole editor and proprietor of the daily and weekly Tribune. At this time the daily was discontinued. In June, 1867, the office was sold to H. R. W. Smith and David Elick. Our subject was appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue and served all of President Lincoln's term for the 11th Congressional District. It was worth \$2,000 per year and McFarland had it for four years. After the death of President Lincoln Mr. McFarland refused to Johnsonize and was succeeded by a man who had no such scruples. November 20th, 1868, W. A. Hutchins, Thomas Dugan and Dan McFarland were appointed a Committee to go to Columbus and lobby for a new penitentiary.

On July 10th, 1872, Dan McFarland was serenaded at his home on East Second street, and declared for Greeley and Gratz Brown. He told the crowd they had not mistaken the place; that he would vote for Greeley if they would vote for the Railroad question under the Boesel law. He was agent for the Portsmouth Dry Dock Company for twenty years. He had 500 acres of land in his charge to attend to and cultivate for twenty years. There was enough sold to satisfy the mortgage by the company; and 100 acres were left after closing the mortgage. Captain Riley was President of the Company and John O'Brien was secretary. Mr. McFarland took charge of the land in 1861. He was Canal Collector at Portsmouth, Ohio, for twenty-one years, commencing in 1861. He again represented Scioto County in the Legislature from January 2nd, 1882, until April 19th, 1883. He was Chairman of the Committee of the Board of Public Works and did much to prevent the canals from being appropriated by private corporations. He was married in Columbus, Ohio, in 1849, to Lydia McCulloch. He died June 1st, 1900. He has one son Charles, a prominent attorney at Los Angeles, California. Mr. McFarland was a philosopher. After he returned from the Legislature in 1883, he lived a life of retirement. He was very fond of fishing, and would spend many days successively in fishing camps. No



DANIEL MCFARLAND.

one ever enjoyed the ease and retirement of old age more than Mr. McFarland. He took all things easy and never permitted anything to worry him. He was just and punctual in all his dealings. As a citizen, he was always in favor of public improvements. He did more to secure the Scioto Valley Railroad than any citizen of Portsmouth. He was active in securing the car shops of that railroad at Portsmouth. He gave a large and liberal subscription to the Portsmouth Hotel Company which built the Washington Hotel and directed its payment in his last illness, when he knew it would never do him any good, and he would not live to see its completion. He was as public spirited and liberal a citizen as ever lived in the city of Portsmouth. He was a good public speaker and in a political campaign could not be excelled. While he was in politics, he seemed to enjoy its excitement, turmoil and clash. While engaged in the political field, among the people, he was known as "Black Dan," on account of his very dark complexion. The name was given to him by one in one of his audiences at Scioto Furnace, in an exciting political campaign. The name stuck to him and was adopted generally. As a promoter of public enterprises or a politician, he could always reach the hearts of the people and without any apparent effort.

Mr. McFarland suffered much in his last illness but as he had always done his best, he met the last enemy without any regrets or repinings. He knew his time had come and submitted to the inevitable like the philosopher he was.

James Boone Ray, Sr., M. D.,

was born June 12th, 1815, in Washington County, Pennsylvania. His father was James Ray and his mother's maiden name was Phebe Johnson. They were both born in Washington County, Pennsylvania. His father, James Ray, was a miller and distiller. Our subject had two brothers and seven sisters. His middle name, Boone is for the redoubtable Daniel. When he was seven years of age, his parents came to Ohio and located near Salem, in Jefferson County. He received his education in the common schools there and then followed the occupation of a country school teacher. He began the study of medicine in that county under Doctor Matthew Crawford. He came first to Jackson, but remained there but two weeks. He visited Portsmouth in 1843, and stopped at the McCoy tavern. He met Doctor Vogel song and declined a partnership. In 1844, he located at Harrisonville and that winter attended lectures at Starling Medical College, in Columbus, Ohio. He practised medicine in Harrisonville for a few years and then retired. He represented Scioto County in the Legislature from January 4th, 1858, to April 6th, 1859. April 30th, 1844, he was married to Hannah Dunlavy, daughter of Andrew Dunlavy in Steubenville, Ohio. They had six children. Doctor James B. Ray, jr., at Harrisonville was the eldest. They lost three in childhood. Their son William, lived to be a young man and died while a

law student in Cincinnati, Ohio. Their youngest daughter, Jennie is the wife of J. H. Wyatt of Bell Center, Logan County, Ohio. Doctor Ray is a believer in the Christian religion, but is not a member of any church. He is a Democrat and always has been. He cast his first vote for Martin Van Buren, in 1836, and from that time to the present, has voted for every Democratic candidate for President. He died May 26th, 1901.

John Wesley Collings.

His father, Elijah Collings, was born March 5th, 1786, in Maryland. His father, James Collings came from Maryland in 1794 and located in Adams County, first in the stockade in Manchester, and in about 1796, on a tract of 400 acres of land just south of West Union, where he died in 1802, at the age of 48 years. He served three years in the Revolutionary War from 1777 to 1780. Elijah Collings, his father, died March 16th, 1865. Our subject was born in Monroe Township in Adams County, April 6th, 1824. He was reared on his father's farm and knew all about poverty and hard work. He was at one time, in his youth, a deck hand, on steamboats; and he never got entirely away from the profanity and uncouth manners he learned in that occupation. He had only a common school education and his want of a better one was a draw back to him all his life. He studied law in Adams County, Ohio, under the late Edward P. Evans, from 1851 to 1853, when he was admitted to the bar and came to Portsmouth, Ohio, to practice.

He was reared a Democrat and that was the political faith he fell back on, when he grew tired of others. He was a Democrat, a Whig, a Know Nothing, a Republican, and at last a Democrat. In 1857, he was the candidate for Probate Judge as an American, though the Republicans and Americans ran a fusion ticket.

In 1859, he was elected Representative from Scioto County, as the Republican candidate. He had 1,858 votes to 1,349 for Stephen Smith. He went over to Bell and Everett in 1860. While in the Legislature, Governor Chase was elected to the United States Senate; and his constituents expected Collings to vote for him; but he voted for Thomas Corwin, as did Col. Moore, who was then in the Senate from Scioto County. This was the mistake of his life. In 1862, he appeared in the celebrated Cat Case, an account of which is herein given elsewhere. In 1863, in April, he was elected City Solicitor as a Democrat, defeating Henry A. Towne, who ran as the Union and Republican candidate. The vote stood Collings 583. Towne 433. The salary during his one term was \$50.00 per year. In the fall of that year, he supported Vallandigham for Governor and made speeches for him, though in 1859, he had addressed Republican meetings throughout the County and declared his undying hostility to the Democracy. He had an iron constitution and was a man

of fine presence. He always wore a black suit, with a dress coat and a silk hat; and presented a fine appearance in public. He was much given to the use of expletives, and was often abrupt and uncouth in his manners. He was not a brilliant lawyer. Judge Martin Crain was fond of telling anecdotes illustrative of his peculiarities of speech. No doubt Crain invented many details of the anecdotes, but they fitted Collings, and were just what Collings would likely have said. Crain was the wit and humorist of the bar. He exercised his humor on all the members of the bar, but Collings was his best subject. The following is told by Crain when Collings was on the Probate Court bench and had jurisdiction of minor criminal offenses. A party named Currie was tried for stealing chickens and was found guilty by the Jury. The moment the verdict was announced, Collings said, "Stand up, chicken thief, and receive your sentence. You have been charged with the meanest offense known to the law, that of stealing your neighbor's chickens, when he was asleep in the peace of God, and entitled to the full protection of the law, in his innocent slumbers; yet you violated the sanctity of his chicken coop, and appropriated his feathered chattels to your own use. This deserves the severest condemnation. You have been tried by a jury of your peers and found guilty. On inquiry by the Court, you have offered nothing in palliation. It is the sentence of this Court that you be taken hence to the County Jail, and there be confined for a period of thirty days, ten of which shall be in the dungeon. While in the dungeon, you shall be fed on bread and water. You shall pay a fine of \$5.00 and costs; and may God have mercy on your soul, this Court won't if you are ever brought before this Court again and found guilty of the same offense, it will hang you, G—d d—m you." Here is another. A party had been charged with an assault on Blash Lodwick. The assault consisted in trying to cut him with a knife, in the abdomen. Collings was assisting to prosecute and in arguing to the jury, said, "The defendant's conduct has been most reprehensible. He was trying to carve Blash Lodwick's belly, and only failed because he was prevented; but the evidence shows he intended to do it. Such an offense deserves the highest sentence of the law, and ought to receive it. If his conduct receives the slightest approval, this town will be full of guts from end to end; and the Court should express its disapproval in the strongest terms the law will permit."

Judge Collings was never married. He said he knew that each lawyer had the right to starve one woman to death, but he did not propose to exercise his privilege.

About four years prior to his death, he was in the habit of sleeping in his office in the Massie Block. The windows reached to the floor from the ceiling and he had them open. He was a sleep walker and one summer night, in his sleep, he walked out of a window and fell to the pavement, sixteen feet below. His jaw, his hip and legs

were fractured and he was otherwise fearfully injured. Owing to his wonderful constitution, he recovered. But the after result was consumption, of which he died. When he saw death inevitable, he retired to Adams County, and there died July 16th, 1872, at the age of 48. Had he properly taken care of himself, he would have lived to be 90 years old and upwards. He was interred in the Fenton Cemetery in Monroe Township, among his own people. In his will of record in Scioto County, he made a bequest to a sister and it reads about like this, "To my sister, _____, married to an infernal scoundrel by the name of _____, I give and bequeath, etc." Collings knew well enough that this record would be perpetual, but he was willing it should be so. One day when visiting another sister, she was showing him her baby and said, "John don't you think this is the finest baby you ever saw?" Collings replied, "Oh Chrissy, don't bother me about babies, they all look alike to me."

Collings was an agnostic. He said he did not believe a man had any more of a soul than a horse or cow; and that when he died that was the end of him, and he died so professing. He disliked an elective judiciary; and condemned it in the most severe terms. He said the elected judges were all politicians and he did not like to practise before them. Had he made a suitable marriage, and taken due care of his health, he might have lived to a great age; and his career might have been more successful. In politics he was a failure because he changed too often. To make a political success one must stick to one party. His father was a Democrat, but his uncle, the Hon. George Collings, was a Whig and Republican. He had a great admiration for his uncle George, as the latter well deserved. Raised a Democrat, but admiring and believing in his uncle, he might well hesitate in opinion between the two leading parties. There is no doubt that when Judge Collings identified himself with the Republicans, had he remained there, he might have had any political preferment he desired, but he was raised to pro-slavery views and, apparently, could not get away from them. Whatever he professed he was candid about, sometimes brutally so. He died in poverty, and, after his injuries from his fall, life turned to bitterness for him.

The lesson of his life is: that a man had better marry at a suitable age; and that he had best cast his fortunes with one political party and remain with it.

Colonel Martin Crain.

At the outset we are called on again to determine whether the title of Colonel or Judge is the highest. It is our rule to give each subject the title of the highest office he attained, and as in the case of William Oldfield, we gave the military title the preference, we shall do so here. Our subject was born Sept. 22nd, 1822, in Alexandria, of an old family, noted for their integrity and steady habits, and for

being the swarthiest family in Scioto County. Martin Crain was as dark as an Indian, with deep set black eyes, and very dark hair. He was a large man, broad shouldered, over average height, and with considerable embonpoint. As a boy, he was active and mischievous. He had only such education as the common schools afforded; but became a teacher of common schools and taught several years. He made a number of trips down the Mississippi River. In 1848, he entered public life as a Constable of Wayne Township. One year of that office satisfied him. He was reared as a Whig, and as such, at thirty years of age, entered the office of Andrew Crichton, Recorder, as a clerk. He remained there until the next year, when he was a candidate for the same office on the Whig ticket. His opponent on the Democratic ticket was B. F. Cunningham. Crain received 1,275, votes to 1,169, for Cunningham.

On May 1st, 1854, he married Ellen Gibbs, sister of Captain Frank C. Gibbs, and she died the following year. On January 8th, 1857, he married Miss Maria Hall, daughter of Octavo Hall, and by her eight children. In May, 1856, he was admitted to the bar and began practicing law in October, following.

In 1854, the Whig party dissolved, and Recorder Crain trimmed his sails for a Democratic breeze. In 1857, he ran on the Democratic ticket for Prosecuting Attorney and was elected. As the election returns for that year have been destroyed, the vote cannot be given. In 1859, he was a candidate for a second term and was elected. The vote stood Henry A. Towne, Republican, 1,423; Crain, 1,611, majority, 188. In 1861, he felt the need of a change in his political associates and went into the Republican camp. The Republicans nominated him for representative and he was elected. The vote stood, Crain, 1,676, Uri Nurse, Democrat, 1,359, majority, 317. In 1862, Colonel Crain received the title of Colonel by reason of being made Commandant at Camp Morrow. He was a great advocate of the war. While a member of the Legislature, he spent much of his time writing to the newspapers for the instruction and amusement of his constituents. In 1863, his war fever had abated, and he was back in the bosom of Democracy. He went over the County and made speeches for the Democracy. In a speech made at Lucasville, in 1863, he said he had been deluded into joining the war party. But Colonel Crain made the great mistake of decrying a popular war. If a young man has political ambition, he must always join the war party. In 1867, the Democrats put him on their ticket for Common Pleas Judge. Hon. W. W. Johnson of Ironton had resigned because he was the only Judge in the State receiving \$1,500, while all the others were receiving \$2,500. He was a candidate for re-election for the fractional term, expected to be elected and ordinarily would have been. The Democrats put Crain on their ticket, not expecting him, or anyone on their ticket to be elected. He received 2,542 votes in

the County and Johnson, 2,312. The Negro Amendment to the State Constitution defeated the Republicans and made the Democrats victorious. In December, 1870, John J. Glidden resigned as City Solicitor and a special election was held. There was no other candidate but Crain and he was elected. He held the office until the April election following. He was a candidate for the full term, but was defeated by N. W. Evans. The vote stood Evans, 970, Crain, 806. This was the last time he was a candidate for a public office. Crain had a great penchant for partners in the practice of law. In 1860, he was a partner of John J. Glidden. The firm was Crain and Glidden. In 1866, it was Crain and Thompson, (Hon. A. C. Thompson, Federal Judge.) In 1870, it was Crain and Pursell, (F. S. Pursell of Logan). In 1874, it was Crain and Fullerton, (H. H. Fullerton). In 1879, it was Crain and Huston, (Samuel J. Huston). In 1870, it was Crain and Haney.

On May 22nd, 1882, he fell dead of apoplexy at his own door. He was a free liver and died poor. He was a good mixer, and could be agreeable with the *hoi polloi*, to their entire satisfaction. He was a great reader of standard and classic romance, and remembered all he read. He was the greatest wit and humorist ever at the Portsmouth bar. He could tell humorous anecdotes better than any of his cotemporaries. If it lacked details, when it reached him, he always furnished them. He had fancy names for all the members of the bar. The firm of Moore, Johnson and Newman, was "Quirk, Gammon and Snap". Harper and Searl were "Dodson and Fogg." Towne and Farnham, were "Sampson, Brass and Sally." Searl, was "Cockle Burr." N. W. Evans, was "My learned friend" and the "Chancellor." Duncan Livingstone, was "The Scotch Thistle," and the "Duke of Argyle." William H. Reed, was "Hiawatha" and "Mudgekewis."

Once he had a suit before Squire Samuel P. Nicholls and N. W. Evans, was on the other side. Mr. Evans quoted some Latin in his argument to the Justice and Crain complained that he had no show, because Evans and the Squire talked Latin to each other, and he did not understand it. Crain was a man of generous impulse and was popular, but he never understood what the term of political consistency meant. He had an inexhaustible fund of anecdotes, and never tired of telling them. He could always entertain and amuse a jury or an audience. It has been said of him; that, when any county Democratic speaker was to make his first political speech, he was put in charge of Crain, and sent to Brush Creek Township. If the fledgling orator made any mistake, it would not lose any votes in that Township; and, if he failed, Crain always made the closing speech, and when he was through the audience was in such a laughing mood, that it had forgotten the blunders of the fledgling. If any acquaintance of Crain had any peculiarities or eccentricity, Crain could illustrate them

in the most humorous manner. The lawyers all liked him, and he was "good friends" with them all.

Elijah Barnes Glover

was born May 11th, 1811, in Portsmouth, the son of Elijah Glover and Catharine Jones, his wife. He had only such education as the common schools afforded. From the age of sixteen he was a great reader. At twenty-one he began life, as the editor of the Portsmouth Courier, an organ of the Whig party. He conducted that journal six years. For a few years subsequent he conducted the book business in Portsmouth, Ohio. In 1839, he published an Elementary Spelling-book. On January 17th, 1833, he married Sarah J. Offnere, daughter of George Offnere, and that was the best thing he ever did for himself in all his life, as he often admitted himself. In 1840, he was elected County Auditor on the Whig ticket and was re-elected twice and held the office six years. During this time he read law with Samuel M. Tracy, and in 1847, he was admitted to the bar. In 1849, his practice was assessed at \$800.00, in 1850 and 1851, at \$1,000.00. In 1853, he was defeated for State Senator by Thomas McCauslen. The vote in the County stood, McCauslen, 1,622, Glover, 708. From 1864 to 1867, he represented Scioto County in the Legislature. While there he obtained the passage of the Acts for free turnpikes in Scioto County, and was chairman of the committee on Finance at one session.

On March 29th, 1867, he was appointed Register in Bankruptcy for the Eleventh Congressional District of Ohio, and served until January, 1870, when he resigned to take his seat in the Legislature. After returning from the Legislature, in 1871, he held no public office.

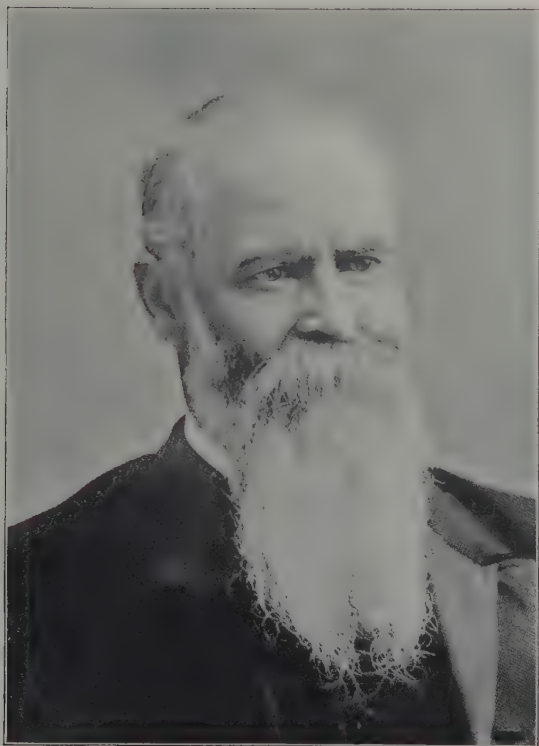
On March 6th, 1869, he was struck from behind while walking up Second street on his way home in the evening, at a point opposite John P. Terry's home, and was robbed. He never fully recovered from the injury, and the perpetrators were never discovered. If Mr. Glover had one hobby, it was temperance. He was a member of all the temperance societies which were organized, in his time, in Portsmouth. For a time he published a temperance paper, called the "Life Boat." As a public speaker on temperance, he was always in demand and never excelled, and yet owing to a disease of the skin of his face, he would have been taken for the worst toper in the land. He was very fond of telling stories on himself, on account of this peculiarity of his appearance; and some of them will appear under the title of "The Bar of the County." Writing biographical sketches is a serious matter and they cannot appear here.

In 1870 and 1871, he was a member of the 59th General Assembly. The vote at this election stood Glover 2,312, James W. Newman, 2,289, majority, 23. In politics Mr. Glover was first a Whig. He cast his first Presidential vote for Henry Clay, in 1832,

and remained a Whig as long as that party lasted. He then became a Republican and continued such all his life. As a campaign speaker, Mr. Glover was in great demand. He could amuse and entertain an audience second only to Thomas Corwine; and the less preparation he had the better speech he made. The reason of this, was that he was a great reader; and when he got on his feet to speak, all he ever read was at his tongue's end; and he had the full command of it. If he attempted to arrange his speech, he failed to do his best. He had an unlimited command of language; and of anecdotes and repartee, he had an unlimited supply. He never indulged in personal abuse, but pleased and instructed his audience. Rev. Dr. Pratt said of him: "He is one of the readiest man for a speech, on any subject, I ever knew. I have heard him called on, on different occasions, in political, moral and literary questions, and I never knew him to make a failure. His stock of knowledge was always at his command." Mr. Glover never made a dollar in the sense of saving it, or accumulated anything, but always lived well, enjoyed himself, and was a highly respected citizen. In his life he always stood for purity and decency. He never compromised with the liquor interest or any form of public vice, but always stood for morality. He was not an eminent or prominent lawyer, but succeeded well in what he undertook. He died September 17th, 1880. He belonged to one of the first families of Portsmouth as did his wife, who survived him until April 12th, 1889. She was born in Winchester, Virginia, in 1816, a daughter of George Offnere, who was a brother of Dr. Jacob Offnere. She was the mother of seven children. They were: Mrs. Laura E. Watkins, wife of J. L. Watkins; Samuel C. Glover, of Grand Haven, Michigan; Mrs. Mary L. Hope; Mrs. Lizzie Ross; Mrs. Harriet Taylor, wife of Rev. Alfred R. Taylor of Marion, Ohio; and Frank C. Glover, who died a young man in South America. The Old Glover homestead stood on the property Mrs. Glover inherited from her father, George Offnere, who died comparatively young; and there a generous hospitality was extended to their friends through a course of many years. It was a delightful place to visit, either for the young or the old. Many of those on the shady side of fifty have pleasant memories of the young people who met there; and Mr. and Mrs. Glover both contributed to the young folks' enjoyment, as they were always young in spirit.

John C. Malone

was born in Vernon Township, Scioto County, Ohio, November 5th, 1832. His father was Isaac Malone, born June 5th, 1802, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Perry, daughter of Samuel Perry. His grand-father, was Richard Malone, born in the year of 1776, in Loudon County, Virginia. He was married in 1797, to Susannah Weaver, of German ancestry. They moved from Loudon County, Virginia, to Greenbriar County, Virginia, where Isaac Malone, the father of our subject was born. Richard Malone's father came from



CAPTAIN JOHN C. MALONE.

Ireland. In 1803, the family of Richard Malone removed to the mouth of Pine Creek. In 1804, they located in Vernon Township.

Our subject received his education in the common schools of his township. His practical education was on the farm, in the ore-banks and coal mines of Scioto County. He was piously disposed; and at the age of eighteen years, became a member of the Vernon Baptist Church. In the Spring following his majority, he was elected Assessor of Vernon Township, and was re-elected again the next year.

In the Fall of 1856, he was married to Eunice Chaffin, daughter of Reuben and Sarah Chaffin. There were seven children of this marriage: Cynthia C., William L., John E., Lency E., of Tacoma, Washington; Charles S., of Otway, Ohio; Eunice A. and Ernest, both deceased.

In the Fall of 1856, our subject moved to Warren County, Iowa, and remained there for five years. In 1857 he was elected Justice of the Peace in Iowa and from 1858 to 1860, he was Township Clerk. He was a member of the militia of the State of Ohio from 1862 to 1864 and was engaged in the pursuit of the rebel General John Morgan when he invaded Ohio, but did not capture him.

In the Spring of 1863, he was elected Justice of the Peace of Vernon Township and was also postmaster at Lyra, Ohio.

On August 5th, 1864, our subject enlisted in Co. D., 173rd O. V. I. and was made a Captain September 17th, 1864. The Company was mustered out on June 26th, 1865.

In the Fall of 1866, he was nominated and elected Sheriff of Scioto County, Ohio, on the Republican ticket, and was re-elected in 1868. In 1866, the vote stood 2,600 for himself and 2,148 for John J. McFarlan, Democrat. His majority was 452. In 1868, the vote was 2,817 for himself to 2,325 for John J. McFarlan, his Democrat opponent. Mr. Malone's majority was 492.

In 1871, he was a candidate on the Republican ticket for Representative and was elected by a vote of 2,518 for himself to 2,407 for Robert N. Spry, Democrat. His majority was 111.

In 1877, Mr. Malone's first wife died, and in 1878, he was married to Mrs. Sarah Ervin, daughter of John C. Stewart, of Lawrence County.

In 1880, our subject removed to Granville, Ohio, where he has since resided. He served as Justice of the Peace in Granville for twelve years.

In 1886, his second wife died, and in 1897, he married Mrs. Inez C. Ellis, daughter of Nathan P. and Mary Caldwell, of Seneca County, Ohio, who survives.

From 1890 to 1894, he was postmaster at Granville. He was the Republican candidate for Sheriff of Licking County, in 1888, but the County was Democratic and he was defeated. He ran 210 votes ahead of his ticket.

Captain Malone began his career as a Republican. His first vote was cast for Salmon P. Chase for Governor in 1855. He voted twice for the immortal Lincoln, twice for Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Blaine and Harrison, and was a McKinley man up to the St. Louis Convention in 1896, when he left the party and voted for Bryan. He also voted for Bryan in 1900. He was a candidate for the nomination as member of the State Board of Equalization before a Democratic convention at Zanesville in 1900, but was defeated. He received 94 votes and 97 was necessary to elect him. Mr. Malone is and always has been a religious man. He has had his ups and downs in business and in politics, but in all of his life he has been a consistent pillar in the Baptist church. He has always been a good citizen.

George Johnson

was born in Washington County, Pa., August 7th, 1815, and died at Portsmouth, Ohio, April 14th, 1875. He graduated at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pa., in 1834. He read law with Russell Marsh at Steubenville, Ohio, and was admitted to practice in 1837. He began first at Steubenville, but went to Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1841. He was alone till November 4th, 1855, when he formed a partnership with Col. Moore, which continued during his life. He was a Whig and in 1844, was Secretary of the Clay Club. In 1846 to 1850, he was Mayor of the town. At his first election in 1846, he had 266 votes and Isaac Kirby, 88. In his second election in 1848, he had 372 votes and William P. Camden, 5.

He was taxed as a lawyer in 1844 at \$500, and rose to \$1,000 in 1849. From 1854 to 1856, he was Prosecuting Attorney. He was a candidate for a second term in 1855 as Independent and the vote stood E. Glover, 1,200; George Johnson, Independent, 1,167; majority 39.

In 1864, 1865 and 1866, he was president of the City Council. In 1874 and 1875, he was a member of the Legislature, as a Republican. He was a Director in the Portsmouth National Bank and its predecessor for over twenty-eight years. He was president of the bank at the time of his death and had been for several years. He was married August 24th, 1847, to Mary R., daughter of Samuel M. Tracy, and had four children. Mrs. Emma Jennings, widow of Sanford B. Jennings, Samuel Miles, a lawyer in Portsmouth, Albert Tracy, manufacturer of fire brick and Tracy Bradford, a member of the firm of C. P. Tracy & Co.

Mr. Johnson was a good business man, a good neighbor and reliable in every respect.

Richard Henry Hayman

was born in Newport, Kentucky, June 6th, 1826. His father was Isaiah Tilden Hayman and his mother was Elizabeth (Tarvin) Hayman, the daughter of Richard Tarvin. He attended school in New-



HON. RICHARD H. HAYMAN.

port and Covington and finished his course in Covington in 1843. His father had been a dry goods merchant in Newport; and when he was seventeen, his father started him in business in Letart Falls, Meigs County, Ohio. He was there eighteen months, then his father started him a dry goods store in Missouri and he was there eighteen months, but he could not stand the climate and had to come home. He was sick for a year and then he took three flat boats and went to New Orleans. Two of the boats sank on the way. They were loaded with whiskey. In June, 1847, he was married to Elizabeth Fairman, daughter of Doctor Loyal Fairman. He then went into the dry goods business for himself in 1847; and was in it in Newport for eighteen years. His health failed and he sold out and came to Scioto County with his family. He had been very successful in the 18 years in the dry goods business, and made lots of money. He bought the Cole farm and resided on it until 1871, when he removed to Portsmouth. In 1882, he built a commodious residence near Kinney's Lane. His first wife died May 9th, 1863. He married Mrs. Ellen Sharpless. She died June 3rd, 1896. Mrs. William Bierly was her daughter. Mr. Hayman had four children: Mary, the wife of Dr. William D. Tremper; Floyd, who died at the age of twenty-two, and two boys who died in infancy. Our subject was always a Democrat. He is not a member of any church. He was a City Clerk while in Newport; and a member of the City Council there for two years. He was a member of the Legislature of Ohio for Scioto County at the sixty-third session. In the election of 1877, John T. Sellards was on the Republican ticket and our subject on the Democratic. The vote stood as follows: Hayman, 2,923; Sellards, 2,586; Hayman's majority, 337. In 1879, he was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated by Amos B. Cole. Cole received 3,321 votes to Hayman's 3,071, majority 250. In 1893, he was again the candidate for his party against Charles E. Hard and was defeated. The vote stood 4,253 for Hard and 3,242 for Hayman, majority 1011. Mr. Hayman ran away ahead of all his party associates on the ticket. While he was a member of the Legislature, he procured the passage of the bill for the Portsmouth Library Board. He originated the bill and deserves great credit in connection with the founding of the Library. The acts creating and regulating the Public Library in Portsmouth will be found in the City Legislative Article. Mr. Hayman was the author of the measure creating the Tax Commissioner for Scioto County. He was originally appointed on the board, and has been on it ever since the law passed. The law will be found on another page of this work. Mr. Hayman is highly esteemed for his honor and integrity. He has the confidence of the entire community.

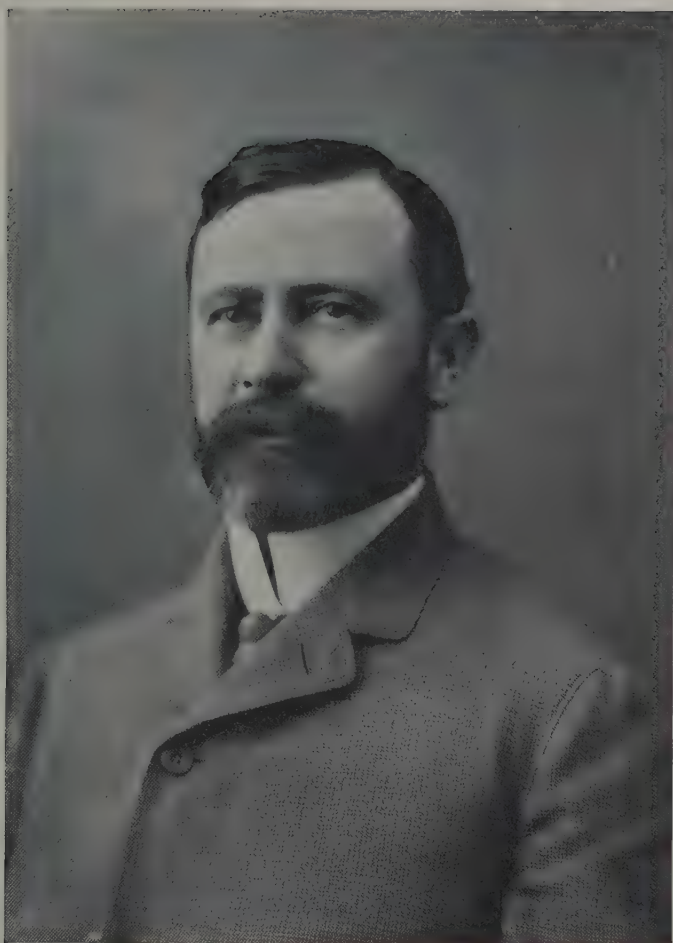
Daniel J. Ryan

was born at Cincinnati, January 1st, 1855. His father, John Ryan

and his mother, Honora Ryan, were born in Ireland and came to this country about 1850, and settled in Cincinnati. They afterwards removed to Portsmouth, Ohio, where young Ryan received his education in the public schools, passing through all the grades. He was graduated from the high school in 1875. For a year before leaving school he was entered as a law student in the office of Judge James W. Bannon, where he continued his studies after graduating. In February, 1877, he was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court at Columbus. He at once commenced practice alone at Portsmouth, and in the following April was elected City Solicitor; was re-elected in 1879, serving until the spring of 1881. In 1883 he was elected a member of the Ohio House of Representatives, and was re-elected in 1885. During this service he was speaker *pro tem.* and chairman of the committee on public works. At the expiration of his legislative duties he resumed practice. In 1888 he was elected secretary of State of Ohio, and in 1890 was re-elected for a second term. He resigned this office, however, in 1892 to accept the appointment of commissioner in chief for Ohio of the World's Columbian Exposition, the duties of which required his services until May, 1894. While secretary of State he assisted in the compilation of Smith & Benedict's edition of the Revised Statutes of Ohio. He has since been engaged in the practice of law at Columbus. He has always been a Republican; was the first president of the Ohio Republican League, and presided at New York over the first convention of the National League of Republican Clubs which met in 1887. For ten years Mr. Ryan has been one of the trustees of the Ohio Historical Society. He was appointed by the Exhibitors' Association at the World's Fair as one of the commissioners to the Antwerp Exposition in 1894. He was appointed by Governor McKinley as delegate to the National Water Ways Convention which met at Vicksburg in 1894. At the present time he is president of the Ohio Canal Association. Mr. Ryan is well and favorably known throughout the State as a man of high character and a lawyer of ability. He has been identified with many important cases in Ohio which have attracted general attention both in and out of the State, among which might be mentioned the case touching the constitutionality of the abandonment of the Hocking canal, and litigation relating to the food department of the State. On the 10th day of January, 1884, Mr. Ryan was married to Myra L. Kerr, of Portsmouth, and by this union five children were born, two of whom are living, Julia E. and Elinor.

Joseph Pancoast Coates,

son of Benjamin F. Coates and Elizabeth (Patterson) Coates, is a native of West Union, Adams County, Ohio. During infancy, together with his parents, he became a resident of Portsmouth, where he has since almost continuously resided. His education was obtained in the public schools of his home city, and at Kenyon College, of



HON. DANIEL J. RYAN.

which latter institution he is a graduate. He subsequently taught in the High School, at Chillicothe, Ohio. Upon abandoning the profession of teaching and returning to Portsmouth, he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio. He has served as a member of the Scioto County Board of School Examiners. He was elected as a Republican to represent Scioto County in the 68th and 69th General Assemblies, of Ohio, his last terms as such expiring in 1892. Since that time, he has held no public office and has resided in Portsmouth, engaged in the practice of his profession.

Anselm Tupper Holcomb

was born November 19th, 1846, a son of John Ewing and Mary Mathews Holcomb, at Vinton, Gallia County, Ohio. His mother was a daughter of Colonel Phineas Mathews. His paternal grandfather was General Samuel R. Holcomb. His grand-parents on both sides settled in Gallia County as early as 1800. He attended the schools at Vinton and Ewington. He assisted his father in a country store. He entered Ohio University in 1863 and graduated in 1867. While attending the University, he studied law with the Honorable Reed Golden, at Athens, Ohio. Directly after the Civil War, his parents removed to Butler, Bates County, Missouri. After his graduation in 1867, Mr. Holcomb continued the study of law with his uncle, General Anselm Tupper Holcomb. In this period he taught school at Vinton and Rodney, in Gallia County and at Moorefield, Kentucky. In 1870 he went to Bates County, Missouri and was admitted to the bar. He formed a partnership with Hon. William Page and practiced law in Bates County till 1875 when the firm of Page & Holcomb was dissolved and our subject associated himself in the practice of law at the same place with his brother, Phineas with whom he remained until the summer of 1878, when he came to Portsmouth, Ohio, and formed a law partnership with the Hon. Albert C. Thompson as Thompson and Holcomb. This terminated in 1881, when his partner was elected Common Pleas Judge. In September, 1884, Judge Thompson resigned as Common Pleas Judge and the partnership was resumed. James Madison McGillivray was made a third partner in the firm and it had offices both in Ironton and Portsmouth. In about one year Mr. Holcomb resided at Ironton. From 1886 to 1891 Mr. Holcomb practiced alone. In the latter year he formed a partnership with James M. Dawson (who had just retired from the office of Probate Judge) as Holcomb and Dawson which continued until 1894. In 1891 he was elected to represent Scioto County as a member of the Seventieth General Assembly. He was a member of the Judiciary Committee and that on Municipalities and he served with ability and distinction. He declined a second term. In 1893, he became one of the assignees of the Citizen's Savings bank, one of the most complex trusts ever administered in Ohio. In 1894, he became Administrator of the estate

of the late George Davis, another intricate trust. On June 1st, 1897, he formed a partnership with Frank B. Finney, as Holcomb and Finney, which continued until just 2 years later since which time he has practiced law alone. He is a man of wonderful energy and activity. While practicing law in Bates County, Missouri, he completed an abstract of title of all the lands and town lots in the county. Since his residence in Portsmouth he has been connected with almost every new business enterprise organized. He has been President of the Portsmouth Board of Trade and while holding that position the Board of Trade addition was made to the city which brought the Portsmouth Stove and Range Works, the Wait Furniture Company and Harsha & Caskey into business in the east end of the city. He induced the building of the Portsmouth Street Railroad and the Portsmouth opera house and is now one of the four owners in the latter. He is President of the Raccoon Coal and Fuel Company which is building a branch railroad of three miles to connect with the Hocking Valley Railroad. He bought the Scioto Furnace Lands and is opening coal mines on the same. He is one of the original stockholders and promoters of the Buckeye Fire Brick Company. He is one of the largest stockholders, a Vice President and Director of the Portsmouth Shoe Company. He is President of the Portsmouth Veneer and Panel Company. He is a stockholder in The Washington Hotel and in the Scioto Fire Brick Company. He is Secretary of the Fluhart Coal and Mining Company of Wellston, Ohio. He is engaged in the coal business in Missouri. He was an original stockholder in the Portsmouth Fire Brick Company and the Portsmouth Wagon Stock Company. He and Mr. Leonidas H. Murphy were more than any other citizens of Portsmouth, instrumental in inducing the Editor of this work to undertake it, and if it should be approved by the public, for whom it is intended, the credit will be largely due to him and Mr. Murphy. Mr. Holcomb not only has a taste for promoting business enterprises, but he is a fraternity man as well. He is one of the charter members of the Portsmouth Commercial Club. For fifteen years he has been a member of Massie Lodge, Knights of Pythias. He is a Blue Lodge, Chapter Council and Knights Templar Mason, and an Elk.

When one of his friends persuades himself he is an enemy, Mr. Holcomb can only express himself like Cæsar did when exclaimed, "et tu Brute". There is one part in Mr. Holcomb's character above all praise, persons may cherish enmity to him but he holds none in return. He has a good feeling for those who believe themselves his enemies, as well as for his friends. So far as Mr. Holcomb himself is concerned, he has no enemies, though there are some who regard themselves as such. This quality he possesses, above all men known to the writer, and had he lived in the days of the Early Christian Saints it would have qualified him as one, but living in these days,



HON. ANSELM T. HOLCOMB.

when all men are sinners, his benign disposition, shines out like a beacon light. Mr. Holcomb is the soul of power in all his dealings. George Washington could not be and Mr. Holcomb could not be guilty of anything dishonorable. To do so he would have to deny the record of a long line of honorable ancestry and violate the intuition of his own soul, which he could not do.

It is commonplace to say that Mr. Holcomb is a good lawyer. He is much more. He is a fluent and able advocate. He is courteous with all with whom he comes in contact and is willing to accord to every man all he is entitled to.

He is kind hearted and sympathetic, and these traits in him are often taken advantage of. He is wonderfully enthusiastic in everything he undertakes. He is ever courageous and hopeful. No more public spirited citizen ever resided in Portsmouth. He favors every project for the public good. He possesses confidence in everything he undertakes, and inspires it in others.

He is a Republican without guile. He is true to his party regardless of himself. He has always taken a prominent position in his party councils. In 1876 in Missouri he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention for his Congressional District. He has been a delegate to the Convention in his district in Ohio almost every year. Twice he has been presented by his County for Congress, but other combinations prevented his nomination. He was married October 14th, 1876, to Miss Grace L. Breare, of Gallia County, Ohio, and has two sons Anselm Tupper, Jr., and Robinson Breare. His eldest son is a student at the University of Virginia and will graduate in 1903.

Charles Ellsworth Hard,

the son of William and Tryphena (McMullen) Hard, was born at Haverhill, Ohio, January 21st, 1864. His parents removed to Portsmouth in 1869. He was educated in the public schools, graduating with one of the honors in the Class of 1882. He engaged in book-keeping under George D. Selby and J. I. Rardin until 1888, when he entered the law office of Judge J. W. Bannon. Admitted to the bar in 1889, he soon after became a partner with Hon. A. C. Thompson, now United States District Judge, in the firm of Thompson and Hard. He served as Secretary of the Board of Trade for two years. In 1892, he was appointed United States Commissioner by Judge Taft. He organized Company "H", Fourteenth (later Fourth) Infantry, O. N. G., serving as First Lieutenant and Captain. He is a member of the Elks and a charter member of Magnolia Lodge, Knights of Pythias. In 1893, he was elected Representative from this County on the Republican ticket, defeating Hon. R. H. Hayman by a majority of 1,011. In 1895, he was re-elected, defeating Edward K. Walsh by a majority of 2,274. He was the author of the Collateral Inheritance Tax Law, Express Company Excise Tax Law, Foreign Corporation Franchise

Fee Law, and aided materially in solving the financial and taxation problems, then before the State, by his service on the Finance and Taxation committees. He was the author of many other important measures, one making many needed improvements in the Australian ballot law, giving the franchise practically an educational qualification. He also secured the passage of a resolution declaring for the election of United States Senators, by direct vote of the people. Of Mr. Hard's legislative service, Governor McKinley, among other complimentary things, in the campaign of 1895, in the last speech he ever delivered in Portsmouth, said: "I watched him in his first term in the City of Columbus, and I want to say to his friends and neighbors and constituents that no more earnest, faithful, honest and painstaking legislator was in our legislative councils at Columbus."

He was a member of the Republican State Central Committee in 1895, and its Secretary in 1896. He was Chairman of the Republican County Committee in both the McKinley presidential campaigns of 1896 and 1900 when the record breaking votes in Scioto County of 5,496 and 5,756 were gotten out. In January, 1897, Mr. Hard retired from the legal profession and became editor of the Portsmouth Blade, which underwent a complete reorganization at that time. He has since conducted it with gratifying success, leading in the movement which has resulted in eliminating personal journalism from the local press and placing it upon its high and proper plane. Since the expiration of his legislative terms he has sought no other office for himself, but few men have been more active and successful in politics for the advancement of the welfare of their friends.

Hon. A. Floyd McCormick

was born October 5th, 1861, in Nile Township, Scioto County, Ohio. His father was George S. McCormick, and his mother's maiden name was Nancy Fleak. His grandfather, James McCormick, was a native of Pennsylvania. Our subject spent two years at the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, and afterwards, four years at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. After the completion of his college course, he became a law student of the Hon. Thomas E. Powell, of Delaware, Ohio, and graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in 1886. While studying law in Cincinnati, Ohio, he was in the office of Cowen and Ferris, Attorneys, the Ferris being Judge Howard Ferris, of the Probate Court of Hamilton County. Mr. McCormick was admitted to practice in 1886, and removed to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he became manager of the R. G. Dun & Company, Commercial Agency. He continued his employment and resided there seven years. He removed to Portsmouth, Scioto County, Ohio, in January, 1895. He was elected, as a Republican, in 1897, to represent Scioto County in the House of Representatives, and served from January 2nd, 1897 to April 8th, 1898.



HON. CHANDLER J. MOULTON.

He was re-elected in 1899 and served from January 3rd, 1900, to April 27th, 1901. In the House, he served on the Committees on Municipal Affairs, Corporations, Military Affairs, and Public Works. He was married to Miss Anne Corrille Scarlett, daughter of Joseph A. Scarlett, manager of R. G. Dun's Commercial Agency in Cincinnati, on the 31st of December, 1885. They have one daughter, Corrille, now a student in St. Mary's School in Columbus. Mr. McCormick had been a Democrat until 1897, but then became a Republican of the stalwart type. He is a man of liberal views and ideas. He is an excellent lawyer, and his friends think he ought to eschew politics and confine himself to the law. However, as a politician, he has been quite successful, and bids fair to be one of the prominent men of the State. He is one of the handsomest men of the state. He is very active and energetic in anything he undertakes.

Chandler Julius Moulton

was born December 26th, 1839, at Randolph, Orange County, Vermont. His father's name was Norman Moulton, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Belknap. His grandfather's name was John Moulton, who was a Revolutionary Soldier. Our subject came to Scioto County in March, 1848, by way of the Erie Canal. His parents came with him and located at Lucasville, and he has been there ever since. He had a common school education. In 1857 and 1858, he attended the Ohio Wesleyan College at Delaware. He then spent six or seven years in agricultural pursuits. In 1867, he went into the mercantile business, which he has been engaged in ever since. In September 1876, he married Miss Mary Celia Smith, daughter of the late Judge John M. Smith, of West Union, Ohio. They have had the following children: Frank, a graduate of the Ohio University at Athens, and of the Cincinnati Law School; he is now practising law with N. W. Evans, of Portsmouth, Ohio; Arthur, in the mercantile business with his father; Mabel and Jennie at home; John attending school at Kenyon Military Academy; and Earl. Mr. Moulton has always been a Republican. He was Chairman of the Republican County Executive Committee twice; the last time being in 1896. He has been a member of the Republican County Central Committee for six or eight years, at different times. He was elected Representative of the County in the Legislature in 1900, by a vote of 4,352 to 2,405 for Doctor James B. Ray, his opponent. He has been a successful merchant and his integrity, perseverance and industry has secured him a high position in the community of his residence. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, a Mason and Knight Templar. He is a man of commanding influence in business and in politics in his township, and county; and his advice is sought and followed on those subjects. He has no sharp corners, and is liked by all his neighbors. He takes everything easy and does not worry about anything. Job could have taken lessons of him and improved his book.

CHAPTER V.

SCIOTO COUNTY IN CONGRESS.

Congressional Apportionments A Table of Congressmen—Biographies of Congressmen in their Order.

Apportionments.

DATE.	Dist.	TERRITORY EMBRACED.
Feb. 1, 1803...	1	Whole State.
Feb. 1, 1812...	3	Ross, Gallia, Athens, Washington, Scioto, Pickaway.
May 20, 1822...	7	Scioto, Pike, Lawrence, Jackson, Gallia, Meigs, Athens, Washington.
June 14, 1832...	7	Scioto, Jackson, Pike, Ross, Fayette.
July 25, 1842...	12	Scioto, Lawrence, Gallia, Meigs, Athens.
Mar. 12, 1845...	8	Scioto, Pike, Jackson, Hocking, Ross.
Apr. 18, 1852...	10	Scioto, Lawrence, Jackson, Pike, Ross.
Apr. 25, 1862...	11	Scioto, Adams, Lawrence, Gallia, Jackson, Vinton.
Apr. 27, 1872...	11	Scioto, Lawrence, Gallia, Hocking, Vinton, Jackson.
May 5, 1878...	12	Scioto, Pike, Ross, Jackson, Lawrence.
Apr. 17, 1882...	11	Scioto, Adams, Lawrence, Gallia, Jackson, Vinton.
Feb. 14, 1884...	12	Scioto, Lawrence, Vinton, Pike, Jackson.
May 18, 1886...	11	Scioto, Adams, Lawrence, Gallia, Jackson, Vinton.
Mar. 11, 1890...	12	Scioto, Lawrence, Gallia, Meigs, Athens.
Mar. 31, 1892...	10	Scioto, Pike, Jackson, Gallia, Lawrence.

A Table of United States Representatives.

DATE.	No. CONGRESS.	DIST	NAME.	COUNTY.
1802-1813...	8th to 12th....	1	Jeremiah Morrow.....	Warren.
1813-1815...	13th	3	Duncan McArthur, resigned April 5th, 1813; Wm. Creighton, Jr., resigned December 14th, 1814.....	Ross. Ross. Washington.
1815-1817...	14th	3	William Creighton, Jr.....	Ross.
1817-1819...	15th	3	Levi Barber.....	Washington.
1819-1821...	16th	3	Henry Brush.....	Ross.
1821-1823...	17th	3	Levi Barber.....	Washington.
1823-1838...	18th to 22d....	7	Samuel F. Vinton, W.....	Gallia.
1838-1838...	23rd	7	William Allen, D.....	Ross.
1838-1841...	24th to 26th....	7	William Key Bond, W.....	Ross.
1841-1843...	27th	7	William Russell, W.....	Scioto.
1843-1847...	28th to 29th....	12	Samuel F. Vinton, W.....	Gallia.
1847-1853...	30th to 32d....	8	John L. Taylor, W.....	Ross.
1853-1855...	33d	10	".....	Ross.
1855-1857...	34th	10	Oscar F. Moore, W.....	Scioto.
1857-1859...	35th	10	Joseph Miller, D.....	Ross.
1859-1861...	36th	10	Carey F. Trimble, R.....	Ross.
1861-1863...	37th	10	".....	Ross.
1863-1865...	38th	11	Wells A. Hutchins, D.....	Scioto.
1865-1867...	39th	11	Hezekiah S. Bundy, R.....	Jackson.
1867-1873...	40th to 42d....	11	John T. Wilson, R.....	Adams.
1873-1875...	43d	11	Hezekiah S. Bundy, R.....	Jackson.
1875-1877...	44th	11	John L. Vance, D.....	Gallia.
1877-1879...	45th	11	Henry S. Neal, R.....	Lawrence.
1879-1881...	46th	12	".....	Lawrence.
1881-1883...	47th	11	".....	Lawrence.
1883-1885...	48th	11	John W. McCormick, R.....	Gallia.
1885-1887...	49th	12	A. C. Thompson, R.....	Scioto.
1887-1891...	50th to 51st....	11	".....	Scioto.
1891-1893...	52d	12	W. H. Enochs, R.....	Lawrence.
1893-1895...	53d	10	W. H. Enochs, died July 13th, 1895.....	Lawrence.
1895-1899...	54th to 55th....	10	H. S. Bundy, R.....	Jackson.
1899-1903...	56th to 57th....	10	Lucien J. Fenton, R.....	Adams.
			Stephen Morgan, R.....	Jackson.

Jeremiah Morrow

was the first congressman from Ohio. He was born in Gettysburg, Adams County, Pennsylvania, October 6th, 1771. His father was a farmer, and he was brought up on the farm. He attended a private school at Gettysburg, and was especially bright in mathematics and surveying, which were his favorite studies. In 1795, he emigrated to the Northwest Territory, and settled at Columbia, near Cincinnati. At Columbia he taught school, did surveying, and worked on the farm. Having saved some money, he went to Warren County, bought a large farm and erected a log house. In the spring of 1799, he married Miss Mary Packhill of Columbia.

In 1801, he was elected to the territorial legislature. He was a delegate to the Constitutional convention in 1802. In March, 1803, he was elected to the Ohio Senate, and in June, 1803, he was elected to Congress, and re-elected ten times. While in Congress he was chairman of the Committee on Public lands. In 1813, he was elected to the United States Senate, and was made Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands. In 1814, he was appointed Indian Commissioner. At the close of his term he retired to his farm.

In early life he became a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and devoted himself to its welfare all his life.

In 1820, he was a candidate for governor, and received 9,476 votes, to 34,836 for Ethan A Brown, who was elected. In 1822, he was elected governor by 26,059 votes, to 22,889 for Allen Trimble and 11,150 for William W. Irvin, and re-elected in 1824 by the following vote: 39,526 for him, and 37,108 for Allen Trimble. During his service as governor, the canal system of Ohio was inaugurated, and Lafayette's visit to the state took place. On the Fourth of July, 1839, he laid the corner stone of the capital at Columbus. In 1840 he was re-elected to congress to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Thomas Corwin, and was re-elected. He was a deep thinker, a delightful social companion, had a wonderful retentive memory, boundless kindness of heart and endowed with much vivacity and cheerfulness of spirit. He died March 22nd, 1853.

Duncan McArthur

As the name indicates, Duncan McArthur was of Scotch descent, but was a native of America, born in Dutchess County, New York, in 1772. When but eight years old his father moved into the frontier wilderness of Pennsylvania, and as the lad grew up he hired out as a laborer to assist in rearing the family. Only the most meagre opportunities offered to secure an education, but these he utilized, until he was able to master the rudiments.

Tiring of his humdrum occupation, he volunteered under General Harmar in 1790, and accompanied him on his Indian campaign of that year. In 1792, he was a private in Captain William Enoch's com-

pany of volunteers and in the battle of Captina conducted himself with gallantry and bravery as to win the admiration of his back woods' associates, who saw in him both the present soldier and the future leader.

Drifting to Maysville in 1793, he became a common laborer at the salt works being operated there. Later he assisted General Nathaniel Massie in making a series of surveys in the Scioto Valley and acted as a spy among the Indians, meeting with numerous and exciting adventures. He early determined to make Chillicothe and Ross County his home. The lull which followed the treaty of Greenville, opened an opportunity for him to acquire property. Acting as assistant to General Massie, he surveyed the town of Chillicothe, and being put in charge of the sale of many tracts and bodies of land, he accumulated a handsome fortune.

He was elected to and served as representative in the Third, Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth General Assemblies, and in the Senate in the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-eighth. He was speaker of the senate in 1809-10, and speaker of the house in 1817-18.

He was largely instrumental in the organization of the militia during the early years of the state's history. In 1805, he became a colonel in the local military force, and in 1808 a major general. When war was declared against England in 1812, McArthur raised a regiment of volunteers which was tendered to the government, accepted, and he was commissioned its colonel. With his command he marched at once to the relief of Detroit, arriving there only to find himself and his command prisoners of war, as they had been included by Gen. Hull in the surrender, although not within communicating distance when the protocol was signed.

He came home under a parole, and the Democrats elected him by an overwhelming majority to the Thirteenth Congress from the Third district, composed of Ross, Gallia, Athens, Washington, Pickaway and Scioto Counties, in recognition of his bravery and his soldiery protest against the base surrender of Detroit. He did not take his seat in Congress. In March, 1813, he was regularly exchanged, and at once commissioned a Brigadier-General; he resigned his seat and entered the field on the northern and northwestern frontier. He was placed over the Ohio Volunteers, given command of Ft. Meigs, and directed all the military operations in that quarter, successfully invading Canada, defeating the English forces, capturing prisoners and destroying public stores.

At the close of the war he returned to his home and again entered the arena of politics, being repeatedly elected as above stated to the Legislature. In 1822, he was elected to the Eighteenth Congress from the Sixth District, composed of Ross, Fayette, Pickaway and Hocking. He was a candidate in the twenty-third congress, but was

defeated by William Allen, who won by a single vote. Allen subsequently married McArthur's daughter.

General McArthur ceased to act with the Democratic party in 1818, on the issue of the Bank of the United States, he advocating its extension and the other Democratic leaders being in pronounced opposition to the bank under all circumstances. He retired from public life after his defeat for Congress, and enjoyed the felicities which naturally waited upon the fortune which he had so honorably won. He died in 1840, at the age of 68.

William Creighton, Jr.,

was born in Berkley county, Va., Oct. 29th, 1778. He graduated from Dickerson College, Pa., with distinction in 1795, and studied law at Martinsburg, Va. In 1797 he visited the Northwest territory. He emigrated to Chillicothe in 1799 and was admitted to practice the same year. The first office he held here was Secretary of State, of Ohio. He was elected by the general assembly in joint session, March 5th, 1803, and held the office, being re-elected in 1805 until he resigned on December 8th, 1808. He received the salary of \$400.00 per year.

He was married at Chaumiere, Jessamine County, Ky., on September 5th, 1805, to Elizabeth Meade, the third and youngest daughter of Col. David Meade. His wife was born in Maycox, Prince George County, Va., on March 29th, 1784; consequently Mr. Creighton was 27 and his wife 21 at the time of their marriage.

Mr. Creighton resigned the office of Secretary of State to accept that of United States Attorney, for the district of Ohio to which he was appointed in 1808, and which he held in 1809, 1810, and a part of 1811, when he was succeeded by Samuel Heinch. In 1813 he was elected to the 13th congress, to succeed McArthur resigned, and was re-elected to the 14th in 1814 serving from May 24th, 1814, to March 3rd, 1817. In 1826 he was elected to the 20th congress receiving a majority of 1,572 over John Thompson and was re-elected as an Adams man to the 21st defeating C. Wallace, Jacksonian, and to the 22nd serving from December 3rd, 1827, to March 3rd, 1833. He was a Whig and one of the great admirers and friends of Henry Clay. The latter reposed especial and great confidence in him. By his marriage he was the brother-in-law of General Nathaniel Massie and of Judge Charles Willing Byrd.

As secretary of the State of Ohio he was the designer of its great seal. As a lawyer he seems to have been eminent, for in all the important cases in the early history of the state, he was counsel on one side or the other. He was counsel for the defendants in the great case of Jackson vs. Clark, 1st Peters, 666. His practice of the law extended over a period of 50 years. He was diligent and industrious and applied himself to the interests of his clients assiduously. He rode the circuit from county to county, when the law was practiced in the

old fashioned way. At one time he was considered the first jury lawyer in the country. He had a wonderful knowledge of human nature and knew how to reach it in the jury box. He knew what subject to dwell upon and what to avoid before a jury. He was mild, amiable, and courteous and had a wonderful firmness of purpose. He knew how to keep his temper, an invaluable trait in a lawyer. If a young man wanted a model, Mr. Creighton would have served for one. His popularity was unbounded, the more because he never sought after it. He was held in universal esteem, because his temper was so agreeable and his disposition so obliging. He had a fund of humor much like that of Thomas Corwin.

In social life he made his house the place of elegant hospitality. He gave sumptuous dinners and elegant evening entertainments, where gathered the beauty, fashion and distinction of the state. His manners in his own house were such as to please and charm his guests. His personal appearance was good. He was over six feet in height, large frame, weighed over 200 pounds, and had a slight stoop in his carriage. His eyebrows were dark and his twinkling eye of deep grey.

Until lately their old home was standing on the corner of High and Water streets in Chillicothe, and was built by Mr. Creighton.

He and his wife were members of the Episcopal Church, and many a time Dr. Burr of Portsmouth, Ohio, has been entertained at their pleasant home at Chillicothe. Dr. Burr likes to refer to the delightful qualities of Mrs. Creighton, as a hostess, when he was in Chillicothe on ecclesiastical affairs, and was often her guest.

When Judge Byrd died in August, 1828, John Quincy Adams was President, and he sent the name of Wm. Creighton, jr., to the Senate, and it was not confirmed. He held court from November 1st, 1828, to December 31st, 1828.

The reason Judge Creighton failed to have his appointment as United States District Judge confirmed by the Senate was two fold: the Senate was Democratic and he was a Whig, and the interference of Mr. Douglas, who had been offended by Mr. Creighton's course in curing defective titles it is believed led to his rejection.

It was a singular feature of Mr. Creighton's practice of law, that he would not accept a fee from a woman, especially if that woman was a widow.

Judge Creighton and Col. William Key Bond were law partners in Chillicothe from 1813 to 1841, and all that time were the most devoted friends and the utmost harmony existed between them.

Judge Creighton was an unsuccessful candidate for United States Senator in 1815.

He died at Chillicothe, Ohio, October 8th, 1851.

Hon. Levy Barber

was born in Simsbury, Hartford County, Connecticut, October 16th,

1777. He came to Marietta, Ohio, about 1800. In 1803 he married Elizabeth Rouse of Belpre, who came to that place with her father's family, in the fall of 1788. They lived on the north side of the public square, in Harmar, the house fronting the Muskingum at the mouth, with a beautiful view up the Ohio. Five children were born to them there. The youngest was Captain Levi Barber, born November 1st, 1814. He became a well known citizen of Washington County. He died in 1887, aged seventy-three years. The homestead is still in the family and is occupied by Mrs. Lucy Barber Cole, daughter of the late Levi, and granddaughter of our subject, also known as Colonel Levi Barber. Colonel Barber became a public man soon after reaching Marietta. He was at one time a United States Surveyor of Lands; Clerk of the Courts of Washington County; Aide to Governor R. J. Meigs, jr., in the war of 1812; Receiver of the United States Land Office at Marietta. He was elected a Representative from Ohio in the Fifteenth Congress, serving from December 1st, 1817, to March 3rd, 1819; was defeated as a candidate for the Sixteenth Congress, receiving 1,803 votes against 2,727 for Henry Brush, and 1,954 for Edward Tupper; was again elected to Seventeenth Congress, defeating Henry Brush and serving from December 3rd, 1821, to March 3rd, 1823. Retiring from Congress in 1823, he lived in Harmar during the last ten years of his life. He died April 23rd, 1833 in his fifty-sixth year.

Henry Bond

was born in Dutchess County, New York, in the year 1778. He located in Chillicothe in 1803. He did not acquire practice very rapidly although after 1812 and for twenty years his practice was very good. During this year, one or two partners he had were men of legal ability. Brush himself did not rank very high as a lawyer of learning. He was Prosecuting Attorney of Ross County in 1808 and 1809, and a member of the legislature in 1810. He was also a member of the Ohio Senate in 1814, and of Congress from 1819 to 1821. In August, 1812, he marched in command of a Company of Ross County Volunteers, to re-enforce General Hull's command, then on the northern frontier, and in the presence of the British and Indian Army. Brush and his company reached a point so near Hull's position, as to be included in the terms of that deplorable "surrender"; but having no taste for the role of prisoners of war, his company turned southward and escaped. Anticipating pursuit by the Indians, Brush caused the head of a barrel of whiskey to be knocked out, scattering tin cups on the ground, and left the "fire-water" in his abandoned camp, rightly conjecturing that his pursuers would speedily become so drunk as to be unable to keep up the chase. The stratagem was successful and having destroyed wagons, supplies, and all other *impedimenta*, the volunteers reached home without the loss of a man, although they endured considerable hardship in the retreat. Colonel Brush, (this rank being afterward attained by

him in the militia organization), was tall and thin and of dark complexion; he had a high Roman nose and thin grey hair; he had a catarract which destroyed the sight of his left eye, and was of a nervous temperament. In June, 1831, he tendered the County Commissioners a lot on which to build the court house at Portsmouth. It was lot 380, and he required that the court house be built within three years. The Commissioners bought lot 369 for which they paid \$300. Afterward the court was built on lot 380, and the jail on 369. In 1828, he was elected one of the supreme judges of the State of Ohio, and filled the office with distinction, but served less than one year. In 1838, he abandoned the practice of law and for a year or two lived upon a farm he had bought in Union Township, Ross County. He finally sold this farm to George Butler and purchased a large tract of land in Madison County, which he owned until his death. He died in Chillicothe, January 19th, 1855.

Samuel Finley Vinton

enjoyed the distinction of having served fourteen years as a member of Congress from Ohio and all of that period Scioto County was one of the Counties of his District. He entered the Eighteenth Congress, March 4th, 1825, and served until March 4th, 1833, when he retired. He re-entered Congress March 4th, 1843, and retired of his own will March 4th, 1847. He might have remained a member all of his life, had he so willed. His ancestors in the sixth generation preceding him, appeared in Lynn, Mass., in 1648. The name is supposed to be French, De Vintonne, and that the original Vinton, who came to England was a Huguenot. His father was Abraham Vinton. He was named for Dr. Samuel Finley Vinton, a grand-uncle, who was "a minute man" at Lexington in April, 1775. His mother was Sarah Day of South Hadley, Mass., and he was the eldest of seven children. He was born September 25th, 1792. He graduated at Williams College, Mass., in 1814, and in 1816, was admitted to the bar in Connecticut. He located in Gallipolis soon after. In 1824, he was nominated for Congress without having solicited, or expected the nomination and was elected. He was re-elected for six more terms, without any solicitation on his part. In all that period, he was an eminent and successful lawyer and traveled the Circuit when not in Congress. Scioto County was one of the Counties of his district, where he was employed in important cases from time to time. In 1838, he was a member of the Ohio Canal Commission. During his latter services in Congress he was on the Committee on ways and means; and his financial ability was of great service during the Mexican War. He was author of the law creating the Department of the Interior. He was a Whig during his entire Congressional service. John Quincy Adams said of him, that very few men were his superiors. Alex. H. Stephens, said he was the most prominent leader on the Whig side. In 1851, he was the

Whig Candidate for Governor of Ohio, and was defeated. The vote stood, Reuben Wood, 145,654, Samuel F. Vinton, 119,548, Samuel Lewis, 16,918.

In 1853, he was President of the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad, and held it one year. In 1854, he took up his residence in the city of Washington, D. C., and continued there until his death, May 11th, 1862. In this period he occasionally presented a case in the Supreme Court and argued it. His success as a lawyer was thought to be due to his habits of patient investigation and clear analysis. He exhausted every subject he discussed. He was remarkably lucid in his statements. He was a master of the English language. He dignified every subject he discussed. His argument on the boundary line between Ohio and Virginia, is a monument of his legal learning; and it placed him at the head of the legal profession. He was married in 1824 to Romaine Madeline Bureau, a daughter of John P. R. Bureau. She left two children, John Bureau and Madeline Vinton Dahlgren.

John Bureau his son, died when quite young. Mrs. Dahlgren is now deceased. She has a daughter, Mrs. Pierce, now residing in Washington, D. C. Mr. Vinton was of a slight frame, but of great dignity of presence. He had a mild clear blue eye, and his thin compressed lips showed the determination of his character. His manner was composed, but sweet and gentle, scarcely indicating his great firmness. Thomas Ewing, the elder, said of him, on being informed of his death, that "for ten or fifteen years he had more influence in Congress than any man in it. He was a wise, sagacious statesman, almost unerring in his perception of right, bold in pursuing and skillful in sustaining his opinions. He had always a large control over the minds of those with whom he acted. Within the range of my acquaintance, he has hardly left a peer behind him."

At his own request, he was interred in the Cemetery at Gallipolis, beside his wife, who died in 1831.

William Allen of Ross County.

William Allen was born in Edenton, N. C. in 1806. He emigrated to Ross County, Ohio, in 1823, and studied law. In 1827, although a minor, he was admitted to the practice of law. In 1832, he was elected a representative as a Jackson Democrat, by a single vote over General Duncan McArthur, Clay Democrat, serving from Dec. 2nd, 1833, to March 3rd, 1835. In 1837, he was elected to the United States Senate in place of Thomas Ewing, Whig; in 1843, he was re-elected to the same position. In 1873, he was elected Governor of Ohio over General Edward F. Noyes, receiving 214,654 votes while his competitor received 213,837. In 1875, he was defeated for governor by General Rutherford Hayes, who received 297,817, while 292,273, were cast for Allen. In 1876, he was candidate for the presidential nomination before the Democratic National convention at St. Louis, which nomin-

ated Samuel J. Tilden, of New York. He died at Fruit Hill, his manorial residence, near Chillicothe, in 1879.

His parents died in his infancy, and he became the ward of his aunt, Mrs. Thurman, the mother of Judge Allen G. Thurman, who resided in Virginia. In 1821, the parents of the latter gentleman emigrated from Virginia to Chillicothe. Young Allen was at that time a student in the Lynchburg, Va. academy, where he remained for two years, and then joined the Thurmans in their new home.

His education was finished in a private school in Chillicothe, after which he began the study of law with Thomas Scott, the eminent jurist, who after a long series of years graced the supreme bench of Ohio, being the chief justice of that court during a considerable portion of his judicial services.

In 1827, he was admitted to practice, while still below the legal age, through a special rule, and in recognition of his ability and erudition. He entered at once into partnership with Colonel Edward King, under whose tuition he completed his legal studies. His career in his profession was brilliant and successful.

He entered politics in 1832, rather against his natural bent and inclinations, and was elected to the national house of representatives by a single vote over General Duncan McArthur, whose daughter, Mrs. Effie McArthur Coons, he married in 1845. Mrs. Allen inherited Fruit Hill from her father, and there the distinguished senator and future governor resided during the remainder of his life.

Just preceding the meeting of the legislature in 1837, which chose a successor to Thomas Ewing in the United States Senate, Mr. Allen was the orator of the day at a Democrat banquet at Columbus, and delivered a speech so pregnant with eloquence and so pertinent to the great and exciting issues of the hour, that it won him the support of his friends and the members of his party in the legislature in the close and exciting contest which followed.

The election took place on the 18th of January, 1837, and 13 ballots were taken, 108 votes being cast, and 55 were necessary to elect. On the thirteenth ballot he received the required 55, Thomas Ewing receiving 52, one marked scattering and one not voting, so that he reached the senatorship by a single vote. In 1843 he was re-elected by 63 votes to 44 for Mr. Ewing and one blank.

In the Senate he distinguished himself for his great forensic ability no less than for his strong and aggressive views on all great questions. During the Oregon boundary dispute the American claim extended to 54 degrees 40 minutes of north latitude, which was disputed by the English diplomats and statesmen. In a speech in the senate when this question was under consideration Allen said: "I am here to declare for 54 40 or fight." In the presidential campaign of 1844, this expression became the Democratic battle cry throughout the country. During his whole senatorial career he was the champion of a

vigorous foreign policy and the unrelenting foe of the Bank of the United States.

An intense Democrat he took an active part in all the political campaigns from 1832 to 1845. Of gigantic frame and mold, and a voice like Stentor's, he gained the sobriquet of "The Fog Horn", after he had drowned the noise of a steam whistle which was being blown in the vicinity of a Democratic mass meeting to prevent his auditors from hearing him.

In 1845, he retired from public life, and devoted himself to the graces of literature and scientific research. He became an expert in botany and geology, was an enthusiastic patron of art and literature, and nothing so delighted him as to have his friends, old and young, throng his stately mansion and talk with him on his favorite topics.

Many and strenuous efforts were made by his friends to recall him to public life, but he put them all aside until 1873, almost forty years after his retiracy, and then re-entered public life under the most peculiar circumstances.

In that year the leaders of the Democratic party were anxiously scanning the horizon for some one who could retrieve the disastrous defeats of nearly a score of fruitless campaigns. Many distinguished names were canvassed, but Allen's was not on the list because of his many declinations. Then it was that Mr. Murat Halstead, the brilliant editor of the chief Republican Journal in the State, "The Cincinnati Commercial," paraphrased an ancient popular melody as follows, indicative of the sore straits of the Ohio Democracy:

"Come, rise up, William Allen,
And go along with me,
And I will make you governor
Of Ohio's fair countree."

A copy of the Commercial containing this ditty was shown to Senator Allen, by Colonel John A. Cockrill, the afterward renowned journalist, then a young man representing the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The clear, grey blue eye of the sage of Fruit Hill twinkled with merriment as he listened to the jingle of the lines. He stretched himself to his full height, walked to and fro on the broad veranda for a few moments, and then stopping in front of his young friend said:

"John, you will do me the kindness to say in the Enquirer in the morning that I cannot resist Mr. Halstead's kind invitation, and that I will accept the Democratic nomination if it is tendered to me, and more than that I will be elected governor by the people."

That message, when it appeared in the press of the state the next day in a much more elaborate form, electrified the party in the state, and when the Democratic state convention met, it unanimously nominated the Sage of Fruit Hill, in the midst of the wildest enthusiasm. He took the stump with all the ardor of youth, and although the Republican committee, scenting the danger, covered the state with the abl-

est orators from all parts of the Union, he was elected by a plurality of 817. The remainder of the Democratic state ticket was defeated by pluralities ranging from 176 to 633. President Grant had carried the state on the Republican ticket at the preceding election by over 37,000.

The marble statue of William Allen adorns the rotunda of the National Capital as one of the Ohioans of the nineteenth century deemed worthy of that honor by the general assembly of the state.

William Key Bond

was born in 1792, in St. Mary's, Maryland. He received his education at Litchfield, Connecticut. He went to Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1812, and was admitted to the bar there. He was a partner with William Creighton from 1813 to 1841. He was a Colonel in the Militia. He served in the 24th, 25th and 26th Congresses. He left Chillicothe in 1841, and located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was appointed Surveyor of that port, by President Fillmore, which office he held for several years. He was also interested in Railways, from 1850 to 1860. He was a business man above all things. Colonel Bond was an active partisan in politics, upon the Whig side. In those days there was as potent a "Virginia Ring" as there is now; but then the Virginians and immediate descendants of Virginians were nearly all Whigs; and it was only when the issues growing out of slavery caused the dissolution of the Whig party, and the organization of the Republican party, that numerous and influential class of our people went over to the Democracy, and the "ring" was transferred. Bond was the favorite of that ring; and it was because neither he nor they would tolerate the election of a born Yankee to Congress, that the nomination of Douglas for that office was nullified, in 1831. Colonel Bond occupied a prominent part in the debates and business in the House of Representatives. "Bond's eight day speech", so styled because its delivery occupied one hour of eight consecutive days, was much commented upon by the political papers of forty years ago. Bond's opponents insisted on calling him an aristocrat and swearing that he wore silk stockings. Yet, with all his suavity, he could and would resent insult with promptitude and spirit. The writer, (Col. W. E. Gilmore,) witnessed an instance of this. Colonel Brush was adversely engaged to Bond in the trial of a cause, and repeatedly interrupted the latter's argument, though repeatedly requested to desist. Finally, a fourth interruption, accompanied by some offensive ennuendo, overcame Bond's self-control and respect for the court. He rushed across the room, seized with his thumb and forefinger the very prominent nose of the offender and wrung it until blood flowed, then spat in Brush's face. Having inflicted this punishment upon the offender, Bond walked back to his place and resumed his argument. He was not further interrupted. But after the conclusion of the case, he was fined fifteen dollars for contempt of court and no more serious result followed, although some anticipated



HON. WILLIAM RUSSELL.

a bloody result from Brush. In 1844, he was severely, almost fatally hurt, by being struck when going aboard a steamboat, by a timber of a hoisting derrick, employed in loading the vessel. This injury, perhaps, and the death of his wife, afterwards, certainly hastened his dissolution. He died greatly respected, as it was proper such a man should be, on February 17th, 1864.

William Russell

was born in Ireland, in 1782. He was left an orphan at an early age. He came to the United States alone, in 1796, at the age of fourteen. He remained a short time in Philadelphia, and while there began to learn a trade, that of a hatter. He went from Philadelphia to Maysville, Kentucky, took up hat making and followed it. While there he married Sarah Tribbey. They had one child but she and it died shortly after it was born. He moved to Adams County, Ohio, in 1802. He represented Adams county in the first legislature of the new state which sat at Chillicothe, Ohio, March 1, to April 16, 1803. Thomas Kirker and Joseph Lucas were his colleagues. He was the first clerk of the courts of Scioto County, having been appointed December 1803. It seems that the office did not suit his tastes and he resigned in June, 1804. In the eighth legislative session, December 4, 1809, to February 22, 1810, he was a member from Adams county at the munificent salary of two dollars per day. He had Dr. Alexander Campbell afterwards United States senator as a colleague. On the fifteenth day of February 1810, he was appointed an associate judge for Scioto County, Ohio. This office did not suit his tastes and he resigned it in 1812.

At the tenth legislative session, December 10, 1811, to February 21, 1812, he was a member of the house from Adams county, with John Ellison as a colleague. This legislature sat at Zanesville, Ohio. The house impeached John Thompson, a president judge of the common pleas, but on trial in the senate, he was acquitted. At this session Columbus was made the capital of the state, and the legislature provided for the military equipment of the Ohio militia. It also incorporated a number of libraries in the state. At the eleventh legislative session, December 7th, 1812, to February 9th, 1813, William Russell was a member from Adams county with John Ellison as a colleague. This legislature provided for the care of women who had been abandoned by their husbands (an epidemic in those days), and made the property of the absconder liable for the wife's maintenance. Strong measures were adopted to require every able bodied man to respond to the call to arms, but the legislature, by special resolution, excused Jacob Woodring, of Scioto County, from military duty, because his father was blind, lame, absolutely helpless and had two blind children. No one else was excused. From 1813 to 1819, he dropped out of the legislature, but not out of public employment.

At the eighteenth legislative session from December 5th, 1819, to February 26th, 1820, he was a member of the Senate from Adams County. The House amused itself by impeaching two judges on the grounds of deciding an election contest contrary to the evidence, but the Senate unanimously acquitted them. The Senate spent a great deal of time in discussing the Missouri Compromise and the question of slavery.

At the nineteenth legislative session, December 4, 1820, to February 23, 1821, William Russell again represented Adams County in the Senate. The question of a canal system occupied much attention; also that of attacking branches of the United States bank. This legislature placed the United States Bank without the pale of Ohio laws and forbade the officers of the courts to recognize it in any way. Justices and judges were forbidden to entertain any case for it; sheriffs to arrest any one at its instance, or notaries to protest notes for it, or take any acknowledgement for it. Justices and judges were to be fined \$500.00 if they entertained a suit for it, and sheriffs \$200.00 for putting any one in jail at its instance. From this time, 1812 to 1829, William Russell was out of public employment. In the fall of 1826, he was elected to Congress as a Democrat, and re-elected for two succeeding terms. During all this time he was a resident of Adams County and a merchant at West Union. After his third term in congress expired, March 4, 1833, he removed to near Rushtown, Ohio, in Scioto County and engaged in forging bar iron. In this enterprise he was unsuccessful and is said to have lost \$30,000. He was elected to the twenty-seventh Congress in 1841 as a Whig and served one term. At the end of his first term, March 4, 1843, he returned to his farm on Scioto Brush Creek, where he continued to reside until his death, September 28, 1845, at the age of 63. When at Portsmouth in 1803, he was a Presbyterian, but returning to West Union, he became a Methodist. In 1809 to 1820, he was one of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church in West Union, Ohio, and aided in the erection of the first church there, and all his life after, he was a faithful, devoted and devout Methodist. He was a student and self educated. He was a fluent and pleasant speaker and had extensive conversational powers. He was liked and respected by all who knew him. He had a remarkable popularity, largely owing to his even temper. As a merchant he was strict and honorable in all his dealings, and maintained the highest credit.

His public career began at the age of twenty-one, when elected to the first legislature of Ohio. He was a legislator, clerk of court, state senator and congressman and filled each and every office with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. In private life he was a successful merchant, an honored member of the Methodist church and an upright citizen. In this case the office sought the man. How many men have crowded into the space of forty years so many

activities? Comparing him to the men of his time, we find he held office in two counties, and all he lacked was that he was not made a militia general. Every legislator of prominence, under the constitution of 1802, was either made an associate judge or a major-general of militia. William Russell obtained the judgeship but missed the generalship. However, his career in congress gave him more distinction than the military title could have done.

In 1802, he married Nancy Wood and had seven children, six sons and a daughter. One of the sons lived near Rushtown during his life. Another, Wm. B. married Rebecca Lucas and became the father of six children, three sons and three daughters. A grandson, James Russell, resides near Lucasville, Ohio, and another, George Russell, in Portsmouth, Ohio.

John L. Taylor.

General John L. Taylor, a prominent citizen of Ross County, was elected four times to congress. He was first elected in 1864 from the eighth district, composed of Ross, Pike, Jackson and Scioto Counties; was re-elected to the Thirty-first in 1848; and in 1850 to the Thirty-second in the same district. In 1852 he was elected to the Thirty-third congress from the tenth district, embracing Ross, Scioto, Lawrence, Pike and Jackson.

He was born in Stafford County, Virginia, March 7th, 1805, and came to Chillicothe in 1825, and was for many years a major-general of militia. After his service in congress he was given an important position in the department of interior. He died in Washington, D. C., September 6, 1870.

Colonel Oscar Fitzallen Moore

was born January 27th, 1815, near Steubenville, Ohio, the son of James H. Moore and his wife, Sarah Stull. His maternal grandfather, Daniel Stull was a Captain in the Revolutionary war. He graduated at Washington College, Pennsylvania, in the class of 1836. Directly after he began the study of law under D. L. Collier then Mayor of Steubenville. He attended one session of the Cincinnati law school and was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court in session at Steubenville, in October, 1838. In April, 1839, he located at Portsmouth, Ohio, and remained there the remainder of his life. From that date until 1852, there was a law that lawyers should pay taxes on their incomes to the State. They made no returns of income and the Assessor guessed them off.

If he guessed under, as was usually the case, no complaints were made. If he guessed over, it was a good advertisement for the lawyer, worth all the tax as an advertisement and no complaints were made. This is the way the Assessors guessed off Col. Moore, 1839, \$100; 1842, \$300; 1843, \$500; 1845, \$800; 1847, \$1,000; 1849, \$1,500.

In the fall of 1839, he announced himself as a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney against Samuel M. Tracy, but before the election, he withdrew, and Mr. Tracy was elected unanimously.

In 1840, July 4, he delivered the oration at a celebration of the day by the Franklin Institute of which he was a member, and of which he was the Vice-President in 1842. The Franklin Institute had a celebration of its own that day, there being another public one in the town.

In 1843, on September 19, he was married at Chillicothe, Ohio, to Martha B. Scott, daughter of Judge Thomas Scott, of Chillicothe, Ohio, who was the first prosecuting attorney for Scioto County and the father of fifteen children. Three of Judge Scott's daughters were married in Portsmouth, one to Howells, a merchant, one to Col. T. J. Graham and one to Col. O. F. Moore.

Col. Moore was a most ardent and enthusiastic Whig. He was consequently a great admirer of Henry Clay, and when his first child was born, he hoped it would be a boy so he might name it for Henry Clay, whom it might be said he worshiped. The first born proved to be a girl and he named her Clay. She is now the wife of Mr. George O. Newman and a grandmother. His second daughter is Mrs. Kate Newman, the wife of Hon. James W. Newman.

In 1844, he was a candidate for Mayor of Portsmouth and to the lasting disgrace of the town, was defeated. The vote stood Moore, 146; Richard H. Tomlin, 177. Before the term was out, council was trying to rid itself of Tomlin, because of inefficiency. In the same year Mr. Moore served on the Whig Central Committee.

From 1853 to 1855, he was City Solicitor at a salary of \$100.00 per year. In 1850, he was elected to the House of Representatives of the State as a Whig, for Scioto and Lawrence Counties. He had 1,326 votes and his opponent Johnston had 430, majority 839. In 1851, he was elected to the State Senate over Francis Cleveland, Democrat. The vote stood in Scioto County, Moore 1,309, Cleveland 888, Moore's majority 421.

In 1854, he was a candidate for Congress and carried the County by 1,200 majority. In 1855, he was a delegate to the Republican State Convention. In 1856, he ran for Congressman on the American ticket. R. C. Hoffman ran on the Republican ticket and Joseph Miller on the Democrat; Miller was elected. The vote of Scioto County was Moore, 1,343; Miller, 1,309; Hoffman, 532. In the whole District the vote stood Joseph Miller, Democratic, 7,403; Richard C. Hoffman, Republican, 5,633; Oscar F. Moore, American, 4,325.

In 1859, in the Spring, he declared he believed he was a Democrat, but in the campaign, he addressed Republican meetings. He professed himself pleased with the nomination of Lincoln for President in 1860, and determined to vote for him, but on July 7th, 1860, he declared himself for Bell and Everett.

On July 31st, 1861, he entered the 33rd O. V. I. as its Lieutenant Colonel. The original Colonel was Joshua Sill and he was promoted to Brigadier-General. Moore was made Colonel July 16, 1862.

At the battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862, he was severely wounded, captured and paroled by the enemy. He was not exchanged till February, 1863. He was really unfit for duty after his wound, but he still remained in the service. He commanded his regiment at the two days battle at Chickamauga, where it lost so heavily in killed and wounded. He served in Court Martials at Nashville Term in 1863 and 1864. July 20th, 1864, he resigned and came home.

In 1864, he supported McClellan for the Presidency and from that date continued to be a Democrat.

In 1866, he was the Democratic nominee for Congress and was defeated. The vote in the District composed of Adams, Gallia, Jackson, Lawrence, Scioto and Vinton was Wilson, 12,783; O. F. Moore, 9,945. In Scioto County the vote was Wilson, 2,621; Moore, 2,120. While he was always at the service of his party for campaign speeches, he was not again a candidate before the people until 1881, when he was a candidate for Common Pleas Judge on the Democratic ticket. The majorities in the District were Moore, 797, A. C. Thompson 2,407, net majority for Thompson, 1,620. In the County the vote stood Thompson, 2,407; Moore, 2,113. Thompson's majority, 284. This was the lowest majority on the ticket, the highest being 1,252. This closed Colonel Moore's political career. He died June 24th, 1885, at Waverly, Ohio, while in attendance on the court there. He practiced law from 1839 until 1885, a period of forty-six years. He acquired great eminence in his profession and was employed in all important suits in his own County and many in the surrounding Counties. He was not a member of any Church, but was a constant attendant on the services of the First Presbyterian Church, at Portsmouth. He had been such a devoted Whig that when that party was dissolved, he knew not where to turn. He was zealous in his support of the American party while it lasted, but his education and training as a Whig, and his conservatism prevented him from being at home in the Republican party. He had never been anti-slavery and believed in the guarantees of the Constitution as to slavery and when such rank abolitionists, as Milton Kennedy, Joseph Ashton and F. C. Searl were in the front ranks of the Republican party, he felt that he was not at home there. He had many warm friends—more of them out of his party than in it. He was liberal in his views and extremely charitable. His ability as a lawyer, whether with the Court or jury was the very highest. He was a great student in his profession and always came out strongest in a close case. As a politician, he was a failure, because of his extreme conservatism, due to his legal training. No great lawyer ever made a successful politician; and Col. Moore was no exception to the rule. His Republican friends thought if, when the Republican

party was formed, he had remained in it, he would have made a signal success, and no doubt, if he had, he could have had any offices he desired.

His relations to his professional brethren were very cordial. He will long be remembered as one of the most brilliant lawyers of Southern Ohio.

Joseph Miller

was born in Chillicothe, in September, 1819, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. He was Prosecuting Attorney in 1845-46, and as such prosecuted Henry Thomas for the murder of Frederick Edwards. In 1856, he was elected by the Democratic party, to represent this district in the 35th Congress; and to this day, he has been the only man born in Ross County, who ever represented a district, of which Ross County formed a part, in the Congress of the United States. During his term the contest for and against the extension of slavery into Kansas and Nebraska was raging. Miller voted with the south on this subject; and as a considerable number of his party had, by this time, become heartily tired of pro-slavery pretension and arrogance, his reelection became obviously impossible. But after he had been defeated President Buchanan, in March 1859 appointed him as Chief Justice of Nebraska Territory. In 1861, his successor was appointed by President Lincoln; and Mr. Miller returned to Ohio, in very bad health, and died May 27th, 1862.

Carey A. Trimble

was born in Hillsboro, Ohio, April 13, 1813. He was the fourth son of Governor Allen Trimble. He received a classical education and graduated at the Ohio University in 1833, and from the Cincinnati Medical College in 1836, and was demonstrator of anatomy in that institution from 1837 until 1841. His health failing, he retired from his profession and devoted himself to farming. He was elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress in 1858 from the Tenth District, composed of Ross, Pike, Jackson, Scioto and Lawrence Counties. He was re-elected to the Thirty-seventh, in 1860, from the same District. He married Mary, daughter of Governor McArthur. They had one daughter, Nancy, who married W. M. Madeira. His first wife died and he was married the second time to Ann P. Thompson of Harrodsburg, Kentucky, and they went there to reside. The date of his demise is not known.

Hon. Wells A. Hutchins

was born October 7, 1818, in Trumbull County, Ohio. His father was Asa Hutchins and his mother was Hannah Bushnell, both from Connecticut. Consequently he was a Yankee. His father was a Colonel in the war of 1812, but died at the early age of forty-five, leaving his widow with eight children to face this cruel world. Our subject was

then twelve years of age. In 1831, he worked on a farm for \$25.00, for his entire year's services, and from that time was entirely dependent on himself. His mind was quick and active and he never failed to make the best of the situation about him. At eighteen, he had qualified himself for a teacher. He went to Corydon, Ind., and taught in a select school for eight months. With true Yankee thrift he saved \$900 from his teaching. He took it home and used it in payment of his expenses while studying law.

He read law at Warren, Ohio, with the Honorables John Hutchins and John Crowell and was admitted to the bar in 1841. In the Spring of 1842, he came to Portsmouth. He had been at Steubenville, and was on a steamboat on his way down the river to go further west. On the steamboat he met L. N. Robinson and his brother J. V. They persuaded him to get off at Portsmouth and he did so. He went into Squire Lorenzo C. Goff's court and liked the way he saw justice administered. The first Sunday he was in Portsmouth, he went to the Methodist Church where Hibbs' Hardware store now stands. He accompanied his friends, L. N. and J. V. Robinson. The men and women sat apart and he noticed a pretty, back eyed, black haired girl in "the amen corner." He asked who she was, but his friends the Robinsons passed the question and when the services were over the Robinsons waited near the door with young Hutchins and as the pretty girl came near, they introduced Hutchins to her as their sister, Cornelia. Mr. Hutchins married her February 23, 1843. The *twingia* of Mr. Hutchins in Portsmouth are numerous. The first official record we have of him was in the Spring of 1842. The tax assessor guessed off his income at \$100.00. He must have risen in public esteem very rapidly for the next year it was guessed off at \$500.00. In 1845, it was \$800.00, in 1847, \$1,000, and in 1849, \$1,500.00. In 1842 and 1844, he was on the Whig Central Committee. In 1843, he leased his office of the city for \$32.00 per year.

In 1851, he was the Whig candidate for the Legislature and was elected receiving 1,348 votes to 923 for Judge Joseph Moore. He sat in the first General Assembly under the new Constitution. In 1855, he was a delegate to the Republican State Convention from Scioto County. Lucius V. Robinson, George A. Waller and Milton Kennedy were the others. In 1856, he went over to the Democrats. He was elected City Solicitor, in 1857, and served until 1859, at \$100, per year. In 1859, he was re-elected and served until 1861, at a salary of \$150, per year.

In 1860, he was a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket in the Tenth District and was defeated. The vote stood Carey A. Trimble, Republican, 11,503, Hutchins, Democrat, 11,025, majority, 568. The vote in his County was Trimble, 2,210, Hutchins, 2,148.

In June, 1861, he was one of the committee to buy \$5,000.00 in arms for the County. On August 7, 1861, when Company G, came

home, he made the welcoming speech. On October 16, 1861, he was one of the Military Committee of the County.

In 1862, in the Spring, he went to Washington with a Committee to secure a government armory at Portsmouth. On June 16, 1862, he was tendered the Colonelcy of the 91st O. V. I., but declined. In the summer of 1862, he declared for a more vigorous prosecution of the war and was nominated for Congress on that issue. The vote in the district stood: Hutchins 8,605, Bundy 6,702, Hutchins plurality 1,903. In Scioto County the vote stood; Bundy, Republican, 1,165; Hutchins, Democrat, 2,004. In September, 1862, he was Provost Marshal of the City, at the time of the expedition to Vanceburg to suppress a suppositious rebel raid.

In 1863, he changed his views about the war; and on July 27, 1863, he made a speech in Jackson, in which he stated that he thought the South could not be subdued; and that the Country was about to become a military despotism. He denounced the arrest of Vallandigham. In 1865, in Congress, he voted for the repeal of slavery in the District of Columbia; and in February of that year, he voted for the thirteenth amendment abolishing slavery. Sam Pike who had a newspaper in Chillicothe denounced him for this, in unmeasured terms. Pike said Hutchins had never been a Democrat and that from 1861, he had been a Republican in disguise. The article was a long one and was published in the Portsmouth Times, without note or comment. In 1864, he ran for a second term for Congress and was defeated by Mr. Bundy by the following vote in the District; Hutchins, Democrat, 7,793; Bundy, Republican, 11,732. In Scioto County the vote stood: Bundy, 1,930; Hutchins, 1,759.

In 1867, the Democrats nominated him for City Solicitor against Robert N. Spry, then a Republican. It was said at the time, that Mr. Hutchins did not know that he was on the ticket until after the election. The vote stood: Spry, 732; Hutchins, 651; a majority of 81 for Spry. In the same year he and W. K. Thompson were the only Democrats in Scioto County who voted for the amendment to the State Constitution, conferring suffrage on the negroes. While Mr. Hutchins acted with the Whig party during its existence, he was in reality always an old time abolitionist. When in Congress, it was therefore no wonder that he voted for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and for the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

In 1868, he was appointed as one of a Committee to go to Columbus and lobby for a new penitentiary to be established at Portsmouth. The City appropriated \$1,000.00, for this purpose and asked the County to appropriate as much more.

In 1870, the Council appointed him a Hospital Commisioner, but he declined. In 1875, he was a Trustee of the Portsmouth Young Ladies' Seminary and a Director of the Scioto Valley Railway. In

1887, he was a Director of the Ohio and North Western Railroad. In 1880, he was a candidate for Congress for the last time. Henry S. Neal, Republican, was his opponent. The vote in Scioto County was Neal, 3,287; Hutchins, 3,378; Hutchins' majority was 91 votes.

In the District the vote stood Henry S. Neal, 17,208; Hutchins, 15,080; Republican majority 2,128.

He died January 22, 1895, of a disease of the kidneys. Up to a few weeks prior to his death he had enjoyed excellent health and when taken sick, he expected to recover. When, however, his malady took a fatal character, he faced the inevitable, without a word. He had the most superb courage of any man who ever lived in Portsmouth, but it was not of the boastful kind. No matter what unexpected happened, he never expressed any consciousness of surprise or consternation. He was never perturbed. He was always calm and collected and never lost his equipoise. As a public speaker, he was slow, clear and logical. He had a pleasant voice and agreeable manner. He was employed in all important litigation in southern Ohio. For twenty-one years he carried on the litigation against the furnaces on the Branch road; and it is said the fees in these were \$65,000. In the Scioto Valley case, he and Judge Olds had a fee of \$40,000, allowed out of the fund, but what they received directly from their clients is not known. The Huntington claim of \$750,000, was worthless when the litigation began; but before it closed, they made it good, dollar for dollar, with interest.

In the case of Olive Applegate vs. W. Kinney & Co., where an attempt was made to hold certain citizens as quasi partners, growing out of the failure of the Kinney Bank, in the argument, Col. Moore spoke three days. Mr. Hutchins closed to the jury and spoke one hour. He carried the jury with him and won the case. That case was probably the greatest of his legal victories.

Mr. Hutchins was intuitively a lawyer. While others had to get out their points by long and close study, his came to him intuitively. He could look into a case and say at once what principles would determine it. His plan was to take the governing principle in a case, which would determine it in his favor and urge that strongly to the Court or Jury. But one thing he could not do. When he was on the wrong side of a case, he could not conceal his consciousness of the fact from the Court and his fellow members of the bar. The result of this peculiarity was, that when he was on the right side of a case, he was irresistible.

He was the best illustration of a self composed, self contained, self reliant man ever known to the writer. No matter with what he was confronted, he expressed no surprise and treated it as though he had been studying it and had expected it for ten years. He had his private griefs enough to have crushed many men, but he never gave the slightest indication of their burden to the public. He never preached any philosophy, but his philosophy far exceeded that of any of the

ancient schools. He never speculated why he came into the world, nor concerned himself about his going out. He undertook to meet every situation as it came to him and to make the best of it.

He was never known to lose his equipoise. When confronted with death, he met it with the utmost composure; and never undertook to give a single direction on account of it. While his Republican neighbors did not like his political course, they were all his friends. He was a man of great liberality. He would have given away his last dollar in charity. He was always in favor of public improvements and public enterprises.

Socially he was courteous to all and liked by all. Although a very positive man, he was positive in a way which gave no offense. He was a gentleman of the old school. He was always at his best before the world. He scorned an ignoble action. He was not a user of tobacco or liquors. He belonged to a class of gentlemen which has forever passed away,—an admirable type of lawyer, man and citizen; one whose life was an inspiration to those about him.

Hezekiah Sanford Bundy

was born August 15, 1817, in Marietta, Ohio. His father was Nathan Bundy, a native of Hartford, Conn. His mother was Ada M. Nicholson, of Dutchess County, New York, where they were married. In 1816, they removed to Marietta, Ohio. Two years later, Mr. Bundy's father settled near Athens where he leased college land and cleared and improved it. His title, however, proved invalid. He was killed in 1832 by the falling of a tree. In 1880, his wife died at the age of eighty-one years. Of their three children, our subject is the only one who reached maturity. In 1834, he located in McArthur, and in 1837, went to Wilkesville, where he married Lucinda, daughter of Zimri Wells. In 1839, he moved back to McArthur, where his wife died in December, 1842, leaving three children; William Sanford, Sarah A., wife of Major B. F. Stearns, of Washington, D. C.; and Lucy, now Mrs. J. C. H. Cobb, of Jackson County.

From 1839 to 1846, Mr. Bundy was engaged in merchandising in McArthur, Ohio. In 1844, he married Caroline, daughter of Judge Payne, of Jackson County, and in 1846, moved to the old home of his father-in-law, which he afterwards purchased and where he continued to reside until his death. His second wife died in 1868, leaving two daughters; Julia P., now the wife of Senator Joseph B. Foraker, of Ohio, and Eliza M., wife of Harvey Wells, the founder of Wellston. Mr. Bundy was again married in 1876 to Mary M. Miller, who survived and still occupies the old home.

In his early life, he attended for a short time a private school under the charge of David Pratt, of Athens, but his schooling ceased when he was fourteen years of age. In 1846, he commenced the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1850. In the fall of 1848, he

was elected to the legislature from Jackson and Gallia Counties and voted to repeal the Black Laws. In 1850, he was elected to represent Jackson, Athens, Gallia and Meigs Counties in the House. In 1855, he was elected to the State Senate to represent the present seventh senatorial district. In 1860, he was a presidential elector from his congressional district and voted for Abraham Lincoln. In 1862, he was the Republican candidate for congress from the eleventh district of Ohio, but was defeated by the Hon. Wells A. Hutchins by 1,900 votes. Two years later he was a candidate against Mr. Hutchins and defeated him by a majority of 4,000. In 1872, he was a candidate for the 43rd congress in the same district and defeated Samuel A. Nash by a large majority. In 1874, he was again a candidate, but was defeated by Hon. John L. Vance, of Gallipolis. In 1893, he was a candidate for congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gen. Wm. H. Enochs, and was elected. Upon Mr. Bundy's retirement in March, 1895, he was given a banquet and reception at Jackson, Ohio, which was attended by Gov. McKinley, and State officers, Senator Foraker, Ex-Governor Foster, General Keifer, General Grosvenor, and many others of national prominence; and to Mr. Bundy on that occasion was given one of the grandest tributes ever witnessed in Ohio. He represented Scioto County in the State Senate and in his three terms in congress.

In 1843, he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was one of the first lay delegates from Ohio to the general conference. In 1848, he bought the farm where he died and since then was largely engaged in the iron and coal interests in Jackson County, Ohio, and owned Latrobe and Keystone Furnaces. He also at one time owned Eliza Furnace.

His son, Wm. S. Bundy, served in the 18th O. V. I. during the first three months of the civil war. He then enlisted in Company G. of the 7th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and was wounded Sept. 20, 1863, at Beans Station in Tennessee. In January, 1864, he was sent home on account of his disability and on March 22, 1864, discharged for the same reason. After his return from the army he married Kate Thompson, and had one child, the present Wm. E. Bundy, United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio. He died from the results of his wound January 27, 1867, and his wife was killed in December 1868, by being thrown from a horse.

Hezekiah S. Bundy was always remarkably popular among the furnace-men of his county and district. They were for Bundy for congress at any time and at all times. He was an excellent campaigner. While he was not trained and never sought to train himself in the arts of oratory, yet he was an entertaining and effective speaker. The people came to hear him and were always pleased and instructed. Mr. Bundy was well informed in every detail of public affairs, and had a good memory. He had a remarkable treasure of illustrative anecdotes

from which he could draw at any time. His reminiscences were always delightful. He thoroughly understood human nature, and always kept in close touch with the common people. On the floor of the House, or in committee, he was familiar with the public business, and always performed his duties creditably to himself and acceptably to his constituents. On all public questions in congress while he was a member, he was usually in advance of the march of public sentiment, especially was this true of reconstruction measures. As a business man he did much to develop the iron and coal industries in the region where he lived. He enjoyed to a remarkable extent the confidence and esteem of all who knew him and was universally mourned when he died at his home in Wellston, Ohio, December, 12, 1895.

John T. Wilson.

The words of Miss Edna Dean Proctor's poem are ringing in my ears. She inquires whether the heroes are all dead; whether they lived only in the times of Homer and whether none of the race survive in these times? The refrain of the poem is; "Mother Earth, are the heroes dead?" And then she proceeds to answer it in her own way, and answers it thus:

"Gone? In a grander form they rise.
Dead? We may clasp their hands in awe."

Then comparing our modern heroes with those of Homeric days. Jason, Orpheus, Hercules, Priam, Archilles, Hector, Theseus and Nestor, she continues:

"For their armor rings on a fairer field
Than the Greek and the Trojan fiercely trod:
For freedom's sword is the blade they wield,
And the light above is the smile of God."

We have heroes in these, our days, who will compare more than favorably with those of the Homeric, or any subsequent times; but having known them as neighbors and friends, and having associated with them from day to day, we do not appreciate them until death has sealed their characters, and then as we begin to study them it begins to dawn on us that they too have done things which canonize them heroes.

Till since his death, we believe the public has not fully appreciated the character of Hon. John T. Wilson, a former congressman of the tenth (Ohio) district, though it is his record as a patriot, and not as a congressman that we propose especially to discuss.

He was a hero of native growth. He was born April 16, 1811, in Highland County, Ohio, and lived the most of his life and died within ten miles of his birthplace. His span of life extended until the sixth of October, 1891, eighty-five years, five months, and twenty days, and in that time his manner of life was known to his neighbors as an open book.

In that time, living as a country store-keeper and farmer, and resisting all temptations to be swallowed up in city life, if such temptations ever came to him, he accumulated a fortune of about a half a million of dollars, which, before, his death, was devoted principally to charitable work..

To attempt to sum up his life in the fewest words, it consisted in trying to do the duty nearest him. He was never a resident of a city except when attending to public official duties, and to expect a hero to come from the remote country region about tranquility in Adams county, Ohio, was as preposterous as looking for a prophet from the region of Nazareth in the year one; yet the unexpected happened in this instance.

Until the age of fifty, he had been a quiet unobtrusive citizen of his remote country home, seeking only to follow his vocation as a country merchant and to do his duty as a citizen; but it was when the war broke out that the soul which was in him was disclosed to the world. He showed himself an ardent patriot. When government bonds were first offered, there were great doubts as to whether the war would be successful, and whether the government would ever pay them.

No doubt ever occurred to Mr. Wilson. He invested every dollar he had in them and advised his neighbors to do the same. He said if the country went down, his property would go with it, and he did not care to survive it; and if the war was successful, the bonds would be all right. As fast as he made any money to spare, he continued to invest it in government securities. In the summer of 1861, he heard that Captain E. M. DeBruin now, in Hillsboro, Ohio, was organizing a company for the Thirty-third Ohio Infantry Regiment, and he went over to Winchester and arranged with Rev. I. H. DeBruin, now of Hillsboro, Ohio, that his only son and child, Spencer H. Wilson, then 19 years of age, should enlist in the company, which he did, and was its first sergeant. and died in the service at Louisville, Ky., March 4, 1862.

In the summer of 1861, Mr. Wilson determined that Adams County should raise a regiment for the service. He did not want to undertake it himself, but he believed that if Colonel Cockerill, of West Union, Ohio, would lead the movement it could be done and he sent Dr. John Campbell, now of Delhi, Ohio, to secure the co-operation of Col. Cockerill.

This was not difficult to do as Col. Cockerill felt about it as Mr. Wilson. It was determined to ask Brown County to co-operate, and Col. D. W. C. Loudon, of Brown, was taken into the plan, and the Seventieth Ohio Infantry was organized in the fall of 1861. Mr. Wilson undertook to raise a company for the regiment and did so, and it was mustered in as Company E.

The Captain, the Hon. John T. Wilson, was then fifty years of age, and he had in the company three privates, each of the same age, and one of the age of fifty-five, so that the ages of the five members of that company aggregated 225 years. Hugh J. McSurely was the private who was past fifty-five years of age when he enlisted in Capt. Wilson's company. He is the father of Rev. Wm. J. McSurely, D. D. late pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Hillsboro, Ohio.

Capt. Wilson's company was much like Cromwell's troop of Ironsides, it was made up of staid old Scotch and Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, who went in from a sense of duty. Col. Loudon, of the Seventieth O. V. I. says that Capt. Wilson did more to organize the Seventieth Ohio Infantry than anyone else. At the time he went into the service, he was physically unfit, and could not have passed medical examination as an enlisted man. He had an injury to his leg, from the kick of a horse years before, that greatly disabled him, but he wanted to go and felt that he owed it to his friends and his country to go. He would consider his own physical unfitness.

He led his company into the sanguinary battle of Shiloh. His personal coolness and self possession inspired his company, and he held it together during the entire two days battle.

During the march to Corinth, after Shiloh, he was taken down with the fever, and by order of the surgeon was sent north. At, Ripley, Ohio, he was taken much worse, and lay there for weeks, delirious and unconscious, hovering between life and death. Owing to the most careful nursing, he recovered. He was not able to rejoin his regiment until September, 1862, at Memphis, Tenn.

Col. Cockerill was in command of the brigade, and made him brigade quarter-master, so he would not have to walk; but it was apparent that he was not fit for service; and it was imperiling his life for naught. Col. Cockerill and Lieut. Col. Loudon both told him he could serve his country better at home than in the army, and insisted on his resigning and going home. He resigned Nov. 27, 1862. Col. Loudon says his record was without a stain, and none were more loyal than he.

Capt. Wilson was married in 1841, to Miss Hadassah G. Dryden. There was one son of this marriage, Spencer H. Wilson, born Sept. 13, 1842, and whom he gave to his country, as before stated. Captain Wilson's wife died March 23, 1849, and he never re-married.

Capt. Wilson not only invested his fortune in the war securities and sent his only son and child to war, but went himself and served as long as he could. Could any one have done more?

In the summer of 1863, he was nominated by the Republicans of the seventh senatorial district of Ohio, to the State Senate without being a candidate, and without his knowledge or consent he was elected. In 1865, he was re-nominated and re-elected to the same office, and

served his constituency with great credit and satisfaction. In 1866, he was nominated by the Republicans of the Eleventh Ohio District for a member of Congress, and was re-nominated and re-elected in 1868 and in 1870; though just before his congressional service, and just after it, the district was carried by the Democracy.

When Mr. Wilson was first nominated for congress, it was not supposed that he was a speaker, or that he could canvass the district, but he made appointments for speaking all over the district, and filled them to the satisfaction of every one. He made a most effective speaker, and moreover, the farmers all over the district believed what he said, and were justified in doing it. He was never present at a convention which nominated or renominated him for office, and never in the slightest way solicited a nomination or a re-nomination.

He was the most satisfactory congressman ever sent from his district. Every constituent who ever wrote him, got an answer in Mr. Wilson's own hand writing, which was as uniform and as plain as copperplate. The letter told the constituent just what he wanted to know, and was a model of perspicuity and brevity. Those letters are now precious relics to any one who has one of them, and they are models of what letters should be.

If a constituent wrote for an office, he was sure to get an answer which would tell him whether he could get an office or not, and if Mr. Wilson told him he could get an office, and that he would assist him, he was sure of it. Mr. Wilson had the confidence of the President and of all the appointing officers, and if he asked for an office inside of the district, he usually obtained it, because he made it a rule never to ask for an office unless he thought he was entitled to it, and that it would be granted him.

Mr. Wilson retired from Congress at the end of his third term with the good will of his entire district, and with the feeling that he had served to their entire satisfaction.

On March 6, 1882, he gave Adams County, Ohio, \$46,667.03 toward the erection of a Children's Home. The gift was really \$50,000, but was subject to certain reductions, which netted it as the sum first named. As the county built the Home, he issued his own checks in payment for it, until the entire gift was made. That Home is now one of the finest and best built institutions of the kind in the state. By his last will and testament, he gave to the Children's Home an endowment of \$35,000 and \$15,000 in farming lands. He also gave \$5,000 toward the erection of a soldier's monument to the memory of the Adams County soldiers who had died or been killed during the Civil War. This monument has been erected in the grounds of the Wilson Children's Home, and occupies a site overlooking the surrounding country.

Mr. Wilson made many private bequests in his will, which it is not within the scope of this article to mention; but to show his kindly

disposition we mention that he gave \$1,000 to a church in which he was reared and held his membership, and \$1,000 to the church at Tranquility, where he resided. His house keeper, a faithful woman, he made independent for life. As a residuary bequest, he gave to the commissioners of Adams County, \$150,000 to be expended in the support of the worthy poor.

It is to the interest of the state that every citizen shall be law abiding; that he shall faithfully follow some occupation and support himself and those dependent upon him; that he shall accumulate and hold property to guarantee his own independence and that of his family, and that he shall be able to contribute to the needs of the state.

It is also to the interest of the state that, in case of war, its citizens shall place their entire property and their personal services fully at its disposal. A citizen who performs all these obligations is said to be patriotic, and the virtues of patriotism are more admired than any other, because what is given in that direction is given for the common good of all the people of the country.

One may take the entire list of patriots, from Leonidas, the Spartan down to Lincoln, the great war president, or in our country, from General Warren down to the last man who fell at Appomattox, and none can be found who did more work for his own country than the Hon. John T. Wilson.

He periled his entire fortune; he gave the life of his only son, and he freely offered his own. What more could he have done?

Patriotism is and must be measured by the station of life which a man occupies when his opportunity comes.

If each man does all he can, and offers and gives all he can, he is as great a patriot as any one can be. Measured by the standard, Capt. John T. Wilson, filled the full measure of patriotism.

When he came to the last of earth, he not only remembered those upon whom the law would have cast his estate, but he devoted the greater part of it to public benefactions and especially to the relief of the innocent unfortunates who were not responsible for their own misfortunes.

In his public duties as captain of the line, as brigade quartermaster, and as a representative in Congress, he performed every duty apparent to him, honestly and conscientiously, and in the very best manner in which it could be done. His entire life consisted in the performance of each and every duty as he saw it at the time. He never did anything for effect or for show, or to be spoken of or praised by his fellow men.

In size, he was like Saul, head and shoulders above his fellows, over six feet high, but with a most kindly disposition. His features were attractive and commanding. He was willing to meet every man, to estimate him according to his manhood, and to bid him God-speed, if he deserved it.



GENERAL JOHN LUTHER VANCE.

He never tried to do anything great, but his punctuality to every duty before him, from day to day, made him known of all men. He simply tried to do right, and this simple devotion to duty in war and peace, in public office and as a private citizen, caused his memory to be revered as a perfect patriot so long as his good deeds shall be remembered.

General John Luther Vance

was born in the City of Gallipolis, Ohio, July 19, 1839, the eldest child of Alexander Vance and Eliza A. Shepard, his wife. He was educated in the public schools of Gallipolis and Gallia Academy. He entered his father's printing office at eleven years of age. At seventeen years of age, he was a teacher in the public schools adjoining Gallipolis. At eighteen, he was Deputy Clerk of the Courts of Gallia County. He entered the Cincinnati Law School in the fall of 1860 and took the course that winter. In 1860, he was appointed on the staff of General Constable of the Ohio Militia. The day after he graduated from the Cincinnati Law School, in April, 1861, he was ordered to report at Gallipolis for military duty. He recruited and organized the first troops in Gallia County. On June 3, 1861, he began recruiting a three years' company. He was mustered in as Captain of Company B, 4th Virginia Infantry, on July 5, 1861. On April 28, 1863, he was mustered as Major of the regiment, to date from March 26, 1863; on May 31, 1863, he was mustered as Lieutenant Colonel of the same regiment, to date from May 18, 1863. Through nearly all of the last year of the service of the regiment, Colonel Vance was in command of the regiment, but could not be mustered as Colonel because the regiment was so reduced in number as to prevent it. He was mustered out of the service November 11, 1864, at Wheeling, West Virginia. From muster in until January 1, 1863, he served in West Virginia and Kentucky. He was in the battles of Fayetteville, Cotton Hill, Loup Creek and Charleston, and a number of skirmishes. The regiment started south January 1, 1863, and was made part of "Sherman's Division at Young's Point, La., and later, part of the 15th Corps, Army of Tennessee. He served with that Corps until March, 1864, when the regiment, then under his command, veteranized and he came home with his regiment on 30 days leave. Upon expiration of veteran leave the regiment was reorganized and ordered to join the Army of West Virginia; served in the Shenandoah Valley and adjoining parts of the country under Generals Hunter, Crook and Sheridan until mustered out. Our subject was in the battles of the Vicksburg campaign, Raymond, Champion Hills charges at Vicksburg, and siege, and in battle at Jackson, Mississippi; in battle of Mission Ridge, and in actions in getting there on march from Memphis to Chattanooga, to wit; Cherokee Station, Tuscumbia, at point near Florence, and skirmishes; after Mission Ridge, was with Sherman to relieve Burnside at Knoxville; and, in Virginia, was in the battle of Lynchburg and

actions getting there and retreating therefrom: New Hope Church, Salem and many smaller contests; latter, in battles at Winchester, Cedar Creek, Snicker's Ford, Berryville, Hall Town, Monocacy, Bolivar Heights. His regiment as a whole or part of it, participated in forty-seven battles and skirmishes during its service. In the last year of his service he commanded the regiment. He served on various courts martial and other details, but was not detached from his regiment. When stationed at Larkinsville, Alabama, he was Provost Marshal of the Division, but still remained with his regiment. He was tendered an appointment in the regular army at the close of his service in the volunteer army, but declined it. Colonel Vance was severely wounded in one of the charges at Vicksburg, and received five other wounds which were not regarded as serious by him. After retiring from the army, he engaged in steamboating and was blown up on the steamer Cottage on the Kanawha and was severely injured. In 1867, he began publication of the Gallipolis Bulletin, and continued in charge of it until August, 1900, when he sold out to Mr. M. F. Merriman. It was a successful venture and always made money. In 1865, he was a candidate for Representative on the Democratic ticket in Gallia County, but was defeated. When it is stated that the vote for Governor in that year in that county for General Cox was 2,053 and for General Morgan was 1,038, his defeat is sufficiently explained. In 1869, he was a candidate for State Senator in the Eighth District, composed of the Counties of Gallia, Lawrence, Meigs and Vinton. The district was thoroughly Republican. His competitor, Homer C. Jones, received a vote of 8,852 and he received a vote of 6,659. In 1874, he was nominated by his party for Congress in the 11th District, composed then of Gallia, Hocking, Jackson, Lawrence, Scioto and Vinton Counties, and was opposed by the Hon. H. S. Bundy. The vote in his own County stood: 1,847 for Vance and 1,860 for Bundy. The vote in the District was 12,437 for Vance and 10,496 for Bundy. He was a candidate for re-election the second time in 1876 and was defeated, but at that time the vote in the District stood 14,639 for Vance and 15,213 for H. S. Neal,—a very complimentary vote for Colonel Vance.

In 1884, he was constrained to be a candidate for his party in the 14th District, composed of Perry, Morgan, Athens, Meigs and Gallia Counties. His candidacy was at the urgent request of the National and State Committees of his party. He was at that time opposed by the Hon. Charles H. Grosvenor, and the vote stood 17,008 for Grosvenor, 11,281 for Vance, 386 for Thomas Peden and 1,689 for Christopher Evans. In 1872, he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention and has represented his county in nearly every State Convention since the war. He was a member of the Democratic State Central and Executive Committees for years. In 1877, he was urged for Governor by members of his party and received a large vote in the

State Convention. In 1889, Governor Campbell appointed him Quartermaster General and Commissary General of Subsistence, with the rank of Brigadier-General. While in Congress he was appointed and served as Chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing, and also served on the Committee to investigate Louisiana affairs, and also was a member of the Committee to investigate the so-called de Golyer paving frauds. He was one of the 18 Democrats who voted against the Electoral Commission bill. In 1889, he began the agitation of the question of erecting a Hospital in Ohio for Epileptics. He secured the passage of the bill by the Legislature and was appointed a member of the Commission to select a site and prepare plans in conformity with the provisions of the law. He was elected President of the Commission when it was organized, and secured the location at Gallipolis. One of the greatest public works in which he has ever been engaged is that of providing the Ohio river with a series of locks and dams to secure six feet of water in the channel at low water, the year around. In 1895, he was elected President of the Ohio Valley Improvement Association, at its organization, and has been re-elected every year since. Since the organization of this Association, appropriations reaching twenty million dollars have been made by Congress for the Ohio and its tributaries. The continuous contract system has been adopted by Congress, locks and dams are in process of construction at many points, and it will be but a few years until a six foot stage of water will be had from Pittsburg to Cairo.

General Vance takes a great interest in everything connected with the Civil War and the G. A. R. He is a member of the G. A. R. post of Gallipolis and several times has been its Commandant. He is also a member of the Loyal Legion. While he has never practised law, he was admitted to practise in the Supreme Court of the United States and of the State of New York. He acted as Referee in a case of importance under an appointment from the Supreme Court of New York. For years he has been a member of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce. For twelve years he served as President of the Gallipolis Board of Trade. He was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Gallipolis Centennial celebration in 1890, and occupied the same position at the great Soldiers' Reunion in 1888. In 1891-92 he was made President of the Ohio Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and is a life member of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society. He was one of the charter members of the Order of Elks at Gallipolis. He is a Knight Templar and a 32d degree Mason. He was a Director of the Ohio and Northwestern Railroad Company. He has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Rio Grande College for seven years. He was made a member of the Board of Trustees of the Boys' Industrial Home at Lancaster by Governor Bushnell in 1896, and was re-appointed by Governor Nash, and was one of the founders of the

Hocking and Ohio Valley Editorial Association and was for many years its President.

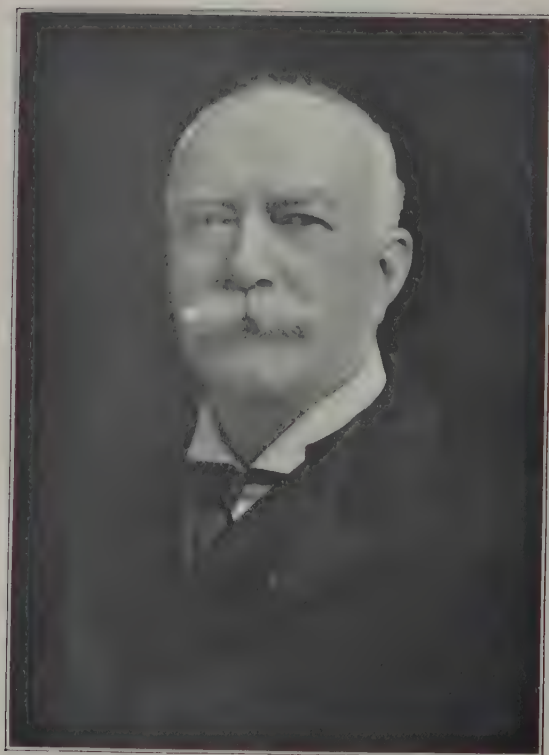
He was married October 4, 1866, to his first cousin, Emily Shepard, a daughter of the late John C. Shepard and his wife, Marie Louise Creuzet Shepard. Mrs. Vance's father was a son of Col. Luther Shepard and Margaret, his wife; and her mother, Marie Louise Creuzet, was a daughter of Charles Creuzet and Genevieve Pistor, his wife—both born in France. By his marriage, General Vance is identified with the old French of Gallipolis. Mr. Creuzet was one of the prominent merchants of Gallipolis in the early days, and later largely engaged in manufacturing. General Vance has three sons, as follows: Creuzet, United States Immigrant Inspector at New York; John L. Vance, jr., President of the First National Bank of Gallipolis, and Secretary and Treasurer of the Ohio Trust Company, of Columbus, Ohio; and Frank R. Vance, engaged in the manufacturing business at Columbus, Ohio. No one had a more brilliant Civil War record than General Vance, and no one has a more patriotic record among his ancestors than he. As a speaker, he is always interesting and instructive, and is constantly in demand to make addresses at public functions, especially those connected with Memorial Day and with the G. A. R. He has always been very active in public matters for the benefit of the people. He is one of the most genial men, and is courteous to all who call on him. He is a gentleman in every sense of the word, and wherever he makes an acquaintance, he makes a friend, and a friend who remains such. He is entitled to be called a public benefactor, for no citizen of Southern Ohio has projected or accomplished more than he for the benefit of his section of the State.

Henry S. Neal.

Henry S. Neal, of Ironton, Lawrence County, was born in Gallipolis, Ohio, August 25, 1828. He graduated from Marietta College in 1847. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1851, and soon came into an extensive practice.

He was elected to the State Senate in 1861, and was re-elected in 1863. He was appointed United States Consul to Lisbon, Portugal, in 1869, and became *charge de'affairs* upon the resignation of the American minister. In 1870 he returned to the United States. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1873.

In 1876 he was elected to the Forty-fifth congress from the Twelfth district Lawrence, Ross, Scioto, Pike and Jackson counties, and elected from the same district, in 1878, to the Forty-sixth Congress, and in 1880 was elected to the Forty-seventh from the Eleventh district, Lawrence, Adams, Scioto, Gallia, Jackson and Vinton. He was a congressman of marked ability, and was a strong debater and a fluent orator. During his political career he was a Republican, but left that party in 1896 because of the money question, he fav-



HON. ALBERT C. THOMPSON.

oring the Democratic idea of the equal coinage of both gold and silver.

John W. McCormick,

of Gallipolis, represented in the forty-eighth congress, the district consisting of Adams, Gallia, Jackson, Lawrence, Scioto and Vinton counties. He was born in Gallia County, Ohio, on December 20, 1831. He was brought up on a farm and educated at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, and at the Ohio University at Athens, Ohio. On leaving school, he engaged in farming, was elected delegate to the Ohio constitutional convention in 1873 and to the forty-eighth congress as a Republican, receiving 15,288 votes against 13,037 votes for John P. Leedom, Democrat.

Albert C. Thompson

was born in Brookville, Jefferson County, state of Pennsylvania, January 23, 1842. He was two years at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, his course ending with the freshman year. He was a student at law when the Civil War broke out. On April 23, 1861, he enlisted in the Union Army, and served as second sergeant of Company I of the Eighth Pennsylvania, three months troops. The regiment served in Maryland and Virginia under General Patterson. On the twenty-seventh of August, 1861, he enlisted for three years in Company B, 105th Pennsylvania Infantry. He was made orderly sergeant, of the company, and in October, 1861, was promoted to second lieutenant on the twenty-eighth of November, 1861, he was transferred to Company K, and promoted to the captaincy of that regiment. On the twenty-first of May, 1862, he was severely wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, and was again wounded on the twenty-ninth of August, 1861, at the second battle of Bull Run. The last wound was a serious one. A musket ball entered his right breast, fracturing his second and third ribs, and lodging in the lungs where it remained. He was confined to his bed by this wound for ten months. In June, 1863, he entered the invalid corps, but resigned in December, 1863, and resumed the study of law. He was admitted to practice in Pennsylvania on the thirteenth of December, 1864. In 1865 he removed to Portsmouth, Ohio. In 1869 he was elected probate judge of Scioto County, and served from February 9, 1870, to February 9, 1873, and was not a candidate for re-election. In the fall of 1881 he was elected one of the common pleas judges of the second subdivision of the seventh judicial district of Ohio, and served until September, 1884, when he resigned to accept the nomination of his party as a candidate for congress to which he was elected and served as above stated. After he retired from congress he was appointed by Gov. McKinley, chairman of the Ohio Tax Commission which made its report in December, 1893. He was chosen a delegate to the Republican National Convention at St.

make a reputation as such equal to any who have occupied that position in our state.

He was married December 25, 1867, to Miss Ella A. Turley, daughter of Col. John A. Turley. His eldest daughter Char is the wife of Oscar W. Newman, who has a sketch herein. His daughters Sara and Ruth are unmarried. His daughter Amy is the wife of Raymond D. York, of Portsmouth. His son, Albert Clinton, is a lieutenant in the United States Artillery stationed in Cuba. He has a son Guy, attending the Franklin School in Cincinnati, but who will enter Yale College in September, 1902.

Gen. William H. Enochs

is a good example of what the ambitious American boy can make of himself. He was born in Noble County, Ohio, March 29, 1842. His parents were Henry and Jane Miller Enochs. They removed to Lawrence County when he was a child.

He had the advantage of a common school education and was attending the Ohio University at Athens when Fort Sumpter was fired on. He at once enlisted in Co. B, 22nd Ohio Volunteers for three months and was made a sergeant. Col. William F. Gilmore, of Chilli-cothe, was colonel of this regiment. Hon. Thaddeus A. Minshall, now Supreme Judge of Ohio, was its Sergeant-major. Judge Galtire, of Athens, was Captain of the company and W. H. H. Muntz, of Gallipolis, the banker, its First Sergeant. This regiment was mustered in April 27, 1861, and mustered out August 19, 1861. Young Enochs was afraid the war would be over before he could get in again, so he swam the Ohio River and enlisted in the 5th Virginia Infantry. At that time he did not believe that he could get into an Ohio Regiment, so he enlisted in Virginia. In October, he was elected Captain of his company, but owing to his youth, his Colonel refused to issue the commission and made him a First Lieutenant. He was recommended to be Major of the Regiment in 1862, but owing to his youth, was commissioned a Captain. As such, he was in the battles of Moorfield and McDowell, and of Cross Keys. He was in Cedar Mountain and the second Manassas, and at the latter had command of his regiment, although junior Captain. He was also in the battle of Chantilly. In 1863, the regiment was transferred to West Virginia. On August 17, 1863, Captain Enochs was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel. His regiment was in the Lynchburg Raid, which was a campaign of "marching, starving and fighting." In 1864, his regiment was in the battles of Bunker Hill, Carter's Farm and Winchester, Balltown and Berryville. At the battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864, Colonel Enochs was severely wounded by being struck on the head by a musket ball, and was supposed, at first, to have been killed instantly. At Fisher's Hill, September 22nd, 1864, he displayed great bravery in leading his regiment to the attack, and for this, was brevetted

Brigadier-General. His regiment and the Ninth Virginia were consolidated and made the 1st West Virginia Infantry. Near the close of the war, his regiment was sent to Cumberland, Maryland, where he was assigned to the command of the troops in that part of Maryland. In the fall and winter of 1865 and 1866, he studied law in Ironton and was admitted to the bar in April, 1866. He located at Ceredo, West Virginia. After remaining there a year or more he removed to Ironton. He at once acquired a large and lucrative practice. For a long time he was general counsel for the Scioto Valley Railroad Company.

In 1871 and 1872, he represented Lawrence County in the house of representatives of the Ohio Legislature. In 1875, he was married to Miss Annis Hamilton, of Ironton. They had one son, Berkley, who was educated at West Point and is now a First Lieutenant in the 25th U. S. Infantry, and is with his regiment in the Philippines. During the Spanish War, he served with his regiment in Cuba.

Gen. Enochs always had an ambition to represent his district in Congress. This desire was gratified when, in 1890, he was elected to Congress from the twelfth district, composed of Athens, Meigs, Gallia, Lawrence and Scioto. In 1892, he was re-elected to Congress from the tenth district composed of Adams, Pike, Scioto, Jackson, Lawrence and Gallia. On the morning of July 13, 1893, he was found dead in his bed from an attack of apoplexy. A most promising career was cut short. He was the idol of the people of the county and respected, honored and beloved by the people throughout his district.

In the spring of 1893, he was full of projects for the benefit of his district and particularly for the improvement of the Ohio River. Had he lived, he would doubtless have had as many terms in Congress as he desired and would likely have been governor of the state. He had the happy faculty of making all whom he met feel that he was their friend.

He had some subtle unknown charm, of which he was unconscious, but which made him friends everywhere and attached them to him by indissoluble bonds. His patriotism during the war was ardent, and never failed. It was just as strong in peace. All he achieved, all he accomplished in his brief career was his own. He had no rich or powerful family friends; he had no aid or assistance whatever and his friends were all made on his own merits. He was generous beyond all precedents, and any one deserving sympathy received the greatest measure from him. Once your friend, he was always such, and he made you feel he could not do too much for you. He believed in the brotherhood of man. His death at the time was a public calamity. He received a public congressional funeral and persons attended from all parts of the surrounding country. His funeral was the largest ever held in Ironton. He left the memory of a career of which every young American can feel proud and be glad that

a countryman of his had so distinguished himself in the Civil War, at the bar and in the National Congress.

Lucien J. Fenton

was born on his father's farm near Winchester, May 7, 1844. The family was of English ancestry. Mr. Fenton's great-grandfather, Jeremiah Fenton, emigrated from Yorkshire, England, in the early part of the eighteenth century. He was a prominent and active patriot during the Revolutionary period. His son, also named Jeremiah Fenton, was born in Frederick County, Virginia, and died in Adams County, in 1841, at the age of seventy-seven years. Benjamin Fenton, the father of our subject, was born near Winchester, August 31, 1810, and died August 13, 1870. His wife, Elizabeth Smith, was born in Pennsylvania, December 19, 1813, and died at Winchester, Ohio, November 4th, 1892.

Mr. Fenton was a student at Winchester when the war broke out. On the eleventh of August, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, 91st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was with his regiment until September 19, 1864. He was wounded at the battle of Opequan Creek, Virginia, the ball lodging in his shoulder. He was sent to the hospital at York, Pennsylvania, and was not discharged until May, 1865. He returned home in the fall and began a Normal course at the Lebanon school, where he remained for three terms. He taught school for several years. In 1869, he entered the Ohio University at Athens, and took a Latin-Scientific course, leaving that institution one year before he would have graduated, in order to accept the principalship of the Winchester schools, which position he held for two years. He then conducted the West Union schools for one year and the Manchester schools for five years, but he resigned in 1880, and was appointed clerk in the custom house at New Orleans. He was transferred, at his own request, from the Custom House at New Orleans to the treasury department in Washington, D. C., March 15, 1881, to the office of the supervising architect. He remained in government service until October 18, 1884, when he resigned and returned home. The Winchester Bank was organized at that time, and its original officers, were as follows: George Baird, president; J. W. Rothrock, vice president; and L. J. Fenton, cashier. Mr. Fenton is still cashier of the bank.

Mr. Fenton is a trustee of the Ohio University at Athens. In 1892, he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis. In 1894, he was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress and in 1896, was re-elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress by over 10,000 plurality. He was a member of the house committee on military affairs during the Spanish-American war.

On May 22, 1872, he was married to Miss Sarah B. Manker. They have three children, Alberta F., Clifton L., who was a captain in the Spanish-American war and Mary E.

He served on the staff of the Ohio Department Commander of the G. A. R. in 1893, and on the staff of the National Commander of the G. A. R. in 1896.

As a soldier and patriot, Mr. Fenton has an honorable record. As a teacher, he won and held the high esteem of all the teachers of this County; as a banker and business man, he has shown a high degree of ability and has the confidence of the community; as a citizen he has the respect of all who know him. He is an excellent example of what the ambitious young American may attain.

Stephen Morgan

was born in Jackson County, Ohio, January 25, 1854, the eldest son of Thomas and Mary Morgan, both natives of Wales. His father settled at Pomeroy, Ohio, where he spent seven years as a coal miner. He then took up the mason's trade and helped to build several furnaces in Jackson County. He died August 18, 1894. Our subject spent his early years working on a farm. He attended the common schools of his neighborhood and prepared himself for the profession of teaching. After passing through the common schools, he attended the University at Worthington, Ohio, and the Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. He taught in the public schools of Jackson County for a number of years. He was principal of the Oak Hill Academy of Jackson County, for fifteen years and was school examiner of Jackson County for nine years. He was a candidate for State Senator of the 7th District in 1891 and lacked but one vote of nomination. He was a candidate for Congress in 1896. He was elected, as a Republican in 1898, to the Fifty-sixth Congress from the Tenth District, composed of the Counties of Adams, Scioto, Lawrence, Gallia, Pike and Jackson. He was re-elected to the Fifty-seventh Congress and received 26,224 votes to 17,369 for his opponent, James K. McClung, Democrat. He is re-nominated for his third term in Congress by his party and will be elected. He is a forcible interesting speaker. His discourse abounds in valuable thoughts. He is plain and simple in all his tastes, and has risen to the position he holds by sheer merit. The people of his district have confidence in him and he represents them to their satisfaction.

CHAPTER VI.

MILITARY HISTORY.

Revolutionary Soldiers who Resided in Scioto County, or who have Descendants Therein, or Whose Descendants are Interested in this Work Scioto County in the War of 1812—In the Mexican War—In the Civil War—Journal of the Civil War—Morgan's Raid—Biographies of Officers and Soldiers who Lost their Lives in the Service—Scioto County in the Spanish War of 1898—Four Young Patriots who Sacrificed their Lives.

Henry Aldred was a native of Germany. The name is sometimes spelled Aldridge. He enlisted as a private in Captain John Smith's Company, 4th Virginia regiment, commanded by Colonel Robert Lawson, Revolutionary War. He enlisted September 7, 1777, to serve three years. He was transferred about October, 1778, to Lieutenant Colonel Robert Ballard's Company, and about May, 1779, to Captain John Steed's Company, same regiment. His name last appears on the muster roll of the last mentioned company, dated December 9, 1779, without special remark as to his service. He was one of the first settlers on Brush Creek, Adams County, before the creation of Scioto County. He died in 1835, and is buried in the McCollm Cemetery on Brush Creek. He has numerous descendants living in Adams County and Mr. Harvey O. Lindsey, of Portsmouth, O., is also a descendant.

Amasiah Ainsworth, was a private in Colonel Wyman's Regiment, New Hampshire, 1776, a private in Colonel Bellow's Regiment in 1777, which went to re-inforce General Gates at Saratoga. He was the great-grandfather of Hon. Chandler J. Moulton, of Lucasville, Ohio.

Major Joseph Ashton was an officer in the Revolutionary War. His Revolutionary record from the archives of Pennsylvania is as follows:

Second Lieutenant, Second Regiment of Artillery, Colonel John Lamb; January 23, 1777, he was promoted to First Lieutenant and Adjutant; May 1, 1778, transferred to the Pennsylvania Artillery Regiment, Colonel Thomas Proctor, April 19, 1781, promoted to Captain-Lieutenant, January 1, 1783, he was pay master. His military services did not cease with the Revolutionary War. He was Sergeant in Captain Lamb's Company and a Lieutenant in the Fourth Continental Corps of Artillery. He was a Captain in the First Infantry, September 29, 1789. He was a Major in the Second Infantry, December 29, 1791, and resigned November 27, 1792. He was with Arnold on his march to Quebec and was taken prisoner. He also served in the Indian War in the Northwest Territory. He was in Harmar's and St. Clair's defeats. He died in 1816.

Joseph Ashton, of Portsmouth, Ohio, was his son; and his descendants known to the editor are Mrs. Pauline McKeown, her son Emmett and Mrs. William Walker of Portsmouth and E. Percy Ashton, of Detroit, Michigan. Other descendants of Major Joseph Ashton are Mrs. Mattie M. Gall, of Sinking Springs, Highland County, Ohio, (a granddaughter) her son, Joseph E. Gall, living on the West Side near Portsmouth, three daughters of Mrs. Gall, Mrs Tillie Swisshelm and Miss Bessie Gall, of No. 305 Gallia street, Portsmouth Ohio, and Mrs. Clara Frost, of Adams County, Ohio.

Uriah Barber enlisted April 1778 for three months as a private in Captain Champlin's Company, Col. Hosterman from Pennsylvania. He enlisted again in 1778, for eight months as a private in Captain Morrow's Company, Col. Hartley from Pennsylvania, again in 1779 for six months as a private in Captain (name not stated), Sol. Hunter, Pennsylvania regiment, again in 1779, he enlisted for six months in Captain Grove's Company, Col. Hunter of Pennsylvania. He was engaged in Indian skirmishes. At the time of his enlist-

ment he resided at North Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. He applied for pension September 7, 1832, then a resident of Scioto County, Ohio, and was 71 years of age when he applied. His pension was granted. The Barbers of Portsmouth and vicinity are his descendants. His descendants interested in this book are William H. Briggs, Mrs. Wellington R. Kinney, Mrs. Ida McColm and Miss Emma Barber, of No. 309 Gallia street.

Rev. William Baldrige was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, February 26, 1761. His parents were natives of Ireland and the year after his birth removed to the banks of the Catawba river in North Carolina. In 1776, he joined a Cavalry company and served as a soldier during the Revolutionary War. After his return from the war, he prepared for college and attended Dickinson College in Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1790. He studied theology and became a minister in 1792. In the same year, he was married to Rebecca Agnew. On October 18, 1793, he became a minister to two churches in Rockbridge County, Virginia. In 1809, he became a minister of the Presbyterian Church in Adams County, and resided there until his death on October 26, 1830. The wife of the Hon. Joseph Riggs, of Portsmouth, Ohio, Rebecca Riggs was his daughter as was the late Mrs. John Waller, well known in Portsmouth.

John Barnes, of Virginia, was a private in a Virginia regiment, February, 1776; an Ensign of the 11th Virginia, December 13, 1776; Regimental Quartermaster from 1777 to 1779. He was Second Lieutenant March 7, 1777, and was transferred to the 7th Virginia September 14, 1778. He was First Lieutenant May 13, 1779, and retired February 12, 1781.

He was the ancestor of John R. T. Barnes, deceased, of T. N. Barnes, of Waverly, Ohio, and of Captain James Q. Barnes of Salem, Oregon.

Thaddeus Bennett was a private in Captain Wm. Blain's Company, Col. John Hathornes' Regiment of Orange County, N. Y., militia. He entered the service October 12, 1777, and served until November 5, 1777. His descendants are Col. Thaddeus Bennett formerly of Scioto County, Ohio, but later of Greenup County, Kentucky, and Col. Frank Bennett of Greenup County, Kentucky, and Henry Lantz, of Scioto, Ohio.

Jonathan Bliss, served in Col. Hale's regiment of New Hampshire Militia, Revolutionary War. His name appears on a receipt roll of that regiment, dated August 10, 1778, under the following heading: "We, the subscribers severally, have received of Jonathan Blanchard by order of the selectmen of Petersborough, in the State of New Hampshire, agreeable to the directions of the Honorable Mars Ware, Esq., President of the Committee of Safety for said State, Ten Pounds sterling, being so much advanced, for our going to Rhode Island to join Gen. Sullivan in the Defense of the American States."

He is an ancestor of Frank B. Enslow, of Huntington, W. Va.

John Briggs served in Captain James Ross' Company, 3rd Pennsylvania Battalion of Lancaster County Militia, Col. Thomas Porter, Revolutionary war. His name was on the rolls from December 12 to the 24, 1776. John Briggs also served in Captain Scull's Company, 4th Pennsylvania regiment commanded by Major Lamar, Revolutionary War. He was on the roll from March 1, to April 1, 1777. John Briggs was a Sergeant in Captain John Churties Company, Col. Thomas Craig. His name was on the roll December 10, 1778, showing his enlistment to have been for the war. This John Briggs is the ancestor of the Briggs family in Scioto County, descendants of Samuel C. Briggs, who will be found in the pioneer sketches herein.

John Brison or Bryson, (spelled both ways,) was 1st Lieutenant in the 7th Pennsylvania regiment, Revolutionary War. His name appears on the list of Pennsylvania officers appointed by council of safety pursuant to a resolution of Congress dated September 16, 1776. His commission was dated April 10, 1777. He was a prisoner of war on Long Island, August 15, 1778. It is noted he was taken at Palamos. He is an ancestor of Mrs. George N. Biggs, of Huntington, West Virginia.

Asa Boynton, of Rowley, Essex Company, was a private in Capt. Richard Peabody's Company, Col. Edward Wrigglesworth's regiment, pay abstract for travel allowance from Ticonderoga home in 1776. He is an ancestor of A. W. Boynton of the French Grant, who located there in 1810.

Benjamin Burt who was buried at the east end of the bridge over the Little Scioto, was a Revolutionary Soldier. He enlisted May, 1777, and served nearly three years as an artificer under Colonel Baldwin, Captain Peter Mills in

the Massachusetts Artillery. He enlisted again in May, 1810, and served nearly two years as an artificer in Captain Thomas Patton's company, Col. Lamb, 2nd New York Artillery. He was discharged in 1782 at West Point, N. Y. He was at Yorktown at the surrender of Cornwallis. When he enlisted he was a resident of Sussex County, N. J. He applied for a pension Nov. 17, 1824, then a resident of Scioto County, Ohio. He was then at the age of 63 years. He died at Wheelersburg, Ohio, March 1, 1849. His surviving children at that time were Benjamin, Samuel B. and Munsell Burt and Mehitabel Bonser. He is the ancestor of Benjamin Burt, of Portsmouth, Ohio, and of Dr. George M. Marshall, of Ashland, Kentucky.

Lawrence Byrn enlisted in 1776, a private in Captain Alexander Graydon's Company, Third Regiment of Pennsylvania troops and served until 1777. He enlisted again in that year as a private of Colonel John Shay's Regiment. He was in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, Jamestown and Yorktown. He was captured at Fort Mifflin, November 16, 1776. He received a wound in a fight with the Indians near Savannah. He resided at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania at the time of enlistment. He secured a Revolutionary pension. He made his application May 27, 1819, aged sixty-three years. His claim was allowed. His residence was in Clermont County, Ohio. He married Elizabeth Baker about 1788 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died in Clermont County, Ohio, July 15, 1832. He is the ancestor of Mr C. C. Brown, of Portsmouth, Ohio.

John Clark, 1st Lieutenant of the 2nd Battalion of Miles' Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment, March 15, 1776; appointed aide-de-camp to General Greene, January 14, 1777; Captain of the Pennsylvania State Regiment, February 20, 1777; Regiment was designated the 13th Pennsylvania, November 12, 1777; transferred to 8th Pennsylvania, July 1st, 1778; transferred to 1st Pennsylvania, January 17, 1781; transferred to 3rd Pennsylvania, January 1st, 1783, and served until June 3, 1783. He died December 27, 1783. He is an ancestor of Mrs. Laura Jane Bentley Lloyd, wife of Charles Perry Lloyd, of Portsmouth, Ohio.

John Michael Clingman was born in October, 1734. He was a Captain in a Pennsylvania Company in 1778 and it is said he served during the remainder of the war. Nothing further is known of his service. He died in Ohio, January 26, 1716, and is buried in the Kinney Cemetery on the Aaron Kinney homestead. He was the father of Mary Clingman, wife of Aaron Kinney and ancestor of the well known Kinney family of Portsmouth.

Jeremiah Clough, of Canterbury, N. H., was Captain in the Second New Hampshire Regiment, Col. Enoch Poor, from May 24th, 1775 to December, 1775. He was Captain in the 8th Continental Infantry from January 1, 1776, to December 1, 1776. He is an ancestor of Mrs. Suttie Williams and the late Jacob Clough of Portsmouth.

Samuel Cross, a Revolutionary Soldier, enlisted July 1, 1776, for six months as a private in Captain Wm. Huston's Company, Colonel not stated, from the State of Pennsylvania. He enlisted again August 1, 1777, for two months as a private in Captain Rogers Company, Colonel not stated, from Pennsylvania. He enlisted a third time June 1, 1779, as a private, time of service not stated in Captain Johnstone's Company, Colonel not stated, from Pennsylvania. He was engaged in the battle of Brandywine and Germantown. He enlisted as a soldier from Franklin County, Pennsylvania. He made application for pension when he was 77 years old. His pension was allowed. He has descendants in both Adams and Scioto County.

Ephriam Cole, father of James M., Leonard, and Allaniah Cole, and grandfather of George D., Alfred E., and Allaniah B. Cole, was born in Maryland. He enlisted November 16, 1777, in Captain Jonathan Drown's Company, Col. Wm. Lee's regiment of Maryland troops, for three years. During his service he undertook to act as a spy, and got inside the British lines. He accomplished his errand and was leaving, when he was arrested. He managed to create doubt in the minds of his captors as to his real character, and showed up his masonry. There being Free Masons among his captors, he was given the benefit of the doubt, and he was released and sent out of the lines. So we are spared a Captain Nathan Hale's story, which, but for his Masonry, Ephriam Cole's would have been. He was buried in the Colling's Cemetery, south of West Union. He is the ancestor of the late James Madison Cole

and the late Allaniah Cole of Scioto County, Mrs. Val Simmons and the late Mrs. John H. Simmons were his granddaughters. Hon. Henry Collings of Manchester, is a great grandson.

James Collings, was a private in Captain John Lynch's Company, 5th Maryland regiment, commanded by Col. Richardson. He served from January 18, 1777, until August 16, 1780. He removed to Adams County in 1794, died in 1802, and is buried in the Colling's Cemetery, east of West Union. He is the grandfather of Hon. Henry Collings of Manchester, Ohio.

Joseph Conklin made a declaration to be placed on the Pension List, under the act of Congress, March 18, 1818. He enlisted in October, 1775, in a company commanded by Captain William Shute, Colonel Maxwell, Lieutenant Colonel Shreve, and Major Ray, State of New Jersey. He afterwards enlisted in the 14th Massachusetts. He was in the battle of Three Rivers, Lower Canada, June 8, 1776. The regiment retreated from there to Crown Point and Saratoga. He was discharged at Albany, New York. The following statements are taken from his declaration for pension. In pursuance of the act of May 1, 1820, he swears he was a resident of the United States, March 1, 1818. That he has not disposed of his property, etc. He has sixty acres of land, worth about \$2.00, two old horses worth \$10.00 each, three head of cattle, \$20.00, four sheep worth \$14.00, farming utensils, \$10.00, household furniture, \$26.00, total \$209.00. His family, himself aged seventy-seven years, a wife aged seventy years are all infirm and unable to labor. Sworn March 11, 1830.

Manasseh Cutler, Chaplain in the 11th Massachusetts, 1st of January, 1777, to June, 1779. Died the 28th of July, 1823. He is the ancestor of Margaret Cutler Fulton, M. D., and Edith Holman Fulton. His life, journals and correspondence were published in 1888, by Robert Clarke & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, in two volumes, edited by the late Hon. Wm. Parker Cutler and Julia Parker. He was one of the most distinguished men of his time or any other time, and retained the right to be styled the founder of the States created from the Northwest Territory.

Daniel Deming, appears on a list of names of members of Colonel Robert Van Rensselaer's Regiment of New York Militia. He served one month from January 1, 1778, in a Company from Massachusetts, from May, 1779 for four months in Capt. Noble's Company, Col. Vrooman, from New York. From October, 1779 for three months in Capt. Cady's Company, Col. Waterman from New York. In June, 1780, he served three weeks in Capt. Gilbert's Company, colonel not stated from New York. At his first enlistment he resided at Sandisfield, Mass., at his second at New Lebanon, New York. He applied for a pension October 21, 1832, at which time he resided at Stockton, N.Y. He was born March 28, 1762, at Worthington, Conn. He was granted a pension. He is a grandfather of George W. Rhodes, and Mrs. James A. Maxwell, of Portsmouth, Ohio.

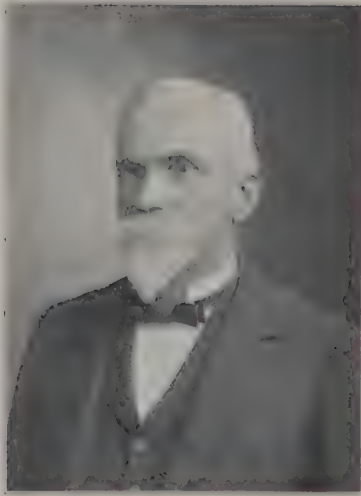
Ebenezer Dean, was a private in the 7th Massachusetts Regiment commanded by Col. Ichabod Allen, Revolutionary War. He enlisted February 8, 1777, to serve three years and was killed in battle Oct. 7, 1777. He was of the same family of the Deans who formerly resided in the vicinity of Wheelersburg.

There was another Ebenezer Dean, who was a Lieutenant Colonel in William Heath's regiment, at Cambridge, Mass., in 1775. He was also in the 36th Continental Regiment of foot, commanded by Joel John Groaton.

The first named Ebenezer Dean, was an ancestor of Judge Frank Powers of Grayson, Ky., and of Frank B. Enslow, of Huntington, W. Va.

Jacob Drake, Member of Committee of Observation, Morris County, New Jersey, January 23, 1775; Delegate for said County to raise men, money and arms for the common defense, May 1, 1775; Deputy in the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, held at New Brunswick, January 31, 1776; Deputy in the Convention of New Jersey, begun at Burlington, June 10, 1776; Colonel "Western Battalion," New Jersey Militia, 1776; Member State Council of Safety, 1778. He is the great-grandfather of George Drake Scudder of Portsmouth, Ohio.

Peter Dickerson, Member of the Committee of Correspondence, Morris County, New Jersey, January 23, 1775; Deputy from Morris County in the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, May 23, 1775; Captain, Third Battalion, First Establishment, February 7, 1776; Captain, Third Battalion, Second Establishment November 29, 1776, New Jersey line; retired September 26, 1780. He is the great-grandfather of George Drake Scudder, of Portsmouth, Ohio.



CAPT. JAMES SKELTON.

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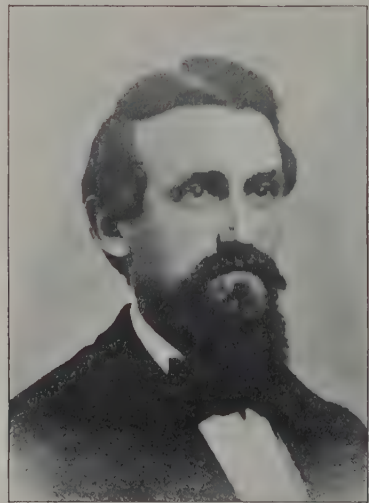
ROBERT N. SPRY.

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DR. J. P. BING.

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JOHN R. T. BARNES.

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Richard Douglas, served as Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, Captain-Lieutenant and Captain of a Company of the First Connecticut Regiment. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant, January 1, 1777; First Lieutenant, July 1, 1780; Captain, August 22, 1780. He was transferred as follows:—January, 1781, to the Fifth Connecticut Regiment, and in May or June, 1783, to the Fifth Company of Col. Swift's Connecticut Regiment. He was the great-grandfather of Hon. Albert Douglas and Judge J. C. Douglas, of Chillicothe, Ohio.

Edward Evans was a private in Capt. Samuel Dawson's company, 11th Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Colonel Richard Humpton. He was in the Battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777, Paoli, September 20, 1777, and Germantown, October 4, 1777. He was near the battle of Monmouth on that memorable hot Sunday, June 28, 1778. He was on the sick list, but wanted to go into the fight. His Captain refused him permission, and detailed him as a guard to the wagon train. He was one of a detail of twelve who threw the debris off the bridge under the British musketry fire and the Continentals immediately charged over it. After the Revolutionary War he located in Brown County, Ohio, where he died November 3, 1843, and was buried in the public cemetery at Russellville, Brown County, O. He was the great-grandfather of the Editor of this work.

Hugh Evans, served as a private in Captain Nathaniel Vansandt's Company, 5th Pennsylvania Battalion, Continental forces, commanded by Colonel Robert Magan. He enlisted January 26, 1776, and served two months and 6 days. He was a school teacher and taught school in Chester County, Pennsylvania and while there "Mad Anthony Wayne," who was twelve years of age, was one of his pupils and was the worst boy in school for pranks and mischief. Hugh Evans was the great-great-grandfather of the Editor of this work.

John Elmore was a Corporal in Captain Charles West's Company, 3rd Virginia Regiment, commanded by Col. Thomas Marshall, the father of the Chief Justice Marshall. He enlisted Dec. 1, 1776, to serve three years, was promoted to Sergeant in December, 1777, and his name appears on the role for November, 1779.

There was another John Elmore who enlisted in the Revolutionary War in 1776, for two years service, as a private in Charles West's Company and in Col. Weedon's Regiment, from the State of Virginia. He engaged in the battles at Harden, Brandywine, Germantown, Trenton and Monmouth. At the time of his enlistment, he resided in Loudon Co., Virginia. He made an application for pension Sept. 4, 1818 and his pension was allowed. He is an ancestor of Captain Mahlon Urton of Adams County, also of the Elmores who formerly resided on the west side of the Scioto near Dry Run.

Major Joseph L. Finley, was born February 20, 1753, near Greensburg, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. He was a graduate of Princeton College in the class of 1775. He entered the Revolutionary War on the first day of April, 1776, as a Second Lieutenant in Captain Moorehead's Company, of Miles' Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment, organized under a resolution of Congress on July 15, 1776. He was made Captain on the twentieth day of October, 1777, and his regiment was designated as the 13th Pennsylvania. He was transferred to the 8th Pennsylvania, July 1, 1778, and was made a Major July 20, 1780. He served until November, 1783, more than two years after the surrender of Cornwallis, and he was seven years and seven months in service in defense of his country. He was in the battle of Long Island on the twenty-seventh of August, 1776, and that of White Plains, the September following. He was at the battle of Brandywine in September, 1777; at Germantown, in October of the same year, and he was in the battle of Monmouth on that memorable hot Sunday, June 28, 1778. After that, he was sent with Gen. Broadhead to the western part of Pennsylvania in his expedition against the Indians. He subsequently saw much hard fighting. He lost his eye in the service and was otherwise much disabled.

He emigrated to Adams County in 1815 and settled, first on Gift Ridge, and afterwards moved to the foot of the hill west of West Union, and died there. His wife was a daughter of Rev. Samuel Blair, a noted Presbyterian minister in the early part of the history of that church in this country. She was a woman of much beauty of person and nobility of character, and their daughters were likewise well educated and handsome. She was an aunt of Francis P.

Blair, the famous editor of the *Globe*, of Washington, D. C. She was a sprightly woman, full of energy, and while small was considered very handsome. She had the blackest of black eyes; she wrote poetry for the newspapers, and wrote several touching tributes to the memory of deceased friends. She has been particularly described to me and if I were to choose one of her descendants who resembled her as a young woman, I would choose Mrs. Dudley B. Hutchins, of Portsmouth, Ohio, her great-granddaughter. Major Finley and his wife were both members of the Presbyterian Church of West Union. He was a man of small stature, and in his old age his hair was silvery white. When he and his wife attended church at West Union, during the sermon he always sat on the pulpit steps, as he was somewhat deaf.

He had three daughters and two sons. His daughter, Hannah Finley, was the second wife of Col. John Lodwick, and the mother of a numerous family. Among her sons were Captain John P. Joseph, Pressley and Lyle Lodwick, and among her daughters were Mrs. Nancy McCabe, Mrs. Eli Kinney and Mrs. J. Scott Peebles. She died in 1827, twelve years before her father. He is an ancestor of Mrs. Dudley B. Hutchins, Mrs. Jennie Corson of Portsmouth and Mr. C. Ross Lodwick, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Adam Fisher, enlisted near Hagarstown, Maryland, and fought in the Revolutionary War, eighteen months, about 1775, 1776 or 1777. He was the ancestor of C. C. Brown of Portsmouth, Ohio.

Job Foster, was residing, November, 1819, in Scioto County, Ohio, at which date he applied for pension. His age was stated in July, 1824, as sixty-four years; in May, 1827, as seventy-one years; and in September, 1832, as seventy-six years, then living in Scioto County. About the 1st of October, 1780, he enlisted for eighteen months under Captain Simeon Morgan in the 9th Virginia Regiment, commanded by Col. Richard Campbell. The regiment assembled and passed the winter at Winchester, Frederick County, Va. In March, 1781, it proceeded to Fredericksburg, Spottylvania County, Va.; thence to Petersburg, Chesterfield, C. H. and to Guilford, Guilford County, N. C. He joined the army commanded by General Greene, two days after the battle, (March 15th, 1781,) and was in pursuit of the enemy under Lord Cornwallis as far as Deep River, from thence going to Camden, S. C. at which place he was in the battle (April 15, 1781) and was driven back twelve miles. The British, however, evacuated Camden (May 10th, 1781) and he was ordered to the high hills of the Santee in South Carolina, where he remained three months; then he went to Fort Thompson for a short time, from thence going to the Fort "96" in South Carolina, where he became engaged in a number of skirmishes and was discharged at Salisbury, North Carolina in January, 1782. He is an ancestor of Mrs. Agnes Roe, of Portsmouth, Ohio.

Nathaniel Foster enlisted July or August, 1776 for one month as a private in Captain Ten Brook's Company, Colonel not stated, from New Jersey. In 1777 he enlisted for two months as a private in Captain Duloan's Company, Colonel Moore from Pennsylvania. April, 1781, he enlisted for two months in Captain Thomas Anderson's Company, Colonel not stated, from Virginia. The same year he served two months in Captain McCarly's Company, Col. not stated, from Virginia. The same year he served two months in Captain Isaac Parson's Company, Col. not stated, from Virginia. He was not in any battles. He resided at his enlistment, in Hudson County, New Jersey, Bucks County, Pennsylvania and Hampshire County, Virginia. He applied for a pension Oct. 25, 1832, while a resident of Adams County, at 72 years of age. He was born in Morris County, New Jersey, Feb. 9, 1760, removed to Bucks County, Pennsylvania in 1776 and to Hampshire County, Virginia in 1780. He is an ancestor of Dr. Ezekiel M. Foster, of Portsmouth, who has a sketch herein.

Martin Funk enlisted June, 1776, for two months as a private in Captain Williams' Company, Colonel not stated, Pennsylvania regiment. He enlisted September 1776, as a private for two months in Captain Alexander Barr's Company, Pennsylvania Regiment, Colonel not stated. In December, 1776, he enlisted as a private for four months in Captain John Pomeroy's Company, Colonel Loughry, Pennsylvania Regiment. In September, 1777, he enlisted for one year as a private in Captain John Hopkins' Company, Pennsylvania Regiment, Colonel not stated. Battles engaged in, skirmishes with the Indians near Pittsburg, Pa. Residence at enlistment, Westmoreland County, Pa. He received a pension. He was the ancestor of Mrs. Frank Hills (nee Mary Timmonds) of Mt.

Vermon, New York, of Eugene Melvin Flock and Decey William Dever Micklethwait of Portsmouth, Ohio.

Charles Gildin was born in Maine May 19, 1744, and died in New Hampshire August 1, 1801. He was a sergeant in Captain Jeremiah Gildin's Company, the Green's Platoon's regiment. He enlisted July 17, 1775, and served two months and eleven days. His wife was Abner Mink and they had a daughter, Mary, who married Jonathan Smith. They had a son, Joseph Smith. He married Charlotte Maria Harg and their children were Joseph Warren, Mrs. Mary H. Bannon and Mrs. Josephine Murfin, widow of James O. Murfin.

Samuel Gould, was in the Lexington Alarm Battalion of Captain Reuben Butterfield's Company, Col. David Brown's Middlesex Regiment, which marched on the alarm of April 19th, 1775, from Concord to Cambridge. He served seven days. He appears with grade of private in Captain Zachariah Wright's Company, Col. Brook's Regiment dated "Camp at White Plains," October 31, 1776, residence Dunstable, reported as having lost articles in battle. He is an ancestor of the late Orin B. Gould of Scioto County.

Thomas Grosvenor enlisted May 4, 1775, and Lieutenant and Connecticut, wounded at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. Captain with Continental Infantry, January 1, 1776. Major and Connecticut, January 7, 1777. Lieutenant-Colonel, March 16, 1778, transferred to 1st Connecticut, January 1, 1780. Lieutenant-Colonel Connecticut, May 19, 1882, period 1st of January, 1780. Mrs. Lucius Grosvenor, nee, wife of Phelps Chapman, 1st of Portsmouth, is a descendant of this soldier.

Samuel Goddard served as a Sergeant in a Light Infantry Company in Colonel Henry Jackson's Regiment from May 21, 1777, to May 21, 1780, from the town of Berlin, Captain Gideon Brown's Company. He also was in Lieutenant Thomas Turner's Company and Captain William Sears' Company of the same regiment. It is recorded that he is charged his arms as a private soldier and had not been absent without permission. He was promoted to Sergeant, July 19, 1777. His age is given as 29 years on July 8, 1778, stating I feel a much complexion light. He had a son, Samuel Goddard, Junior, who was born in Sutton, Massachusetts, about 1774 and died at Norwich, Vermont, in 1844. The latter had a son, Henry Goddard, born in Concord, Vermont, in 1810 and died at Norwich, Vermont, in 1890. The last named is the father of Charles A. Goddard of Franklin, Penna., Ohio.

George Hammett enlisted in the summer of July or August, 1775, for one year as a private in Captain William McClanahan's Company, Col. Stevens from Virginia. Abraham Buford was also Captain of this Company for a time. He enlisted again in 1777, for three months in Captain McClanahan's Company, Col. not stated, in the Virginia Militia. He enlisted in 1781 for two months in Capt. Reuben Slaughter's Company, Col. Allen of Virginia. He was engaged in the battle of Great Bridge. He resided at Culpeper, Virginia, at the time of his enlistment. He applied for a pension November 20, 1864, at which time he was a resident of Seneca County, Ohio. He was born January 10, 1756, in Fauquier County, Pennsylvania. He was the owner of 160 acres of land on 1000 acres in Clay Township on which he died in 1836. He is an ancestor of Wm. Burt and Mrs. Mary A. Barton, of Portsmouth, O.

Hallam Hempstead, the son of Nathaniel and Hannah (Booth) Hempstead, was born at New London, Connecticut, June 1, 1763. He served in the 1st Company, 3rd Regiment, Connecticut Militia. The Company was organized May 1775. The officers of the Company were: Captain John Hempstead, Lieutenant, Eben Douglas, Ensign Jophet Mason. He was married to Polly Barron and emigrated to Marietta, Ohio, with his brother Giles, in August, 1802. His wife died at Marietta, November 16, 1806. He then removed to Maysville, Kentucky, where he resided for a short time, then removed to Portsmouth, Ohio, with his four surviving children, one son and three daughters, of a family of eleven. His son, Hallam, became a resident of Pike County, his eldest daughter Charissa married Nathan K. Clough, Maria married William Oldfield and Jane married James Ludwig and many of their descendants are still living in Scioto County. Hallam Hempstead died July 25, 1833, at Portsmouth, Ohio, and is buried in Goshelawn, Portsmouth, Ohio. He was the great grandfather of Mrs. Mary Clough Dunham Pursell, Mrs. Marinette Gharky Rice and of Mrs. Jennie Hempstead Corson.

Josiah Hoskinson enlisted June, 1778, for one year and was Sergeant Major in Captain Beal's Company, Col. Rawlings from the State of Maryland. He resided at Fort Frederick, Maryland, at the time of his enlistment. He applied for a pension June 27, 1818, and was then a resident of Washington Township, Scioto County, Ohio. He was 63 years of age when he applied for a pension and his wife's name was Margaret. He was an ancestor of Judge Robert A. Calvert and Thomas Calvert.

Robert Hunter served as Ensign and 2nd Lieutenant in Colonel William Malcolm's Continental Regiment, Revolutionary War. He was appointed Ensign November 1, 1777, and commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, March 15, 1778. His command was at White Plains, March 3, 1779, and he retired from the army April 22, 1779. He was the grandfather of the late Robert Bell and of Miss Emma Bell of Portsmouth, Ohio.

William Huston, of Pennsylvania, was an ensign of Hartley's Additional Continental Regiment, May, 1777. He was Second Lieutenant and Adjutant on the 2nd of June, 1778. The regiment was designated the 11th Pennsylvania on the 16th of December, 1778. He was First Lieutenant February 24, 1780, and was transferred to the Sixth Pennsylvania January 17, 1781, transferred to the Second Pennsylvania January 1, 1783, and served in this until June 3, 1783. Time of service six years. He was the father of William Huston one of the first settlers of Portsmouth and the grandfather of Samuel J. Huston and the great-grandfather of Miss Irene Huston of Portsmouth and the great-grandfather of Mrs. Frank L. Brown of Youngstown, Ohio, J. Huston Varner and Mrs. Anna Varner Sanford of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Salma Keyes served as a private in Captain Adam Bailey's Company, Second Massachusetts Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel E. Sproat, Revolutionary War. He enlisted January 23, 1781, to serve three years, and his name last appears on the roll for December, 1781, dated at West Point, January 1, 1782, with remark, "Coaling." This soldier is the ancestor of Col. Thomas Sikes of Huntington, W. Va., Frank L. Sikes and Milford Keyes of Portsmouth, Ohio.

Jeremiah Kendall, the father of Gen. Wm. Kendall, served as a private in Captain William Washington's Company, 3rd Virginia Regiment, Revolutionary war, commanded by Colonel Thomas Marshall, father of the Chief Justice. He enlisted February 23, 1776, to serve two years, was transferred in August 1777, to Captain G. B. Wallace's Company, same regiment; was wounded in September, 1777, and was discharged in January, 1778. Charles Kendall, Frank Kendall, Mrs. Lavina Adair, Mrs. John W. Overturf are his living representatives. Col. Thomas Marshall, his colonel, is buried three miles back of Maysville, Ky., near the town of Washington. The Editor has visited his grave.

Peter Kinney, the father of Aaron Kinney, one of the early settlers of Scioto County, served in the Revolutionary War in Captain Van Swearingen's Company, 8th Pennsylvania regiment. He enlisted June 24, 1779, and served out the war. He never came to Scioto County but died in the state of Pennsylvania.

Thomas Lawson served as a member of Capt. John William's Company, 4th Pennsylvania Regiment, Revolutionary War. The rolls show he served from November 1, 1777, to the last of March, 1779, and the sum due him for November 1777, 2lb 10s, December, 1777, 1lb 13s 4d, and March, 1779, 4lb 3s 4d. It does not appear that he ever drew this money and was absent, sick or a prisoner these months. He was the father of William Lawson, the first settler of Portsmouth. Among his descendants are Mrs. Will Gates and the late William Lawson, of Portsmouth, Ohio, Mrs. George N. Biggs of Huntington, W. Va., Mrs. Mary Timmonds Hills of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Mrs. Charles E. Molster, of Washington, D. C., Mrs. Catherine C. Witherow, wife of William S. Witherow, of Greenup County, Kentucky.

Christopher Lauman was 1st Lieutenant in December, 1776, Third Battalion of Association of York County Pennsylvania. He served during the War of the Revolution in the capacity of Ensign, 2nd Lieutenant, and 1st Lieutenant of the Pennsylvania Militia, 1775-6-7, and was at Trenton and Princeton. He commanded the Fourth Company of the Third Battalion, Colonel David Jamison, his commission bearing date of April 5, 1778, and was in actual service in the neighborhood of Philadelphia that year. He is an ancestor of Frank Gordon Lauman, of Bear Creek, Scioto County, Ohio.

Elias Langham was a Revolutionary soldier. He enlisted February 19, 1777, under Lieutenant Richard C. Waters, 1st regiment of Artillery, Colonel Charles Harrison. He was a private and matross. He went into Captain Drury Ragdales' Company and served part of his time with the Northern Army, under Captain Anthony Singleton of the 2nd regiment, and for a part of the time under Captain John Danridge. He served at different stations of which he was proud. He was a Bombardier, Sergeant, Quarter Master Sergeant, and Conductor of Military Stores, of all of which he states he was proud. He was appointed 1st Lieutenant of the 1st Artillery by General Nathaniel Green, by a letter which he filed in his application for pension. These statements are all taken from his own application for pension. He says that he last served in Captain Ambrose Bohannon's Company of said regiment, but never received his commission. After the war, he received five years full pay in lieu of 1-2 pay for life. He received a diploma in the Society of the Cincinnati, signed by his illustrious chief, George Washington. That he is unwilling to admit his own poverty, but acknowledges that the amount allowed by law of March 18, 1818, will be useful and convenient to him. He states that from his enlistment to November 23, 1783, he was in continuous service, and at that date the army was completely discharged by proclamation. He made oath for his pension before L. Baskerville Associate Judge of Union County, April 30, 1818. He gave his inventory as 1 horse, saddle and bridle, \$25.00, all other property \$10.00, making a total of \$35.00. He stated that his occupation was surveyor, but that he was unable to follow it. He states that he had six children, but none were living with him. He made oath to the latter statement May 11, 1821. He was the surveyor who made the plat of the town of Alexandria and is supposed to have made the town plat for Portsmouth or assisted in it. He was a member of the Second Legislature from Ross County, December 5, 1803 to February 17, 1804, and was Speaker of the House. He was a member of the Fourth Legislature, December 2, 1805 to January 27, 1806, from Ross and Franklin Counties. He was a member of the Sixth Legislature, December 7, 1807 to February 27, 1808, from Franklin, Ross and Highland Counties and had one vote for Speaker. He was frequently in the vicinity of the City of Portsmouth from 1779 to 1803, but whether he was a prominent citizen or not, is not known but it is known that he did much surveying in the vicinity of what is now Portsmouth. It is believed he was a resident of Union, County, Ohio, at the time of his death.

Parsons Lummis, served as a private in Captain Richard Howell's company, 2nd New Jersey Regiment, Revolutionary War. He enlisted November 7, 1775, and his name appears on the rolls of that organization to January 17, 1776. He is a great-grandfather of Shadrack C. Lummis and Jacob W. Lummis, who have sketches herein, and a grandfather of John W. Lummis, deceased, who has a sketch herein.

William Lucas was a private in Captain Nathaniel Welch's Company known also as Captain Philip Taliaferro's Company and as Captain Thomas Minor's Company, 2nd Virginia Regiment, commanded at different times by Colonel William Brent and Colonel Gregory Smith, Revolutionary War. He enlisted February 13, 1777 for three years and his name last appears on the roll November 1779, without remark. He died July, 1814, in the 72nd year of his age, and he was interred, with military honors, in the Lucasville Cemetery. His grave is marked and his tombstone will be found in the oldest part of that Cemetery. He was a native of Virginia. He had five sons and three daughters. His sons were Judge Joseph Lucas, Gov. Robert Lucas, John Lucas, the hotel keeper, at Lucasville, William and Samuel Lucas. C. E. Brown of East Third street, and Harry D. Hibbs, of Portsmouth, Ohio, and Hon. Samuel L. Patterson, of Waverly are among his descendants.

Samuel Marshall, senior, was a private in Captain David Marshall's 3rd Company, 3rd Battalion, Cumberland County Associates. Lieutenant Mitchell, 1780. This is taken from the Pennsylvania Archives, 3rd series, Volume 23, page 714. He and his wife and four children were the first to make a settlement permanently in Scioto County. They left Pittsburg in the summer of 1795, and went to Manchester where they remained until after Wayne's Treaty. He then took the same boat in which he came down the river and went up the river and settled opposite the mouth of Tygart, Kentucky, west of Lawson's run. There he built a log cabin, the first in the County. His family consisted of

himself, his wife Nancy, and his children: Nancy, born Oct. 21, 1773, married a Wm. Rawlins; Hetty, born April 22, 1776, married; Jemima, born May 1, 1778, Mary born Feb. 9, 1780, married a Lindsey; William, born Feb. 7, 1782; Jesse, born June 4, 1784; Elizabeth, born Oct. 3, 1781; Samuel, born June 29, 1789; Sabina, born June 4, 1792, and Fannie, born Feb. 6, 1796. The latter was said to have been the first white child born in Scioto County. She married George Shonkwiler. Polly Marshall, wife of the Revolutionary soldier was a Hazelrigg, an aunt to Judge Hazelrigg of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. His cabin was built in February, 1796 two miles east of Portsmouth. When he came down the river he had \$10,000 in continental money. His daughter Nancy, was married in Pennsylvania. Hetty married a Washburn in Manchester and Jemima, married Thomas McDonald a brother of Col. John McDonald. Mary married John H. Lindsey. Samuel Marshall, Senior was born in 1750 or 1751, and married Nancy Hazelrigg, aunt of Judge Hazelrigg who lived at Mt. Sterling, Kentucky. She was the great aunt of the present Judge Hazelrigg of the Court of Appeals. Nancy Rawlins died at South Webster in 1870 or 1871, aged 96 or 97. George W. Sallady of Sciotoville, Ohio, is her grandson. She had all her faculties and her vision and hearing were unimpaired until she was 95. Samuel Marshall, Senior came to Scioto County in 1796 and died in 1816. He was well educated for his time. He was a devout Presbyterian. In politics he was a Federalist.

He is the ancestor of Miss Ella R. Price, of Wait's Station, Mrs. Filmore Musser, of Portsmouth, Ohio, Mr. Oscar Oakes, of Haverhill, Ohio, Mr. H. B. Shonkwiler, of Nairn, Ohio, Dr. George M. Marshall, of Ashland, Kentucky, and Doctor Walter Ranchous, of Columbus, Ohio.

David Mitchell, was a Revolutionary Soldier. He was born in 1733, and died Nov. 1, 1805. He was the father of Judge David Mitchell of Nile Township, Scioto County, O. He was a private in Captain Erwin's Company, 2nd Battalion, Cumberland County Militia, Pa. He enlisted December 6, 1776, and served until December 24, 1776. He also appears as a private in Capt. James Morrison's Company, Col. Thomas Porter's Battalion, mustered in Lancaster, Aug. 15, 1776. He is the great-grandfather of Albert R., and James H. Morrison, lately deceased in Scioto County, Ohio.

James Miller was born in County Tyrone in Ireland, in 1740. He emigrated to this country just before the Revolutionary War, and served throughout the whole of it. He was six feet, two inches tall, without shoes. He served in the artillery. He was never taken a prisoner or wounded. He never applied for a pension, said he fought for liberty and obtained it, and that was all he wanted. He was a member of Captain Thomas Clark's artillery company, continental troop, commanded by General Henry Knox, and Col. Thomas Lamb. He enlisted as a private December 25, 1776, for three years, was a driver, May, 1777, and was Matross in June, 1777. The last record of him on the rolls is January 3, 1780. He is the great-grandfather of Miss Mary Stevenson, of Beasley's Fork, Adams County, and is also the great-grandfather of Charles E. Oppy, of Otway, Ohio.

Andrew Macfarlane was First Lieutenant of Moorhead's Company, guarding stores at Kittanning, Pennsylvania. January 22, 1777, and served to—

Miss Anna Randall Ross is the great grand-daughter of Andrew Macfarlane. He was also the ancestor of Mrs. Ella Kinney Reed, wife of Samuel Reed.

Moses McFarland was Captain of Nixon's Massachusetts regiment from May to December, 1775. He was Captain of the 4th Continental Infantry from January 1st to December 31, 1776; Captain of the Sixth Massachusetts on the 1st of January, 1777 and transferred to the Invalid Regiment March 16, 1779, and served until June, 1783. He died March, 1790.

James McMullan Served in the 2nd New Castle Regiment of Delaware Militia, Revolutionary War. His name appears on the rolls Jan. 14, 1778, also on Oct. 31, 1778. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Tryphena Hard, 120 Gallia street, Portsmouth, Ohio.

Alexander Parker's, Revolutionary Record. Ensign 2nd Va., Sept., 1775. 2nd Lieutenant, January 24, 1776. 1st Lieutenant, December 25, 1776. Captain, June 1, 1777. Taken prisoner at Charleston, May 12, 1780, served till the close of the War. Colonel 5th U. S. Infantry 3rd of May, 1808, resigned, Dec. 1, 1809.

Thomas Parker's Revolutionary Record. 1st Lieutenant, 9th Va., July 4, 1776. Captain of same April 23, 1778, transferred to the 5th Va. Feb. 12, 1781, and served to the close of the War. Lieutenant-Colonel 8th U. S. Infantry, Jan. 9, 1799, discharged, June 15, 1800. Colonel 12th U. S. Infantry, March 12, 1812. Brigadier General 12th of March, 1813. Resigned Nov. 1, 1814. Died January 24, 1820.

William Peebles, father of John Peebles, and grandfather of John G. Peebles, late of Portsmouth, Ohio, was born in Scotland, in the shire near the Town of Peebles, two miles south of Edinboro. His father shortly afterwards moved to the north part of Ireland. While yet a young man, he in company with two young men, left Ireland and came to America, and settled in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, at the age of thirty-one years, he raised a Company of soldiers, at his own expense, for said War, at a cost of four hundred (400) pounds. He was wounded at the Battle of Flat Bush, on Long Island, by the Hessians, August 28, 1776, and died of his wounds, September 5, 1776, and was buried in some cemetery in Long Island. After his death, the United States re-imbursed his family in Continental money, for said expenditure, the family also received from the Government two thousand (2,000) acres of land, which was not considered of much value. He left a wife and three children, whose circumstances were such that it was necessary to dispose of same at a comparatively low price to meet the needs of the family.

John Potter was Captain of the First Regiment, Essex, New Jersey, Revolutionary War. His father, Samuel Potter, was Colonel of the same regiment. John Potter was the great-grandfather of Judge D. W. Jones, of Gallipolis, Ohio.

Israel Putman, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Lexington Alarm, April, 1775, Colonel 3rd Connecticut, May 1, 1775; Major-General Continental Army, June 19, 1775; retired June 3, 1783. Died May 19, 1790. He is the ancestor of Col. Douglas Putnam, of Ashland, Ky. His record is too well known to require any statement of it here, or any comment. His record in the Revolutionary War, won him death less fame.

Piram Ripley was born in Duxbury, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, November 22, 1762. At the age of thirteen years, he engaged on the frigate Oliver Cromwell, and was soon afterwards engaged in a naval encounter. He was married in 1785, to Miss Hannah Plum, and had a large family.

He was a man of extensive reading and had an excellent memory, and was a man of most interesting conversation.

He was a faithful member of the Baptist Church. He died in Cattaraugus County, New York, March 23, 1843. His son, William Plum Ripley married Miss Cynthia Spencer. Mrs. Hannah Caroline Vigus, the wife of Jordan Vigus of Portsmouth, was their eldest child.

John Rhodes served from March 20, 1777, for nine months as a private in Capt. John Gray's Company. He served a second time in May, 1778, for six months in Capt. Job Wright's Company. He served for two months in the summer of 1779 in Captain Ephriam Woodworth's Company and two months in Captain Stim's Company. All these were militia companies and apparently independent as no Colonels are stated. He was engaged in the battles of Stillwater and Saratoga. At enlistment he was a resident of Easton, N. Y. He applied for pension September 7, 1832, at which time he was a resident of Edinburg, N. Y. He was born August 4, 1763, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He was pensioned under the law of 1832. He was the grandfather of George W. Rhodes of No. 558 East Eighth street, Portsmouth, Ohio, and of Mrs. James A. Maxwell.

Robert Rose was a Surgeon in the 1st Continental Dragoons December 10, 1776. He was transferred to Baylor's Consolidated Regiment of Dragoons November 9, 1782, and served to November, 1783. He is the ancestor of Doctor T. H. McCann, of Harrisonville, Scioto County, Ohio.

Ebenezer Seeley enlisted at Fairfield, Connecticut, 1778, and was discharged in 1780. He served under Captain Benajah Bennett, Hodges and Col. Sherman. Shortly after the burning of Fairfield, he took part in a skirmish in which one man was killed. On July 23, 1832, when he applied for a pension he was a resident of Weston, Conn., and seventy-one years of age. He was born in Fairfield, Conn., January 10, 1761. He died at Weston, Conn., March

in 1862. His wife was Anna Wiley. He was allowed a pension for nine months and an annuity before death. He is the ancestor of John B. Gould of Weston and Mrs. Winnie Gould McBride.

Isaac Smith, grandson of the Lexington Adams, April, 1776, Colonel and Lieutenant, July 1, 1776, Brigadier-General, Continental Army, June 20, 1776, Massachusetts, August 4, 1776, assigned December 15, 1778, and January 20, 1780. He is the grandson of Miss Anne Cotton, Miss Anne Hartwell Cotton, N. Y. and Mrs. Ebel Cotton Schwartz, wife of Wm. F. Schwartz.

John Jones Smith served as a private in Captain Richard Hunt's Company of Captain Rogers' 2nd Regiment, of the Continental Army, and Westmoreland, New Hampshire, May. The pay roll of the company is dated September 1, 1777 to January 1, 1778. The time of service was seven months. He was then the rank of corporal. He was served as a private in Capt. Abel Hanger's Company of Captain Rogers' 2nd Massachusetts Regiment commanded by Capt. Thomas Smith, Westmoreland, May. He served July 1, 1778, for six months and was discharged September 17, 1778, the time of service five months, six weeks and three days. He was the father of Lee Smith and grandfather of Col. Thomas Smith of Huntington, W. Va., and great-grandfather of Frank L. Smith of Portsmouth, Ohio. He came to Ohio in 1804. His widow Sarah survived until 1858 and was a settler of the Revolution. She lived for a season before 1810, then a settlement of Santa Fe, N. M. at the age of eighty-one. She was married to the soldier January 18, 1787, at Westfield, Mass. He died in Mason County, Ky., in 1807. His services as stated by her were as follows: Enlisted September 18, 1779, and served one month, eleven days as a private in Capt. James Hanger's Company of the 2nd Massachusetts. He enlisted July 1, 1778, and served six months and three days as a private in Captain Richard's Company, Massachusetts. Colonel not stated. He enlisted April 4, 1784, for three years as a private, but it does not appear how long he served. He is the ancestor of the Thomas Smith of Huntington, W. Va., of Frank L. Smith and Arthur Rogers of Portsmouth, Ohio.

Isaac Smith was born near the village of Redstone, Pennsylvania, in the year 1751. This village was built about the year 1761, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Redstone Creek. It consisted of a few blacksmiths and a tannery, and was built to protect the settlers against the Indians. "Old Red stone" was built an important place in those days, when settlements were few and far between. It was then in Westmoreland County. The county was afterwards divided, and the village, now called Brownsville, is now in Fayette County. In the summer of 1776, Captain Smith enlisted in Shawmut County, Virginia, for a term of six or seven months in the Patriot army, in a regiment commanded by Colonel Buford. During the following winter, the regiment lay at Petersburg, Virginia, and in the spring of 1780, before his term had expired, he reenlisted for "during the war." He served in Colonel Buford's Regiment until his defeat at the battle of Hanging Rock, South Carolina, August 9, 1780. He was also in the battle of Camden, S. C., August 16, 1780. He then returned to Petersburg and was placed in Captain Timpson's Company, of Colonel Hawes' Regiment. From this regiment he was transferred to Major Lee's Corps of Light Infantry, commonly called Lee's Legion, and was in Captain Rudolph's Company. He was with the Legion at the battle of Eutaw Springs, S. C., in 1789, and continued in this branch of the service until the end of the war. He served in all about five years in the Continental army and was not disabled. When the Legion was disbanded at Georgetown, South Carolina, he was sick with measles. As soon as he was able to travel, however, about four weeks later, he returned to his home in Pennsylvania. Soon after the war he married Margaret Weaver. Six sons and three daughters were born to them, of whom James, the eldest, was born in the year 1786. They lived in Pennsylvania until probably about the year 1804, when they moved to Greenup County, Kentucky, going down the Ohio river in flatboats. In October, 1804, Gadsden Smith, "being a resident of Greenup County, Kentucky," applied for a Revolutionary soldier's pension, and the following year he was granted a pension of eight dollars per month, beginning October 27, 1813, and continuing to his death. Mrs. Smith died in 1844, but the aged soldier lived until the year 1847, when he died in Greenup County, aged eighty-five years. He is an ancestor of Smith S. Littlejohn who has a sketch herein.

Joseph Stillwell, Ensign, First Regiment, Monmouth; Captain, First Regiment, Monmouth; Captain Commanding Guard at Sandy Hook, June, 1776. Captain, Colonel Forman's Battalion, "Detached Militia," July 18, 1776, New Jersey Militia. He was the great great-grandfather of George Drake Scudder of Portsmouth, Ohio.

Reuben Shumway served in Captain McFarland's Company of Worcester from the 14th of February to the 25th of December, 1760, whole time 35 weeks, amount received 15lb 15s. 5d. His name appears on the roll of Captain Moses Montague's Company, Colonel Israel Chapin's regiment to re-inforce Continental Army three months, October, November and December, 1779. Reuben Shumway 120 miles, 2lb 8d.

A roll of Captain Elijah Dwight's Company in Elisha Porter's regiment from Hampshire County, Massachusetts, for pay allowed in addition to Continental pay for services at New London, Connecticut. Reuben Shumway 85 miles, 1779.

A pay roll for six months men which were detached from Belcherstown to serve as soldiers in the Continental army in the year 1780, Reuben Shumway 4th Infantry, 1780. Dismissed December, 1781, miles away 150, pay, 10lb 17s. 4d. List of nine months men from Worcester County from the arrival at Fishkill, New York, Captain Bard's Company, Colonel Elisha Porter's regiment. Reuben Shumway, aged 18, 5 feet 6 inches in height. Light. He was also in the old 10th regiment.

Eliphalet Taylor, rank not stated, served in the 2nd Regiment of New Hampshire Troops, commanded by Colonel Thomas Tash, Revolutionary War. His name appears on a list dated September 16, 1776, of men who voluntarily enlisted as soldiers in a battalion to be raised in the State of New Hampshire out of the militia to re-enforce the army, in the United States of America at New York, and his name also appears on a muster and pay-roll dated Oct. 23, 1776, of the officers and soldiers raised, mustered and paid by Stephen Evans in the Second Regiment, in the State of New Hampshire, to join the Continental Army in New York, without special remark relative to his service. It is also shown by the records that in 1783, Eliphalet Taylor was one of the selectment for the town of Lee, New Hampshire. He is the ancestor of Addison Taylor, of Sciotoville.

Othneil Taylor was Second Lieutenant in the 10th Massachusetts on the 1st of January, 1777; First Lieutenant and Adjutant March 2, 1779. He was Captain October 30, 1780, and retired January 1, 1783. He died on the 15th of August, 1819. He was the ancestor of Mrs. Ada Barnard Harsha, wife of Paul Howard Harsha.

Jacob Van Voorheis, was a private in Capt. D. Vrooms Company, 2nd Battalion, New Jersey Militia. Also he was a private in Capt. Conrad Ten Eyck's Company, same Battalion, during Revolutionary War. This soldier was the great-grandfather of Miss Isabelle O. Whitney, now of Circleville, but lately of Portsmouth, Ohio.

Peter Varner served in Captain Fishburn's Company, 4th Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Colonel William Butler, in the Revolutionary War. He is the great great-grandfather of Mrs. Frank L. Brown of Youngstown, Ohio. J. Huston Varner and Mrs. Anna Varner Sanford of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Benjamin Wait, Captain of Hoisington's Battalion of Rangers, 6th of August, 1776, and later served as Major. He is the ancestor of Miss Bertha Wait, of Portsmouth, Ohio.

Robert Wells was a soldier in the Revolutionary War from Virginia. After the war he moved to Bracken County, Kentucky, and in 1806 to Clermont County, Ohio, where he died about 1827, at the age of eighty-four. He is the ancestor of Dr. Wells Teachnor, formerly of Sciotoville, but now of Columbus, Ohio.

Isaac Wheeler enlisted November, 1778 and served until June 8, 1783. He was a drummer in Captain Van Rensselaers' Company, Colonel Goose Van Schaick, of New York. He was at the siege and capture of Yorktown. His residence at enlistment was Johnson, New York. He applied for a pension, June 11, 1819, then residing at Bradford, Pennsylvania. He was then 55 years of age. He drew his pension while a resident of Scioto County.

Nathan Wheeler was born at Royalstown, New Hampshire, in 1751. He was reared a farmer. In April, 1775, he entered the first Massachusetts Infantry as a private and served eight months. He was then made a sergeant.

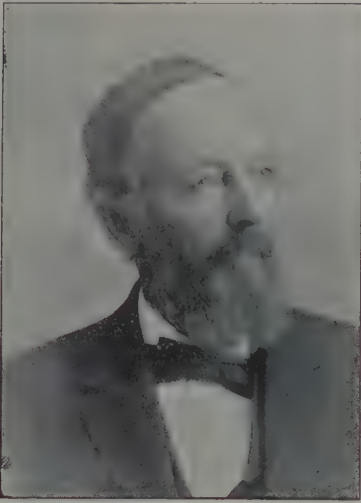
After eighteen month's service, he re-enlisted for three years. In May, 1799 he was made Ensign. He participated in the Battles of Bunker Hill, Trenton, Princeton and Woodbridge. He served five years continuously and was discharged at Tappan, New York, September, 1780. After that he located at Bethlehem, New York, and while there applied for a pension and obtained the same. His application for pension was made at Grafton, New York on the 16th of August, 1819, before Ezra Bartlett, Justice of the Peace. He says that he enlisted April, 1775, for eight months in Captain Abel Wilder's Co. Colonel Dolittle's regiment and served that time. Immediately after the expiration of his time, and before he returned home, he enlisted again in the Revolutionary army as a Sergeant in Captain Gleason's Company, in Col. John Dixon's Regiment, 6th Massachusetts, which time he faithfully served. Immediately on the expiration of his time, he enlisted as a Quartermaster Sergeant for three years in Colonel John Nixon's regiment, which regiment for three years he served faithfully, and from January 1780, a period before his first three years expired he continued to serve and do duty until the 5th day of October 1780, when he was discharged at Tappan, New York. He further says that during the last three years' service, he was appointed and received an Ensign's commission in November, 1779, but it bore date six months previous to that date; that he did the duty of Ensign for eighteen months or more previous to October 1780, when he was discharged. He says that in the first six months service he was in the battle of Bunker Hill and that in the other service he was in the battles of Trenton, Princeton and Woodbridge. He states that he was in indigent circumstances and needed the assistance of his country for support. It appears that he was transferred from New Hampshire to Ohio on the 20th of March, 1822. He only lived in Scioto County until the 15th day of July, 1823. The place of his burial is not known. His children were Nathan Wheeler, Jr., Levi, Luther and Elmira Chaffin.

Among his descendants in Scioto County are: Mrs. William H. McCurdy, Sr., of Wheelersburg; Mrs. Lillian C. Finney, wife of Prof. J. H. Finney, of Portsmouth, Ohio; Mrs. Nettie Davis of Sciotoville and Mrs. Ida Friel, wife of G. Frank Friel of Ashland, Kentucky; and George Wheeler of American P. O., Wheeler's Mills, Ohio.

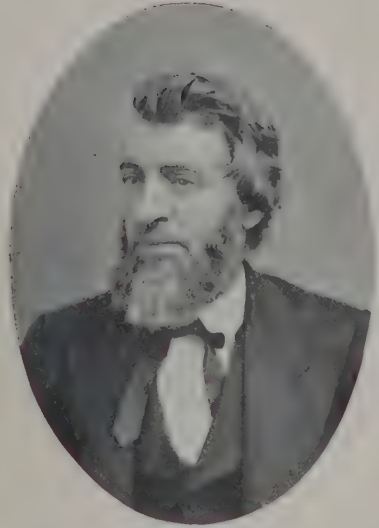
Amos Wheeler enlisted January, 1776, for one year as a musician under Captain Winship, Col. John Nixon, from Massachusetts. January, 1777, he enlisted for three years as a musician under Captain Adam Wheeler, Col. Thomas Nixon, from Massachusetts. In January 1780 he enlisted for nine months as a musician under Captain Chambers, Col. Thomas Nixon from Massachusetts. He was engaged in the battle of Saratoga, and applied for a pension July 17, 1818, from Scioto County, Ohio. He enlisted at Acton, Mass. He was 59 years of age, when he applied for a pension. His claim was allowed. He married Elizabeth Snow, November 11, 1788 at Bath New Hampshire, and died March 4, 1827. She was pensioned as his widow.

Henry Williamson enlisted on September 2, 1775, for eighteen months. He was a private in Captain Polhemus' Company, Col. Winds' Regiment from New Jersey. He was engaged in the battles of Three Rivers, Germantown, Morristown, Trenton and Princeton. He was a resident of Scioto County. On July 15, 1818, he made an application for pension under the law of 1818. His age at that date was 67 years. His pension was allowed. He died in Jasper County, Illinois, May 4, 1832, and Anna his widow was pensioned.

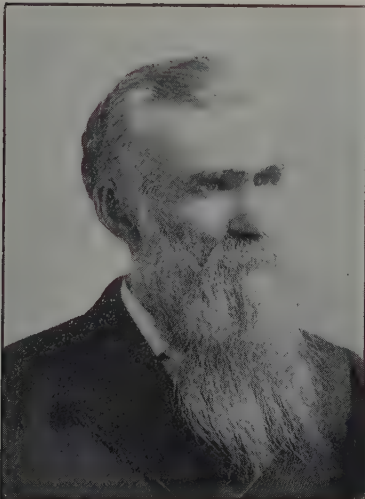
James Williams was born on the twenty-second day of February, 1759, in Chester County, Pennsylvania. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary war he resided in Washington County, Maryland. In the fall of 1777 he enlisted in Captain Jacob Louder's company of the state of Maryland, for a term of four months. The colonel of this regiment is not stated. In the term of 1778 he removed to Washington County, Pennsylvania, and in October, 1780, he enlisted as a private for two months in Captain Eleazer Williamson's Company; Col. David Williamson, from Pennsylvania. He enlisted a third time May, 1781, for four months as a private in Captain Timothy Downing's company; Col. William Crawford, state of Pennsylvania. He was with Crawford against the Indians on the Sandusky River. This is the same Col. Crawford who was burned by the Indians at the stake, June, 1782. He lived in Washington Coun-



HORACE LEETE.
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P. W. NOEL.
[PAGE 797.]



GEORGE W. ANDERSON.
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CAPT. HENRY LANTZ.
[PAGE 1039.]

ty, Pennsylvania, for three years, when he removed to Ohio County, West Virginia, and resided there until 1793, when he removed to Adams County, Ohio. He applied for pension on the twenty-fifth of October, 1832, and it was granted the following year.

William Williamson was born September 23, 1762, near Greenville, North Carolina. He enlisted in the army and served under General Gates in the hard campaign in the summer of 1780. He was forced to undergo long marches in the great heat and was often half starved. After the war was over, he studied for the ministry and moved to Ohio in 1805, and located in Adams County, where he died November 29, 1839, aged 77 years. He is buried in the old cemetery near the Presbyterian church in Manchester, Ohio. He is the grandfather of Mrs. Hugh Means of Ashland, Kentucky, and of Mrs. Ironton Kelley, of Ironton, Ohio, and of Mrs. Margaret Bedwell of No. 1234 Bryden Road, Columbus, Ohio.

Richard Woodworth served in Captain Wm. Gray's Company, 4th Pennsylvania Regiment for the month of March, 1777, as shown by a roll dated at Morristown, April 20, 1777, which also shows that he received 2 pounds 10 shillings. His name appears on the same roll, dated at Pine Town, March 25, cash at Princetown, 1 pound, 17 shillings, 6 pence, cash by Lient. Gray, 2 pounds 10 shillings, total 6 pounds, 17 shillings and 6 pence. His name appears in a book with the rank of Corporal, compiled from the rolls of the same regiment under the head of "State of Pennsylvania against the United States for depreciation in pay of the army" which book bears sum charged, 86 pounds, 15 shillings, 9 pence, February 13, 1777. This information as to Richard Woodworth was obtained from Gen. Ainsworth. The following additional information appears from the Commissioner of Pensions.

Richard Woodworth enlisted February, 1777, and served four years as a private in Captain William Gray's Company, Col. William Butler from the state of Pennsylvania. He was in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. He applied for pension May 9, 1818, then residing in Adams County, Ohio, and was then 63 years of age. His claim was allowed. He was born in Ireland in 1758. He married in Adams County in 1802, Sarah Ann Robinson. His children were: Laban, Mary, wife of J. N. Timmonds; Wheeler; Nellie, wife of William Gilges; William, James, Richard, Sarah, wife of Samuel Shaw; Rebecca, wife of John Sparks. He has a grandson, George Sparks, at Rome, two granddaughters at Little, Ky., Mrs. Harriet A. Little and Mrs. H. C. McCoy, and others in Kansas and Illinois. He died in 1841 or 1842 and is buried on Blue Creek.

Andrew Yingling was a private in Captain Gameline's Company, Col. Moses Hazens Regiment, Continental Troops. He enlisted October 14, 1782, but the date of his discharge from the service is not shown. This regiment was known as "Hazen's Regiment of Canadians," "The Independent Canadian Regiment" and as "Congress's own Regiment." It was composed of men from Pennsylvania, New York and the New England States. Mr. Yingling was a resident of Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio and settled just below Hanging Rock in 1798. He is the grandfather of James H. Yingling of the French Grant.

Jesse Young was born January 14, 1751 and died September 2, 1804. He was in Col. Timothy Bedel's Company of rangers from the colony of New Hampshire. He enlisted June 19, 1775. In the expedition against Canada in 1777 and 1778 he was a Lieutenant. He entered this service December 15, 1777 in Captain Wm. Tarlton's Company, Col. Timothy Bedel. The regiment was raised by resolution of Congress. As a war commissioned officer, he served five months and two days. He was discharged as Lieutenant March 31, 1778. He served in Captain Luther Richardson's Company, Col. Timothy Bedel, from April 4, 1778, for eleven months and 27 days. He had a daughter Mary who married John Hurd and a daughter Charlotte Maria, who married Joseph Mills Glidden Smith. Mrs. Mary H. Bannon, wife of Hon. James W. Bannon, Mrs. Josephine Murfin of Ann Arbor, Michigan. Joseph Warren Smith of Los Angeles, Cal., and Gen. Jacob H. Smith of the Regular Army are descendants of this soldier.

George Yost served for three years in Lieutenant William Beatty's Company, the 7th Maryland regiment, commanded by Colonel John Gunby, in the

Revolutionary War. He is the great great-grandfather of Mrs. Frank L. Brown of Youngstown, Ohio, J. Huston Varner and Mrs. Anna Varner Sanford of Cincinnati, Ohio, on the Varner side.

As to Revolutionary pensions. The act of September 29, 1789, gave to the wounded and disabled soldiers the pensions granted by the several states, for a period of one year.

On July 16, 1790, Congress provided that the pensions paid by the states to wounded and disabled soldiers should be paid by the United States for one year.

The act of March 23, 1792, required the soldiers to go before a court and produce a certificate from an officer of the regiment or company in which he served, that he was disabled, or he had to produce two witnesses to that effect. Also he had to have the evidence of two free holders of his vicinity as to his mode of life and employment and means of support of the twelve months preceding. The court was required to examine and report his disability to the preceding. The court was required to examine and report his disability to the secretary of the war.

The act of February 28, 1793, required two surgeons to examine and report the disability. The judge of the court was required to make a recommendation in each case.

The act of March 3, 1803, gave pensions to officers, soldiers, and sailors, disabled by wounds, and also to those who did not desert the service. The district judge took the evidence and forwarded it. The act was enlarged March 3, 1805. April 10, 1806, another act was passed for those wounded in the service. The procedure was the same as under the former acts, but expired in six years. The pension was \$5.00 per month to a private and half pay to an officer.

The act of March 18, 1818, gave to every officer and soldier who served nine months or longer and who was in need of assistance from his county, \$8.00 per month for a private and \$20.00 for an officer for life. So many claims were made under this act that on May 1, 1820, Congress passed "the Alarm Act" (a standing disgrace to our country), by which each person receiving a pension under its provisions was required to go before a court and take an oath as to his estate and income, and that he had not given away his property to bring himself within the act of 1818, and the pension was to be dropped, if this was not done. After the pensioner forwarded his evidence, the Secretary of War was required to revise the lists and drop all he did not deem indigent. This did not apply to any who had been wounded.

The act of June 7, 1832, granted pensions to all the officers and soldiers who had served for one or more terms, a period of two years, whether in the continental line or militia. In the list herein given all whose pension certificates were dated prior to June 7, 1832, were pensioned under the act of March 18, 1818, and those who were placed on the pension roll at a date subsequent to June 7, 1832, received pensions under the law of that date.

The celebrations of Independence Day for the first twenty-five years after the Revolutionary war were solemn and imposing affairs. At these the survivors of the Revolutionary war were honored by important places in the parades, processions, and in the seats at the public dinners.

Whenever it was practicable, the soldiers of the Revolution were buried with military honors conducted by the nearest militia organization. The last surviving Revolutionary soldier of Scioto County passed away November 2, 1856. The last surviving in the whole country died in 1869.

The generations which knew them hardly appreciated their service. Now that the last of them has been dead for forty-six years, and that we begin to understand the greatness of our country, we appreciate their services. It is to be hoped that the people of Scioto County will see that the grave of every one of them is properly marked, preserved, and honored, once a year, on Memorial Day, so long as our Republic shall continue.

CAPTAIN DAVID ROOP'S COMPANY.

Muster Roll of Captan David Roop's Company in the First Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Duncan McArthur in the service of the United States, whose term of enlistment commenced October 1, 1812, and expired May 7, 1813.

No.	NAMES.	RANK.	REMARKS.
1	Roop, David	Captain	
2	Arnold, Thomas	Lieutenant	
3	McDougal, Richard	Ensign	
4	Wilcoxon, George W.	First Sergeant	
5	Coberly, William	Second Sergeant	
6	Rankins, Benj.	Third Sergeant	
7	Noel, Daniel	Fourth Sergeant	
8	Zarley, Reason	First Corporal	
9	Carey, John	Second Corporal	
10	Bevins, Thomas	Third Corporal	
11	Rardon, Daniel	Fourth Corporal	In U. S. A.
12	Noel, John	Fifer	
13	Mustard, Enos	Drummer	
14	Brewer, Richard	Private	
15	Collins, Thomas	"	
16	Clark, John	"	
17	Carey, William	"	Drew no pay at Dayton.
18	Darlington, Alisha	"	" " "
19	Deaver, James	"	" " "
20	Deaver, William	"	" " "
21	Groninger, John	"	" " "
22	Groninger, Abraham	"	" " "
23	Glaze, Airhart	"	" " "
24	Mustard, Joseph	"	" " "
25	Laforgee, John	"	" " "
26	Mulholland, Charles	"	In U. S. A.
27	McDougal, George	"	
28	Moore, John	"	
29	Noel, John, Sr.	"	
30	Noel, Peter	"	
31	Noel, Nicholas	"	
32	Noel, Philip	"	
33	Nichols, Joseph	"	
34	Noel, Jacob P.	"	
35	Plowman, Michael	"	Died at Detroit.
36	Rardon, John	"	In U. S. A.
37	Rardon, James	"	
38	Rinely, Henry	"	
39	Smith, John	"	
40	Smith, Isaac	"	
41	Shelpman, Spicer	"	
42	Stewart, Paul	"	
43	Wilcoxon, Walter	"	
44	Williams, Thomas	"	
45	Wright, William	"	
46	Wilcoxon, Thomas	"	

RECAPITULATION.

	Captain	Lieutenants	Ensigns	Sergeants	Corporals	Musicians	Privates	Total
Present for duty	1	1	1	4	3	2	30	42
In United States Army	"	"	"	"	1	"	2	3
Dead	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1
Recapitulation	1	1	1	4	4	2	33	46

CAPTAIN WILLIAM KENDALL'S COMPANY.

Pay Roll of Captain Kendall's Troop of Horse in the Brigade of Militia commanded by Brigadier General Robert Lucas, in the service of the United States, under the command of His Excellency, Return J. Meigs, Governor of Ohio, being called into actual service upon the requisition of Major General William H. Harrison, Commandant of the Eighth United States Military District.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Am't Received	Remarks.
1	Kendall, William.....	Captain.....	\$61 41	
2	Clingman, George W.....	1st Lieutenant.....	47 20 5	
3	Moore, Allen.....	2d ".....	47 20 5	
4	Jones, William.....	Captain.....	40 32	
5	Glover, Nathan.....	1st Sergeant.....	24 15	
6	Collins, James.....	2d ".....	24 15	
7	Jones, Samuel G.....	3rd ".....	24 15	
8	Boynton, Joseph.....	4th ".....	24 15	
9	Boynton, Charles C.....	1st Corporal.....	24 12	
10	Nichols, Samuel.....	2d ".....	23 12	
11	Clingman, John.....	3rd ".....	23 12	
12	Brown, Thomas.....	4th ".....	23 12	
13	Lowery, William.....	Muscleman.....	22 08	Paid to his father.
14	Lloyd, John.....	Private.....	24 12	
15	Adams, Frances.....	".....	14 18	Discharged at Sandusky.
16	Brady, Samuel.....	".....	21 05	
17	Brown, John.....	".....	21 05	
18	Burley, Daniel.....	".....	19 08	" "
19	Buckles, William.....	".....	21 05	Paid to R. Buckels.
20	Bennett, Thomas.....	".....	21 05	
21	Barger, Jacob.....	".....	19 74	Discharged at Sandusky.
22	Byerly, Michael.....	".....	19 08	" "
23	Conner, Cornelius.....	".....	21 05	
24	Clark, Jonathan.....	".....	21 05	
25	Curtis, Joseph.....	".....	21 05	
26	Feurt, Benjamin.....	".....	16 15	" "
27	Gunn, Hiram.....	".....	21 05	
28	Glover, Elijah.....	".....	19 08	" "
29	Gharkey, David.....	".....	21 05	
30	Haff, Jesse.....	".....	21 05	
31	Haff, Caleb.....	".....	21 05	
32	Hall, Samuel A.....	".....	21 05	
33	James, John.....	".....	21 05	
34	King, John.....	".....	21 05	
35	Lock, Benjamin.....	".....	21 05	
36	Musgrove, Abner.....	".....	21 05	
37	McKinney, Solomon.....	".....	19 74	" "
38	Munn, James.....	".....	21 05	
39	Moore, Lewis.....	".....	19 74	" "
40	Prather, John.....	".....	21 05	
41	Phillips, James.....	".....	11 18 5	Joined Company at Sandusky.
42	Roby, William.....	".....	21 05	
43	Richard, Henry.....	".....	21 05	
44	Robison, William G.....	".....	21 05	
45	Sheely, Henry.....	".....	21 05	
46	Shangler, Jacob.....	".....	21 05	
47	Sappington, Thomas.....	".....	14 48	Discharged at Sandusky.
48	Slack, Abraham.....	".....	21 05	
49	Taylor, Nurod.....	".....	16 45	" "
50	Welch, Abraham.....	".....	21 05	
51	White, Uriah.....	".....	19 74	" "
52	Young, Samuel.....	".....	21 05	

There were no newspapers published in Scioto County during the war and no public record of any matters connected. At that time the total population of the County was only about 3,500. The city of Portsmouth was only a locality, having no legal existence until March 1, 1815, after the war was over. The total population of Wayne Township, at the outbreak of the war, was about but 400. The men of military age in the County were not, all told, over 649; so Scioto County did not figure much in the war. Of the general call for the militia no record whatever has been preserved. The men rendezvoused at Martin Funk's home in the latter part of July, 1813, and went to Sandusky and returned. There was a general call in August, 1812, the year before but no rec-

ord has been preserved. All that has been preserved as to the war of 1812, is the muster roll of Captain David Roop's Company of 42 persons who were in the service from May 1, 1812, until May 7, 1813. The Company went to Detroit, but does not appear to have been in any battles. It was in Hall's Surrender, August 15, 1812 and was paroled. It was in some skirmishes with the Indians but no one was killed. There were seven Noels in the Company. Daniel Noel was Fourth Sergeant of the Company. He survived until 1852, when he died and was buried in Greenlawn. His wife put up a monument to him which reads, "My husband Daniel Noel," and has a marble coffin figured on top of it. She survived until December 13, 1893 and died in her ninety-sixth year. She drew a pension under the act of March, 1878, as his widow until her death.

John Noel was a fifer in this Company. Jacob P. Noel, the best of the Noels, was in this Company.

The roll of the Company is given on page 218.

In August, 1813, General William Kendall was Captain of a Troop of Horse which entered the service July 28, 1813, and served until August 28, 1813. Each man was paid 40 cents per day for his horse and most of them were paid for more than one month and one day. Some never paid for 17, 22, 25, 29 and 30 days respectively. Of those whose names are found on the roll, William Kendall, William Jones, the first school teacher, Nathan Glover, Samuel G. Jones, John Brown, Elijah Glover, David Gharky, and Benjamin Feurt, have sketches herein. James Munn of this Company, was the Revolutionary soldier, Henry Sheely and Uriah White are well known to the columns of this work. The pay per month of the Company was Captain, \$50.00; Lieutenants, \$33.33; Cornets, \$26.66; Sergeants, \$10.00; Corporals, \$10.00; Musicians, \$2.00; Farrier, \$10.00; Privates, \$8.00.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

In the times of the Whig party, Scioto County was Whig, and did not take much interest in the Mexican War. Edward Hamilton, a popular young lawyer and a Whig, undertook to raise a Company for the Mexican War, and did so. He raised Company D of the First Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Alexander W. Mitchell was Colonel, John B. Weller was Lieutenant Colonel, and Thomas L. Hamer, Major, succeeded by Luther Giddings. The Company was mustered in, June 1, 1846, to serve one year. Edward Hamilton was Captain, John K. Kidd was First Lieutenant, and John W. Maben Second Lieutenant. Charles Boyle and Cassander Hall were also Second Lieutenants. The men were mostly recruited from the furnaces and their names would now sound strange to the people of Scioto County. The Company was in two battles, Monterey, Mexico, September 21, 1846, and Cerralvo, Mexico, March 7, 1847. The regiment had 24 killed, 42 died of disease, total loss 66. Of Company D, Timothy Boyle was killed, September 6, 1846, in battle, James Davids was killed November 25, 1846, by accidental discharge of a gun. John W. Hewlett was killed September 21, 1846, at the battle of Monterey. William H. H. Canley, John Estes, Alexander McHenry, William E. Stephens, Robert Walters and Hiram Wilson, died in the service. Andrew J. Canley, Alfred Donaghue, Daniel Estes, Thomas Fought, David Fuller, Martin Hickie, Edward Reed, Henry Rice, Lawrence Rowley, John H. Slater, George D. Smith, Griffin Soward, Burrill Stephens, Thomas W. Sullivan and George W. Wooten were discharged for disability during the year for which the Company was enlisted. The roster of the Company will be found on pages 394 and 395 of Vol. 11, Ohio Roster. The regiment was organized June 23, 1846, at Cincinnati, Ohio. Captain Hamilton's Company was organized June 1, 1846, the second completed in the regiment. He marched his men about Portsmouth after rendezvous and they were laughed at for their awkwardness. On June 11, 1846, the Scioto and Lawrence County Volunteers were encamped on the "common" near the town. On Wednesday, June 10, the Ross County Volunteers, 86 in number, left on the steamer, Ashland, for Fort Washington. On June 18, 1846, the Stark County Rangers were in Portsmouth. They came down by canal from Massilon. James Allen was then Captain.

The Portsmouth Company was to leave June 18. Five companies went away from Portsmouth on the steamboat, New World. They stopped near Henderson, Ky., and went into a grove and celebrated the Fourth of July. At the celebration, Major Hamer and Captain Hamilton were two of the ora-

tors. After the celebration was over, the soldiers bathed in the Ohio River. On July 18, 1846, the Portsmouth Company of the First Regiment was on the Mexican soil. On the 12th of November, 1846, they were at Monterey, Mexico. After the battle of Monterey, during the war there was a Company of Portsmouth Guards organized. Colonel Peter Kinney was captain, John Cook was First Lieutenant, L. N. Robinson was Second Lieutenant, Colonel O. F. Moore was Third Lieutenant, John Fryer and Colonel J. J. Appler were both Lieutenants at different times. Colonel S. E. Varner, John L. Ward, Charles C. Row, Uriah McCloud, John Barker, L. C. Damarin, George W. White, A. W. Buskirk, Martin Molster, Leonard C. Heaton, Joseph C. Gilbert and George W. Brown were also members of the company. It paraded 80 men. The men had dark blue swallow tail coats faced with white, with stars, on the tails and face, of the coats. Their trousers were dark blue, with white stripes down the seams. They had white waist and shoulder belts, bell crowned caps, with metal plates in front with white cord behind, looped under the chin, and with a drooping white plume. They were drilled by Captain John Scott, a West Point graduate and afterwards by Lieutenant Ernst, then stationed in Portsmouth as a recruiting officer. L. P. N. Smith was ensign and carried the banner. Lieutenant William Peck and Frank McCoy were fifers. Alexander Weatherwax was drummer.

During the Mexican War the total population of Wayne Township was not much over 2,000 and the County about 15,000. The males of military age in Scioto County, during the Mexican War were not over 1,200, consequently the amount of enthusiasm, can be figured from the above statements. General Edward Hamilton, for he was general of the militia, was the central figure in Portsmouth during this war. In July, 1846, he resigned as a member of the Town Council on account of going to war. The town presented him the flag for his Company, at the time he went into the war, President Zachary Taylor, who made his acquaintance during the Mexican War, appointed him Secretary of the Territory of Oregon and on October 19, 1849, he resigned as Town Clerk on account of his intended removal. He left with the council the flag his Company carried through the Mexican War. He also resigned as Examiner of the public schools. E. W. Jordan was elected Town Clerk. Mr. Currie introduced a resolution to the effect that the Council would with pleasure accept the trust of the flag, which waved over the battlefield of Monterey. Peter Kinney, John L. Ward and James Malcomb were appointed to receive the flag. They reported they had received it, and placed it on the armory of the Portsmouth Guards. The editor of this work was unable to learn what finally became of this flag.

CIVIL WAR.

Company G, 1st O. V. I.—Three Months' Service.

At the opening of the War of 1861, there existed in Portsmouth an organization known as Company A of the 15th Ohio Volunteer Militia. The Captain was George B. Bailey, the First Lieutenant, William H. Raynor. There was a vacancy in the Second Lieutenantcy, and the Third Lieutenant was George W. Brown. The first Sergeant was George O. Newman, the Fourth, Henry E. Jones; the First Corporal was Thomas E. Sikes. Among the members of this Company were: Charles A. Barton, Silas G. Losee, H. C. Doddridge, Thomas Lawson, J. J. Musser, Thomas Yeager, Alfred Kinney, Henry W. Long, Thomas B. Lawson, John Micklethwait, Charles Soule, jr., Samuel Baird, Pat Pendergast, F. C. Gibbs, John J. Glidden, John F. Molster and John Kaps. This Company became Company G, First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, three months men.

On the 17th day of April, 1861, this Company was ordered to Washington, D. C., and left on the "Bostona." The Colonel of this First O. V. I. was Alexander McDowell McCook. On muster into service, the officers of Company G were George Bailey, Captain; William H. Raynor, First Lieutenant; Alfred Kinney, Second Lieutenant; George O. Newman, First Sergeant; and the other sergeants were Charles A. Barton, Henry E. Jones and Henry S. Cox. The Corporals were Thomas Sikes, Pat Pendergast, William S. Withrow, John J. Glidden, John F. Molster and John Kaps. Thomas J. Cochran, David C. Gates, Frank C. Gibbs, Van B. Hibbs, John Kaps, Pat Kendrick, William

Keer, David B. Lodwick, Daniel R. Shriver, William Stokely, Timothy Sullivan and Thomas Yeager were among the privates.

The regiment was organized at Columbus, on the 18th day of April, 1861. It was ordered to Washington, D. C., and left Columbus on the morning of April 19th. It was mustered into the United States service, April 29, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and on its arrival in Washington was assigned to General Schenck's Brigade of General Tyler's Division. It was engaged in the battle of Vienna, June 17, 1861, with the loss of nine killed and three wounded. It was engaged in the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, with a loss of three killed, two wounded and two missing. It was mustered out August 1, 1861.

Of the casualties of Company G, Lieutenant William H. Raynor (now General William H. Raynor of Toledo) was wounded and captured at the battle of Bull Run but escaped from the Richmond prison two months later. John R. T. Barnes, Eugene G. Burke, Thomas C. Finton, Joseph C. Smith, Philip Stroad and Daniel Sullivan were all killed at the battle of Vienna, Virginia, on the 17th day of June, 1861. David Gates and John Vollmer were wounded at the same battle.

Companies D and G, 22nd O. V. I.—First Three Months' Service.

On the 17th of April, 1861, Jesse J. Appler was raising a Company of three months' men, which afterwards became Company D, 22nd O. V. I. It was mustered into service April 22, 1861. The Captain was Jesse J. Appler, then at the age of 48. Oliver Wood was First Lieutenant, John C. Collins, Second Lieutenant.

John A. Turley as Captain, then at the age of forty-eight, raised Company G, of the same regiment. This Company was organized and mustered into service on the 27th day of April, 1861. The Company was composed of John A. Turley, original Captain, but made Lieutenant Colonel of the same regiment May 23, 1861, at which time George Wilhelm became Captain; Benjamin F. Fryer, First Lieutenant, Francis M. Miles, Second Lieutenant, Benjamin Wood was a private in this Company. Colonel William E. Gilmore, of Chillicothe, was the Colonel of the regiment, John A. Turley, Lieutenant Colonel and Julius A. Penn, Major; Thaddeus A. Minshall, lately Supreme Judge of Ohio, was Sergeant-Major. It was mustered into the service at different times. The regiment was first sent to Parkersburg, W. Virginia. On the way from Columbus, Ohio, to Raysville, Vinton County, there was a railroad accident in which four men lost their lives and fourteen others were so badly injured that they were never able to join the regiment. At Parkersburg, they proceeded to erect fortifications. They marched from there to Three Locks and scattered a body of the enemy. The regiment had several small skirmishes with the enemy during its term of service. It was mustered out August 19, 1861.

Company F, 2nd Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.

On May 15, 1861, Captain John R. Hurd's Company of Kentuckians, which afterwards became Company F, of the Second Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, left on the "Bostona" for Camp Clay. This Company was officered as follows: John R. Hurd, Captain, who was promoted to Major, January 25, 1862, and Jacob H. Smith, now a General of the regular army in the Philippines, the original First Lieutenant, was made Captain. John Milton Blair was also Captain before the Company was mustered out. Jesse C. Hurd was the First Lieutenant, and Cyrenius J. Coe, also, and James K. Miller were Second Lieutenants, James H. Forsythe was First Sergeant. Stephen G. Losee was a private in this Company, as was LaFayette Vancyoc. The regiment was organized at Camp Clay, Kentucky, and was mustered into the United States service for three years, on the 13th of June, 1861. The regiment was composed entirely of Ohio men. It operated first in West Virginia and afterwards, in Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama. It was mustered out of the service June 19, 1864. It had forty-eight killed in battle, twenty-seven died of wounds and forty-nine died of disease.

The following is a list of the battles in which this Company participated: Barber Falls, W. Va., July 12, 1861; Scarytown, Va., July 17, 1861; Gauley Bridge, W. Va., November 10, 1861; Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862; Bridge Creek, Miss., May 28, 1862; Nashville, Tenn., July 21, 1862; Corinth, Miss., Oct.

3-4, 1862; Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862; Cripple Creek, Tennessee, May 16, 1863, and Chickamauga, Ga., September 19-20, 1863.

The 22nd Regiment O. V. I.—Three Years' Service.

This regiment was originally known as the 13th Missouri and was organized at St. Louis, Mo., April 9, to November 5, 1861, to serve three years. On May 29, 1862, the Secretary of War, by order, changed it to the 22nd O. V. I.

It was made up from Ohio. Oliver Wood of Portsmouth was its second Colonel. He entered it August 21, 1861, at the age of thirty-six as Captain of Company B. He was promoted to Major, May 9, 1862 and to Colonel, September 18, 1862. He was mustered out November 18, 1864.

Company B. was recruited from Scioto County, Ohio.

Col. Charles A. Barton was the original First Lieutenant. He resigned April 18, 1862 on Surgeon's certificate of disability. John W. Wallace was the original Second Lieutenant and John R. Foster was a Corporal.

Daniel Rodmer, Henry H. Cuppett, Noah Dixon, George H. Finney, Abraham Miller, Joseph and Craddock Phillips, Hugh D. Stewart and Albert H. Willis were privates in this company.

Company B had eighteen to die in the service of whom five were killed in battle.

The regiment participated in the following battles: Fort Donelson, Tenn. February 14-16, 1862; Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862; Corinth, Miss., (siege of) April 30 to May 30, 1862; Corinth, Miss. (battle of) October 3-4, 1862; Trenton, Tenn., December 26, 1862 and Little Rock, Ark. (Occupation of) September 19 1863.

Company I, 26th O. V. I.

July 17, 1861, Captain W. C. Appler left Portsmouth with sixty Volunteers, on the Bostona, to join the 26th Regiment. These were afterwards mustered into Company I, of the 26th O. V. I. The officers of that Company were: Captain, Washington C. Appler, mustered in July 20, 1861, resigned October 30, 1861. The subsequent Captains were Emilius A. Heck, who resigned July 19, 1862, and Louis D. Adair, who served his whole three years. The original First Lieutenant was William Ross, who was promoted to be Captain of Company C, April 11, 1862. He was succeeded by Samuel H. Hamilton, who was promoted to Captain of Company H, April 6, 1863. Benjamin F. Grafton was the third holding this office; he resigned November 6, 1864. Edmund C. Miller was the First Lieutenant of the Company to muster out on October 21, 1865. William Colvin was the original Second Lieutenant and resigned March 16, 1862. William M. Young was the next, and was transferred to Company D, May 24, 1863. James A. Barr was the third holding the office, and he was made First Lieutenant and Quarter master June 15, 1862. Jacob Mathias was made Second Lieutenant April 1, 1863, and resigned November 6, 1864.

There were in this Company, of persons who would be remembered at this time in Scioto County,—Charles S. Cessna, Andrew B. McCall, Francis M. S. Purcell, musician, Louis Barbee, Robert L. Hibbs, Christian Hockenheimer, William Lightner, Jacob Nestler, Philip Rigrish and George B. Winkler.

This regiment was organized June 10, 1861, at Columbus, Ohio. At the expiration of its three years, the members of the 97th regiment, whose terms of service had not expired, were transferred to it. The organization, composed of veterans and recruits, was retained in the service until October 21, 1865. The original Colonel was Edward P. Fife. Ephraim R. Eckley was the original Lieutenant Colonel. John T. Raper, of Chillicothe, who entered the service June 17, 1861, as a private, was mustered out October 21, 1865, as Adjutant.

The regiment participated in the following battles: Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862; Corinth, Miss., (occupation of) May 30, 1862; Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862; Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31 and Jan., 1-2, 1863; Chickamauga, Ga., Mission Ridge (Ga., Sept. 19-20, 1863; Rocky Ridge, Ga., May 5-9, 1864; Resaca, Ga.; May 13-16, 1864, Adairsville, Ga., May 17-18, 1864; Dallas, Ga., May 25 to June 4, 1864; Kennesaw Mountain, Ga., June 9-30, 1864; Kennesaw Mt., general assault, June 27, 1864; Peachtree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864; Jonesboro, (Ga., August 31 and September 1, 1864; Spring Hill, Tenn., Nov. 29, 1864; Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864 and Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 16-16, 1864.

The 27th Regiment, O. V. I.

This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, Ohio, in July and August, 1861. John W. Fuller was the first Colonel and was made Brigadier General May 22, 1864.

Mendal Churchill, brother of Mrs. Elisha Barton Green of Portsmouth, Ohio, was the second Colonel. He went out as Captain of Company E. He was made Major November 2, 1862; Lieutenant-Colonel March 19, 1864; Colonel, June 27, 1864 and discharged September 15, 1864. Henry G. Kennett, the original Lieutenant-Colonel was made Colonel of the 79th O. V. I. November 2, 1862.

Isaac N. Gilruth of the French Grant went out as Second Lieutenant of Company F. February 6, 1862 he was made Lieutenant of Company K, Captain of Company F, April 13, 1864, Major, January 28, 1865, Lieutenant-Colonel, May 29, 1865, and Colonel, May 31, 1865, but not mustered. He was mustered out July 11, 1865.

William R. Thrall, afterwards United States Marshal, Southern District of Ohio, was the original Surgeon of the regiment.

James Skelton was enlisted as a private, was made 4th Sergeant and was made Sergeant Major of the Regiment in the spring of 1864. On June 27, 1864 he was made Second Lieutenant and the same day he lost his right leg at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain.

Company E was from Jackson, Lawrence and Gallia Counties. Mendal Churchill was the first Captain. General Samuel Thomas of New York City was the original First Lieutenant. He was promoted to Captain of Company H, March 31, 1862 and to Lieutenant-Colonel of the 64th United States Colored Troops, October 9, 1863.

Charles W. Green of Portsmouth was the original Second Lieutenant of Company E. He was made First Lieutenant March 27, 1862 and discharged September 4, 1864 on account of wounds received. Captain James Skelton has a separate sketch herein.

Company F had William Wirt Culberston for its original Captain. He resigned March 28, 1864. Isaac N. Gilruth was the second Captain and R. H. Worth was the third. William H. Winters was the original First Lieutenant. He became Captain of Company I, June 16, 1862. James Boynton, James Skelton and Isaac R. Lacroix were Sergeants in the Company. Hamilton Harpree, after the War tried for murder, was a Corporal.

Henry Hush, Andrew Hoppis, Demetrius H. McFann, Marcellus Nurse, Smith Price, James Perry and Alvey Reamy were privates in this Company.

Demetrius McFann was promoted from a private to First Lieutenant of Company G, March 31, 1862 and Captain of Company I, November 2, 1864. He resigned June 3, 1865.

Company F lost nineteen by death of whom five were killed in battle.

Company E lost eighteen by death of whom four were killed in battle or died of wounds received in battle.

The following are the battles in which the regiment participated: Blackwater, Mo., December 18, 1861; New Madrid, Mo., March 13, 1862; Island Number 10, Tenn., April 8, 1862; Farmington, Miss., May 3, 1862; Corinth, Miss., May 28, 1862; Iuka, Miss., September 19-20, 1862; Corinth, Miss., October 3-4, 1862; Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn., December 30, 1862; Tuscumbia, Ala., April 24, 1863; Resaca, Ga., May 13-16, 1864; Dallas, Ga., May 25 to June 4, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 9-30, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, (General Assault) June 27, 1864; Nickajack Creek, Ga., July 2-5, 1864; Ruff's Mills, Ga., July 4, 1864; Atlanta, Ga., (Hood's First Sortie), July 22, 1864; Atlanta, Ga., (Ezra Chapel or Second Sortie), July 28, 1864; Savannah, Ga., (Siege of), December 10-21, 1864; River's Bridge, S. C., February 3-9, 1865; Cheraw, S. C., March 2-3, 1865; Bentonville, N. C., March 19-21, 1865, and Raleigh, N. C., April 13, 1865.

The 30th Regiment, O. V. I.

This regiment was organized at Columbus, Ohio, in August, 1861.

Company A was from Portsmouth, Ohio. William W. Reilly was the original Captain. He entered the service August 2, 1861, at the age of thirty-six years and resigned December 20, 1861. Thomas Hayes was the second Captain. He was promoted from First Lieutenant March 17, 1862, and was killed May 22,

1863, in battle near Vicksburg, Miss. He was much beloved and admired as a soldier and his ashes repose in Greenlawn, at Portsmouth, Ohio. Cyrus A. Earnest was the third captain and was promoted from First Lieutenant and adjutant May 22, 1863. He was made Major May 31, 1865, and breveted Lieutenant-Colonel March 13, 1865.

Jeremiah Hall was the original First Lieutenant. He resigned August 24, 1864. William B. Todd was the original Second Lieutenant and Henry McIntyre, of Portsmouth, Ohio, was the original First Sergeant. He was made First Lieutenant and Adjutant April 27, 1863. John H. Peck was a Sergeant in this Company and Jonah Jeffords was a Corporal.

Jesse Purdy, George Sowers, John C. Sowers and Gilbert D. Waite were privates in this company.

The Company lost twenty-two by death in the service, of whom nine were killed or died of wounds received in battle.

The regiment was in the following engagements: Carnifax Ferry, W. Va., September 10, 1861; South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862; Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862; Vicksburg, Miss., (Siege of and Assaults), May 18 to July 4, 1863; Jackson, Miss., July 9-16, 1863; Dallas, Ga., May 25 to June 4, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 9-30, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., (General Assault), June 27, 1864; Nickajack Creek, Ga., July 2-5, 1864; Atlanta, Ga., (Hood's First Sortie) July 22, 1864; Atlanta, Ga., (Ezra Chapel, or Second Sortie) July 28, 1864; Atlanta, Ga., (Siege of), July 28 to September 2, 1864; Jonesboro, Ga., August 31 to September 1, 1864; Fort McAllister, Ga., December 13, 1864, and Bentonville, N. C., March 19-21, 1865.

Companies A and E, 33d O. V. I.

On July 31, 1861, Captain Samuel A. Currie had fifty names for a Company of infantry who went into Company A of the 33d Regiment, O. V. I.; this regiment was organized at Portsmouth, O. Joshua W. Sill was the first Colonel, and he was promoted to Brigadier General, July 16, 1862. Oscar F. Moore was the original Lieutenant Colonel, and he was promoted to Colonel July 16, 1862, and resigned July 20, 1864. Joshua V. Robinson was the original Major; he entered the service August 1, 1861, and died March 23, 1862, at the battle of Chickamauga. Benjamin F. Barger, was the third Major. He was promoted from Captain of Company G, September 20, 1863. Thomas Sikes, now of Huntington, W. Va., was the fourth Major; he was promoted from Captain of Company E, May 13, 1865. F. B. Mussey of Cincinnati was the original surgeon; he resigned October 24, 1862. John Mills Kendrick was the original Adjutant. He is now a Bishop in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, Albert G. Byers, was the original Chaplain of this regiment; he resigned September 16, 1862. Louis Terry was Commissary Sergeant.

Company A, was a Portsmouth Company. Samuel A. Currie was the Captain. He was mustered in August 5, 1861 and died April 16, 1862 at Shelbyville, Tennessee. The second Captain was George P. Singer, who served until the end of the war. John M. Higgins was the First Lieutenant, promoted from Second Lieutenant April 16, 1862. Sylvester Kellar was also a First Lieutenant, appointed Sergeant from private Sept. 20, 1863, First Sergeant, August 26, 1864, promoted to First Lieutenant January 26, 1865, Captain, May 3, 1865, but not mustered; mustered out June 27, 1865, as a veteran.

George W. Roby was Second Lieutenant, promoted from First Sergeant of Company G, August 11, 1864. John Hogan was the Sergeant of this Company, as was also Isaac N. Winkler and Louis Terry.

Company A lost thirty-two by death in the service, of whom eighteen were killed in battle, or died of wounds received in battle and the remainder died of disease.

Company E of this regiment was also a Scioto County Company. Van B. Hibbs was the original Captain; he was discharged March 2, 1863, for disability, and was succeeded by Thomas Sikes, who was promoted from First Lieutenant March 5, 1863. George W. Roby was also a Captain, promoted from First Lieutenant of Company G, May 18, 1865. George C. Winkler was a First Lieutenant, promoted to Second Lieutenant from Sergeant December 8, 1861; First Lieutenant March 2, 1863; Captain of Company I, August 11, 1864. Milton C. Peters was



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the original Second Lieutenant, resigned December 5, 1861. Reuben Slavens was a Sergeant. Luther R. Jones was a Corporal and Joseph N. Murray was a private. Samuel Slavens was a member of this Company and was executed June 18, 1862, by the rebels at Atlanta, Ga. Van B. Hibbs became a Colonel in another regiment and died November 10, 1869 at the age of thirty years. He is buried at Hillsboro, Ohio.

Company E lost thirty-two by death in the service, of whom nineteen were killed in battle, or died of wounds received in battle, and the remainder died of disease.

The 33rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry participated in the following battles: Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862; Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19-20, 1863; Lookout Mountain, Tenn., November 24, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 25, 1863; Resaca, Ga., May 13-16, 1864; Cassville, Ga., May 19-20, 1864; Kenesaw Mt., Georgia, June 9-30, 1864; Peachtree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; Jonesboro, Ga., August 31 to September 1, 1864; Atlanta, Ga., (with siege) July 28-September 2, 1864; Averysboro, N. C., March 16, 1865; Bentonville, N. C., March 19-21, 1865 and Goldsboro, N. C., March 21, 1865; Hoover's Gap, also numerous minor engagements; marched with Sherman to the Sea and through the Carolinas, ending up with the Grand Review at Washington City.

Company A, 39th O. V. I.

On July 17, 1861, Henry T. McDowell had recruited a Company, which afterwards became Company A of the 39th O. V. I. He was the original Captain and was promoted to Major on July 8, 1862, and afterwards to Lieutenant Colonel on October 1, 1862. He was mustered out July 28, 1865. John D. White, John R. Connell, Henry A. Babbett, Oscar A. Carr and William H. Williams were also Captains of the same Company. John C. Musser was the original First Lieutenant. He became Captain of Company B, February 8, 1862. Bennett Davis was also a First Lieutenant as well as Silas O. Losee, Henry L. Colegrove and Peter Thompson. Louis Sontag was the original Second Lieutenant. He resigned February 22, 1862. William H. Newman succeeded him as Second Lieutenant, and served until his resignation. He became Captain of Company C, October 1, 1862, and resigned August 20, 1864. Elijah B. Fairchild, Addison H. Bowser, Homer Montgomery and Robert S. Pomeroy were also Second Lieutenants in this Company. Jonathan M. Mead, who entered this Company on July 16, 1861, became First Sergeant, and was mustered out July 9, 1865. Jonathan Rockwell, Homer Montgomery and Daniel H. Mead were also Sergeants. William H. Williams was a Corporal and served the entire time.

Henry H. Bostwick, George L. Dodge, William Dixon, Samuel C. Glover, John M. McCurdy, Isaac F. Mead, Calvin Slattery, and Charles H. Walden were privates in this Company.

The 39th Regiment, O. V. I. was organized at Camp Dennison, Ohio, to serve three years. The following is a list of the battles in which it participated: New Madrid, Mo., March 3-5, 1862; New Madrid, Mo., March 13, 1862; Island No. 10, Tenn., April 8, 1862; Farmington, Miss., May 28, 1862; Iuka, Miss., September 19-20, 1862; Corinth, Miss., October 3, 1862; Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn., December 30, 1862; Atlanta Campaign, May 5 to September 8, 1864; Resaca, Ga., May 13-16, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 9-30, 1864; Nickajack Creek, Ga., July 2-5, 1864; Chattahoochee River, Ga., July 6-10, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; Atlanta, Ga., (Hood's 1st sortie) July 22, 1864; Ezra Chapel, July 28, 1864; Jonesboro, Ga., August 31 and September 1, 1864; Lovejoy Station, Ga., Sept. 2-6, 1864; River Bridge, S. C., February 3-9, 1865; Cheraw, S. C., March 2-3, 1865; Bentonville, N. C., March 19-21, 1865.

The 39th O. V. I. had more re-enlisted Veterans than any other regiment from Ohio. The number was 530. This regiment saw as much hard service, if not more, and was in more battles than any regiment which was ever formed in Scioto County.

The following are the killed in Company A, 39th O. V. I.: Barney Holberg, July 22, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga.; Jesse Johnson, June 23, 1864, at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.; James M. Lindsay, May 14, 1864, at Resaca, Ga.; Elias J. Marshall, July 22, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga.; and Daniel Nye, July 4, 1864, at Nickajack Creek, Ga.

The following died in the service: William Urquhart, May 5, 1863, Corinth, Miss.; Robert Allen, July 3, 1863, Memphis, Tenn.; William Brush, July

22, 1864, Rome, Ga.; Ira Colegrove, August 12, 1864, of wounds received July 22, 1864, at the battle of Atlanta, Ga.; Isom Dawson, January 11, 1862, Palmyra, Mo.; William Dixon, April 27, 1862, Cincinnati, Ohio; William Ernest, June 7, 1862, St. Louis, Mo.; John Ferrell, February 15, 1864, Memphis, Tenn.; Fred Findeis, August 24, 1864, Marietta, Ga.; George Hopkins, June 3, 1862, of wounds received in battle May 28, 1862, near Corinth, Miss.; Nelson B. Hurley, November 18, 1862, Grand Junction, Tenn.; Jeremiah Lightner, April 20, 1862; Mound City, Ill.; Charles Montgomery, Jan. 26, 1865, Chattanooga, Tenn.; George W. Montgomery, May 31, 1865, Washington, D. C.; Thomas McNelly, March 31, 1864, Athens, Ohio; John Purtee, September 26, 1864, Marietta, Ga., of wounds received July 22, 1864, in the battle of Atlanta, Ga.; Christian Schaffer, August 7, 1863, Cairo, Ill.; Charles Siefert, July 11, 1862, Commerce, Mo.; Daniel H. Mead, August 22, 1864, Rome, Ga., of wounds received August 15, 1864, in action near Atlanta, Ga.; Joseph Music; Wilson G. Squires, January, 1864, at home on Veteran Furlough; and Henry Corwine, 1865, at Camp Denison, after serving four years and his discharge papers were made out.

The following were wounded: William Dresseler, July 22, 1864, Atlanta, Ga.; Archibald Henderson, October 4, 1862, Corinth, Miss.; Lt. Silas O. Losee, July 22, 1864; George Beck, October 4, 1862; L. D. Saunders, June, 1864; John Comer, July 22, 1864; Giles Dawson; John Schoonover, Bentonville, N. C., March 21, 1865; John Ferrill, October 4, 1862, Corinth, Miss.; Alex. Pitman, July 22, 1864; Johnathan Rockwell, July 22, 1864; John Quirk, July 4, 1864, Ruff's Mills; James W. Perry, March 3, 1865, Cheraw, S. C.; and James Andrews. The same bullet that killed James M. Lindsay on May 14, 1864, at Resaca, Ga., wounded Isaac F. Mead and Frank Dawson.

There were four Dawson brothers in Company A, 39th O. V. I. William H. Williams, Isaac F. Mead and Calvin Slattery have sketches herein.

53rd Regiment, O. V. I.—Field and Staff.

A history of this regiment has been written by Mr. John K. Duke, private in Company F, and this makes the task of the historian easy. This work was published in 1890, and is a most excellent history.

The regiment began to be organized in September, 1861, and its organization was completed February 6, 1862. Jesse J. Appler, of Portsmouth, was the original Colonel. He entered the service September 6, 1861, at the age of thirty years, and was discharged April 28, 1862.

General Wells S. Jones entered the service as Captain of Company A and was made Colonel April 18, 1862; he was wounded in the battle of Fort McAllister, Ga., December 13, 1864. He was made Brevet Brigadier General March 13, 1865, and was mustered out with the regiment August 11, 1865.

Robert A. Fulton was the original Lieutenant Colonel. He entered the service at the age of fifty-two, September 6, 1861. He served his full three years and was mustered out December 10, 1864.

Preston R. Galloway was the original Captain of Company K. He was made Major, March 18, 1865, Lieutenant Colonel June 20, 1865, and was mustered out with the regiment August 11, 1865.

The late Ephriam C. Dawes was the original Adjutant of the Regiment. He was promoted to be Major November 1, 1862. He was wounded in the mouth at the battle of Dallas, Ga., May 17, 1864, and was discharged October 25, 1864.

John A. Lair was an assistant Surgeon. He was promoted to be Surgeon November 17, 1864, and was mustered out with the regiment August 11, 1865. James P. Bing was also an assistant Surgeon. He entered the service October 3, 1861 and resigned August 31, 1862.

William B. Stephenson was a private in Company E. He entered the service January 9, 1862. He was promoted to Sergeant-Major January 10, 1862 and to First Lieutenant and Adjutant November 1, 1862. He resigned May 14, 1864.

George W. Cavitt of Jackson entered the regiment as a private in Company F. He was made Second Lieutenant January 1, 1862; First Lieutenant, April 28, 1862; appointed Adjutant May 22, 1864, and was mustered out December 31, 1864.

Dr. Joseph W. Fulton was the original Regimental Quartermaster. He entered the service September 6, 1861 at the age of forty-eight years and resigned December 11, 1862.

Thomas McIntyre was the original Second Lieutenant of Company F and was made Chaplain December 13, 1861. He resigned May 20, 1862.

Frederick J. Griffith entered the service October 4, 1861, at the age of forty-one years as Captain of Company C. He was appointed Chaplain July 8, 1862, and resigned September 15, 1864.

Colonel George N. Gray, of Ironton, Ohio, entered the service November 19, 1861, at the age of twenty-three as a private in Company D. He was appointed Sergeant November 21, 1861, and promoted to Sergeant Major December 5, 1861. He was made Second Lieutenant of Company I, January 9, 1862 and resigned January 9, 1863.

Company A from this regiment was from Pike County; Company B, commanded by Captain John I. Parrill was from Athens County and Company C was raised from Scioto and Lawrence Counties.

The following names will be remembered by the older citizens of the County: Kendall D. Lindsey, First Lieutenant, died November 1, 1863, James R. Feurt, Hardin Courtney, I. N. Wheeler and I. N. Long were among the Sergeants, Benjamin Allard, Corporal and Henry Allard, Clay Byrn, Thomas W. Crain, Benjamin F. Colegrove, Jacob Cline, Thomas Deaver, Benjamin F. Gifford, Robert Hood and Matthias Rowley were privates.

Company E was originally commanded by Samuel W. Baird. William W. Gilbert was the Second Captain of the Company. Eustace H. Ball was the First Lieutenant of the Company. He entered the service October 12, 1861 and resigned April 15, 1864. Owen Shannon, John McCall, Robert Elliott and Thomas McFarland were Sergeants in this Company.

Company F had for its original Captain, James R. Percy. He was killed August 18, 1864 at the battle of Atlanta, Ga. Joshua E. Bailly was the Second Captain. He was promoted from First Lieutenant of Company K, November 18, 1864 and mustered out with the Company August 11, 1865.

Charles K. Crumit, George W. Cavett, John D. Moore and David Lasley were successively First Lieutenants of this Company. Thomas McIntyre was the original Second Lieutenant of the Company, Hallam H. Cissna was a private in this Company as was Arthur W. Chenoweth and John K. Duke. There were three persons by the name of Sampson, four Smiths, and three Welles in this Company.

Robert A. Starkey entered Company A as a private September 16, 1861, was promoted to First Lieutenant October 4, 1861, and to Captain April 18, 1864. He was mustered out with the Company August 11, 1865.

General W. S. Jones distinguished himself by his services in this regiment, as did Major E. Cutler Dawes. Their records are familiar to the citizens of Scioto County and Southern Ohio. Lieutenants E. H. Ball, Robert A. Starkey and William B. Stevenson were known for their gallant service.

Captain Jacob W. Davis of Company C was killed on the picket line August 11, 1864. He is buried at Wheelersburg, Ohio, his home at the opening of the war. He was a born disciplinarian and the idol of his command.

Dr. J. W. Fulton, named for General Joseph Warren, the patriot, of Boston, who lost his life in the battle of Lexington, has a separate sketch herein.

Colonel George N. Gray had a distinguished military record. He was wounded at the battle of Shiloh and thereafter rendered unfit for active service, but became a member of the signal corps. He lost a son, Charles S. Gray in the Spanish war September 3, 1898.

This regiment participated in the following battles: Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862; Monterey, Tenn., April 28, 1862; Corinth, Miss., (siege of) April 30, 1862; Chickasaw, Bayou, Miss., December 28-29, 1862; Black River, Miss., July 1-2, 1863; Jackson, Miss., July 9-16, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 25, 1863; Resaca, Ga., May 13-16, 1864; Dallas, Ga., May 25 to June 4, 1864; Kenesaw Mt., Ga., June 27, 1864; Ruffs' Mills, Ga., July 3, 1864; Atlanta, Ga., (Hood's First Sortie), July 22, 1864; Ezra Chapel, (Atlanta, Ga.), July 28, 1864; to September 2, 1864; Jonesboro, Ga., August 31 to Sept. 1, 1864; Fort McAllister, Ga., December 13, 1864 and North Edisto River, S. C., February 12, 1865.

56th Regiment O. V. I.

This was the par excellence the Scioto County Regiment. Captain Charles F. Reiniger was the original Captain of Company B. All the men in this Company were of German birth or parentage. About one half of Company C was recruited from Scioto County and the remainder from Jackson. The original Captain, William B. Williams, was for a long time city marshal of Portsmouth. Company D was recruited at Portsmouth, Ohio. David B. Lodwick was the Captain. There was a fine squad of men from Gallia County in this Company. Company E was recruited largely from Scioto County. George Wilhelm was the original Captain. Company G was a Scioto County Company. Isaac Fullerton was the original Captain. Company H was recruited mostly from the country and about the furnaces. Company I was from Pike County and Company K was from Jackson and Scioto with John Cook as original Captain.

Field and Staff.

Peter Kinney was the original Colonel. He entered the service September 11, 1861, at the age of fifty-six and resigned April 3, 1863.

William H. Raynor was the original Lieutenant Colonel. He entered the service September 28, 1861, and was made Colonel April 2, 1863. He was wounded and captured May 5, 1864, on the steamer John Warner on Red River. He was discharged October 27, 1864, by order of War Department.

Sampson E. Varner was the original Major. He was appointed Lieutenant Colonel April 6, 1863 and discharged November 14, 1864, by order of War Department.

Henry E. Jones was the original Adjutant. He was promoted to Captain of Company A February 6, 1863. He was transferred to Company D August 8, 1863. He was detached on Brigade and Division Staff until May 8, 1864, and was made Lieutenant Colonel January 18, 1865. He was made Colonel April 2, 1866 and mustered out with the regiment April 25, 1866.

Charles F. Reiniger, original Captain of Company B, was promoted to Major April 2, 1863, and discharged October 27, 1864, by order of the War Department.

William S. Huston was the original Regimental Quartermaster. He entered the service October 18, 1861, and resigned December 17, 1862.

Jonathan E. Thomas was Chaplain. He was promoted from a private of Company C September 9, 1862, and discharged November 5, 1864, by order of the War Department.

Thomas W. Kinney was originally a private in Company G. He was made Sergeant-Major October 20, 1861, and Second Lieutenant of Company H June 10, 1862. He was made First Lieutenant December 27, 1862, and Captain February 14, 1863. He was mustered out of the service November 15, 1864, at New Orleans on expiration of term of service.

John H. Morris was an original Sergeant of Company C. He was made Sergeant-Major February 5, 1865. He was made Second Lieutenant May 31, 1865, but not mustered and was discharged November 25, 1865, by order of the War Department.

Erastus Gates was originally a private in Company H. He was promoted Quarter-Master Sergeant December 9, 1861, and to Second Lieutenant of Company G September 5, 1862. He was made First Lieutenant April 2, 1863, and resigned July 26, 1863.

Thomas J. Williams was originally a Corporal in Company G. He entered the service October 17, 1861, and was promoted to Quarter Master Sergeant July 4, 1863, and was made Second Lieutenant of Company B January 18, 1865. Since the war he has resided in the village of Jackson and has been Clerk of the Courts of Jackson County and a member of the Loyal Legion. He wrote a history of the 56th O. V. I. which was published in 1899.

Henry Schump was the Commissary Sergeant of this regiment. He was promoted from Corporal of Company C November 1, 1862, and made Second Lieutenant of Company I March 17 1863. He was mustered out November 11, 1864.

Company A, 56th O. V. I.

This Company was recruited from Gallia and Jackson Counties. Maschil Manning was the original Captain and Henry E. Jones of Portsmouth and Ben-

jamin Roberts were the second and third Captains. Captain Gillilan was the original Second Lieutenant of this Company. He entered the service November 8, 1861 and was discharged July 31, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability. He was Captain of Company C, 173rd Regiment O. V. I. Christian H. Shafer was the second Second Lieutenant of this Company. He was promoted from First Sergeant, Company D May 16, 1863, and to First Lieutenant Company C January 18, 1865. Harvey N. Bridwell was First Sergeant transferred from Company D January 26, 1864. Oliver Nurse was a member of this Company as well as James Odle.

This Company lost twenty by death in the service of whom seven were killed in battle or died of wounds received in battle and the remainder died of disease.

Company B, 56th O. V. I.

The original Captain of this Company was Charles F. Reiniger who entered the service August 7, 1861, at the age of fifty-five and has a separate sketch herein. James C. Stimmel, a Portsmouth citizen who was the original First Lieutenant of Company G was the third Captain and served until April 25, 1866. He married Rose Williamson, daughter of Captain Alden W. Williamson, after the war Charles Seifer was the original First Lieutenant of this Company. Benjamin Roberts was the second in order for that office and Thomas J. Williams the third.

Peter Brown, Daniel L. Bondurant, Nathan N. Kent, John Dimler, Henry Seick, Jacob Petry, Henry Dunlap, Robert H. Fulton, Francis M. Seth, Samuel Nichols, Lewis Comer, James V. Dement, George Reiniger, John Rockwell, George W. Salladay, Henry Schweinberg, LaFayette Sickles, August Weehle and John Welty were all original members of this Company.

This Company lost fourteen by death in the service of whom five were killed in battle or died of wounds received in battle and the remainder died of disease.

Company C, 56th O. V. I.

William B. Williams, a resident of the city of Portsmouth and for many years its City Marshal was the original Captain of this Company, and served until until November 14, 1864, when he was discharged by order of the War department. William G. Snyder from Company K was the second Captain of the Company. Jeremiah P. Wood was the original First Lieutenant. He entered the service November 7, 1861, and died September 17, 1863, at Portsmouth, Ohio. Moses Rife succeeded him as First Lieutenant from Company E. Christian H. Schaffer was the third in order. Benjamin Roberts, James Vandervort and Harvey N. Bridwell were Second Lieutenants successively. Henry Kugelman, John H. Morris and William H. Wait were among the Sergeants. Henry Schump and Thomas J. Williams were among the Corporals. Thomas G. Adamson, Thomas J. Burt, Charles Cole, Thomas J. and Elias Corriell and William Crabtree were members of this Company. There were seven privates by the name of Davis. David Gates, Edward Goudy, Daniel Gephart, James C. Hall and Thomas Harwood, were privates of the Company.

This Company lost twenty-one by death in the service, of whom seven were killed in battle or died of wounds received in battle and the remainder died of disease.

Company D, 56th O. V. I.

Company D had for its original Captain David B. Lodwick. He entered the service August 11, 1861, at the age of twenty-one and resigned July 27, 1863. Colonel Henry E. Jones was the second Captain and Levi M. Willits the third. Charles M. Veatch was the original First Lieutenant succeeded by William L. Porter, Orry H. Wadsworth and James Vandervort in their order. Murty W. Lodwick was the original Second Lieutenant. He entered the service October 8, 1861 and was mustered out September 3, 1862 by order of the War Department. Christian H. Schafer, Harvey N. Bridwell and Thomas S. Bennett were First Sergeants in their order. Three of the Cleffords from the West Side were in this Company. John Stockham, Charles V. Storer, George W., John E. and Francis Veach and Benjamin F. Wyatt were members in this Company.

Of this Company twenty-three died in the service, of whom ten were killed in battle or died of wounds and the remainder died of disease.

Company E, 56th O. V. I.

Company E was from Gallia County but had a number of Jackson County men in it. The original Captain was John Herbert Evans. The original First Lieutenant was Moses Rife and the original Second Lieutenant was James K. Campbell. There were no less than eight Evanes in this Company, and five Joneses. This Company lost twenty by death in the service, of whom six were killed in battle or died of wounds received in battle and the remainder died of disease.

Company F, 56th O. V. I.

Company F had for its original Captain, George Wilhelm. He was wounded and captured May 16, 1863, at the battle of Champion Hill. He escaped his guard and returned to the Union lines. Henry Lance was the original First Lieutenant and J. F. Morton the original Second Lieutenant. The famous Tim Sullivan was a member of this Company and there is a blank opposite his name in the official roster. Benjamin Woods and Levi Lindsay were members of this Company, the latter was discharged on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

This Company lost twenty by death in the service of whom four were killed in battle, or died of wounds, and the remainder died of disease.

Company G, 56th O. V. I.

Company G was a Scioto County Company. Isaac Fullerton was the original Captain. He entered the service August 25, 1861, at the age of fifty-two and resigned February 14, 1863. He was succeeded by James C. Stimmel who was promoted from First Lieutenant May 16, 1863. He was captured May 1, 1864 on the Red River expedition and escaped May 16, 1864, at Marshall, Texas. He reached the Union lines on the Mississippi river June 7, 1864, having traveled 600 miles. He was a veteran and served until the end of the war. Erastus Gates was the second First Lieutenant of this Company. He entered the service December 9, 1861, at the age of 32. He was promoted Second Lieutenant from Quartermaster Sergeant September 5, 1862 and to First Lieutenant April 2, 1863. He resigned July 26, 1863. Benjamin F. Bennett was a Sergeant in this Company. He enlisted September 12, 1861, for three years and was discharged July —, 1862 at Cincinnati, Ohio, on Surgeon's certificate of disability. Henry F. Kline was a member of this Company as well as Martin Downey, Nathan M. Kent, John and George W. Rockwell, Isaac Bonser, Lewis Comer, John Fullerton, James Galford, Thomas C. and Dennis Giles, Emanuel and Oliver Kent, Ebenezer Mead, Samuel Nickels, Benjamin Overly, Isaac M. Rickey, John and Benjamin Rockwell, John W. Slavens, Green B. Vangorder, Richard Wells and John C. and William Titus.

This Company lost nineteen by death in the service of whom seven were killed in battle, or died of wounds received in battle and the remainder died of disease.

Company H, 56th O. V. I.

Company H had for its original Captain Lansing V. Applegate. He entered the service October 16, 1861, and resigned February 6, 1863. He was succeeded by Thomas W. Kinney who entered the regiment as a private. Charles Soule, Jr., was the original First Lieutenant. He entered the service October 16, 1861, and resigned June 10, 1862. He was a descendant of the Soule who was a passenger on the Mayflower. Thomas Brown was the original Second Lieutenant. He was promoted to First Lieutenant June 20, 1862, and resigned June 20, 1863. Clarence P. Bliss was a Sergeant in the Company. Peter Brown was a Corporal. Charles Ludgate was a member of this Company but was discharged February 11, 1862, at Portsmouth, Ohio, by civil authority. There were four privates by the name of Haines, three by the name of Perry and three Phillips. George W. Salladay was originally a member of this Company as was Lafayette F. Sickles.

This Company lost twenty-five by death in the service, of whom five were killed in battle, or died of wounds received in battle and the remainder died of disease.

Company I, 56th O. V. I.

Company I was recruited from Pike County. Edwin Kinney was the original Captain. He entered the service October 10, 1861, and resigned October 3, 1862. He was succeeded by Absalom L. Chenoworth. Thomas Lowery was the original First Lieutenant. He entered the service October 20, 1861, at the age of 42 and resigned October 3, 1862. He was succeeded by John D. Niswonger. Henry Schump was the original Second Lieutenant.

This Company lost twenty by death in the service of whom four were killed in battle, or died of wounds received in battle and the remainder died of disease.

Company K, 56th O. V. I.

Company K was composed of Jackson and Scioto County men. John Cook, the original Captain, entered the service at the age of forty-four and died May 22, 1863, of wounds received at the battle of Champion Hills, Miss. He was succeeded by William G. Snyder who was promoted from First Lieutenant. Company A. Martin Owens was the original First Lieutenant. He was wounded May 16, 1863, at the battle of Champion Hills, Miss., and resigned July 22, 1863. He was succeeded by Joseph S. Patterson. William H. Palmer was the original Second Lieutenant. He resigned July 24, 1862. Daniel Gephart, James Gilmore and George M. Gordy were members of this Company.

This Company lost twelve by death in the service, of whom one was wounded in battle and the remainder died of disease.

General Remarks on the 56th O. V. I.

This Regiment lost by death in the service two hundred and five of whom sixty-six were killed in battle or died of wounds received in battle and the remainder died of disease.

The Regiment participated in the following battles, Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862; Corinth, Miss., October 3-4, 1862; Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; Champion Hills, Miss., May 16, 1863; Big Sand Run, Miss., May 18, 1863; Vicksburg, Miss., (Siege of) May 18 to July 4, 1863; Jackson, Miss., July 9-16, 1863; Carrion Crow Bayou, La., November 3, 1863; New Iberia, La., November 18, 1863; Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; Monettis Ferry, La., April 23, 1864; Snaggy Point, La., May 3, 1864, and Dunn's Bayou, La., May 5, 1864.

After November, 1864, the regiment was composed of a battalion of three Companies and a new Company D was organized. The second Company D was mustered out November 2, 1865, and the remaining three companies remained in the service until April 25, 1866.

The 81st Regiment, O. V. I.—Field and Staff.

A portion of this regiment was from Scioto County. John A. Turley was the original Lieutenant Colonel. He was appointed August 19, 1861, and resigned December 9, 1861.

W. Clay Henry of Buena Vista was the original First Lieutenant of Company F and a portion of his Company was from Scioto County. He was made Captain of Company H July 24, 1862 and Major, October 10, 1864. He was mustered out July 13, 1865.

William M. Murphy, an elder brother of Leonidas H. Murphy of Portsmouth, was the First Sergeant of Company F. July 1, 1864, he was made Sergeant-Major of the Regiment and August 9, 1864, was made Second Lieutenant of Company F.

Companies A and B were from Lima, Ohio. Company C was from Greenfield, but James T. Pitts, now of Portsmouth, Ohio, was wagoner of the Company. Company D was from Upper Sandusky, Company E was from Lima, Company F is recorded as being from Cincinnati, but was raised about Buena Vista in Scioto and Adams Counties by Ozro J. Dodds, the original Captain. Company G was recruited from Allen, Auglaize and Putman Counties. Company H was recruited from Scioto and Adams Counties by W. Clay Henry, the

second Captain. Robert E. Roney was the original First Lieutenant. Henry C. Doddridge was a Sergeant in the Company. Miles P. Thompson, of Young, Ohio, was a Corporal. He entered the service August 30, 1862, and was appointed Corporal July 1, 1864, Sergeant Major of the Regiment May 1, 1865, and was mustered out July 13, 1865.

Ross Courtney was a private in this Company, serving from September 3, 1862 until July 12, 1865.

Captain David A. Murphy, brother of Leonidas H., of Portsmouth, was a private in this Company serving from September 1, 1862, until February 10, 1865. During the service he wrote a series of letters to the Portsmouth Tribune of the most wonderful interest. He was made Adjutant of the 184th O. V. I. February 13, 1865, and was mustered out September 20, 1865.

This Company had two brothers Christopher and William Oppy, both of whom died in the service. It had three brothers named Monk and six Thompsons, three of whom were brothers.

Company I was from Greenfield, Ohio. Dr. Peter J. Kline of Portsmouth, Ohio, was a Sergeant. He entered the service August 7, 1862, and was made a Corporal and then a Sergeant. He was discharged June 16, 1865.

Company K was organized about Gallion, Ohio.

The Regiment lost by death in the service, one hundred and ninety-two, of whom sixty-three were killed in battle or died of wounds received in battle.

This Regiment participated in the following battles: Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862; Corinth, Miss. (Siege of), April 30 to May 15, 1862; Corinth, Miss., October 3-4, 1862; Tusculum, Ala., April 24, 1863; Town Creek, Ala., April 28, 1863; Ley's Ferry, Ga., May 14-15, 1863; Rome Cross Roads, Ga., May 16, 1864; Dallas, Ga., May 25 to June 4, 1864; Atlanta Ga., (Hood's First Sortie) July 22, 1864; Atlanta Ga., (Hood's Second Sortie) July 28, 1864; Atlanta, Ga., (Siege of) July 28 to September 2, 1864; Jonesboro, Ga., August 31, to September 1, 1864; Lovejoy Station, Ga., September 2-6, 1864; Savannah, Ga., (Siege of) December 10-21, 1864; Bentonville, N. C., March 19-21, 1865, Sherman's March to the Sea.

To speak of the 81st Regiment, O. V. I. thirty-six years after the War is to call to mind Dr. Peter J. Kline, one of the most prominent physicians in the state. He is well known for his high professional standing and love for the soldiers of the Civil War and devotion to their interests. His record as a soldier was of the best. He never failed in a single duty and was always at the front. The same as to his qualities as a soldier may be said of Captain David A. Murphy.

The following has been furnished in regard to the 81st Ohio by one who was with it through its entire service. "The 81st Ohio Regiment had its first experience on the firing line when it carried its colors into the smoke of battle at Pittsburg Landing on that memorable and bloody Sabbath morning, April, 1862."

"Amid the crash and din of this fight it was given a position in the Army of Tennessee, remaining ever afterward in this gallant and historic army until the close of the war, three years later, when, with thinned ranks and those colors, so bright and new on that Sabbath morning, now tattered and battle scarred, it stood at the battle of Bentonville, N. C., more than one thousand miles from the scene of its first action. By its gallantry in action and patient endurance on the march, it had added in no small degree to the brilliant history of General Sherman's favorite army corps, led by his most beloved Lieutenant, General, James B. McPherson, who fell while gallantly leading his men on the 22nd of July, 1864, in front of Atlanta and only a short distance from the line of the 81st Ohio. On the afternoon of the same day, together with the rest of the Brigade to which it belonged, it took part on a charge on the left of the Fifteenth Army Corps, retaking the works out of which Gen. Morgan L. Smith's division had been driven, and at the same time recapturing the famous De Grasses Battery of four twenty pound Parrots which had fallen into the hands of the enemy. On this charge they were led by Dr. C. P. Dennis of Portsmouth, then a member of General Morgan L. Smith's staff. Early in May, 1864, this regiment marched across the little wooden bridge which spans Chickamauga Creek at Lee and Gordon's Mills, with nine hundred bright muskets in its ranks."

"Three months later only three hundred guns were stacked by this command in the streets in Atlanta. This was the mute eloquence of the gallantry

of this regiment from Resaca to the Gate City of the South. By a strange coincidence, it furnished the first man killed in the army of Tennessee, Thomas D. Crossby, at Resaca; and also the last one killed in the campaign at Atlanta, John M. Cowman. After the capture of Atlanta, together with its brigade, it was transferred to the Fourth Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps, and became a part of General John M. Corse's command, of Altoona fame. It participated in Sherman's March to the Sea and was present at the capture of Savannah, Georgia, December 21, 1864."

"Turning northward, unflinchingly and uncomplainingly, it took up that terrible five hundred miles march; through swamps, across rivers, and over all obstacles a determined and desperate enemy could place in its way. Together with the rest of Sherman's army, it joined in the Union cheer, carried the last earth works and for the last time met armed resistance to the Union cause at Gouldsborough, N. C., March 21, 1865. From here it marched three hundred and fifty miles, reaching Washington City; and together with the rest of Sherman's army passed in review May 24, 1865."

The writer of this work has very precious recollections of the Regiment. General Robert N. Adams was the second Colonel. He was a student of Miami University and known to the writer as a schoolmate. Frank Evans, second Major and William H. Chamberlain, third Major were known to the writer as Miami students. This was also true of John R. Hunt, Adjutant of the Regiment and O. A. Dodds, the original Captain of Company F. A history of this regiment was furnished by Major William H. Chamberlain who for so many years was connected with the Cincinnati Gazette. The book was published in 1865 and from the stand point of a soldier of the Civil War is wonderfully interesting.

91st Regiment, O. V. I.

The 91st Regiment was organized in Ironton, Ohio, September 7, 1862, to serve three years and did serve until June 24th, 1865. John A. Turley of Scioto County was the original Colonel; Benjamin F. Coates, of Adams County was the original Lieutenant-Colonel; Lemuel Z. Cadot was the second Lieutenant-Colonel and John R. Blessing of Gallia County was the original Major. Samuel F. Neal of Gallia County was the second Major. Dr. John B. Warwick of Lucasville was an original assistant Surgeon, and was promoted to Surgeon May 23, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment June 24, 1865. John W. Longbon, of Jackson County, was the original Adjutant. Alexander H. Kicker was the original Regimental Quartermaster. Newton R. Warwick was originally a private in Company C. He was made Commissary Sergeant October 22, 1862, and was made Second Lieutenant of Company D January 4, 1864. Dr. Milton S. Pixley who entered the service as a private in Company F was promoted to Hospital Steward, August 29, 1863, and was mustered out with the regiment June 24, 1865.

Company A was from Gallipolis; Company B was from Ironton and Company C was from Scioto County. Jacob Caldwell was the original Captain of Company C. He entered the service July 16, 1862. He was the father of Smiley A. Caldwell who has a sketch herein. He died August 9, 1864, at Frederick, Md. John Kaps was the second Captain. He was promoted from First Lieutenant June 14, 1864. He was transferred to Company D June 6, 1864, transferred back to Company C August 31, 1864, and mustered out with the Company June 24, 1865. William A. Donohoe was the First Lieutenant of the Company. Thomas K. Coles was the second First Lieutenant, he was promoted from Second Lieutenant of Company G October 12, 1864. He was killed November 18, 1864, in the battle of Myerstown, Va., before muster in as First Lieutenant. John W. Rockhold of Scioto County was a First Lieutenant in this Company. Charles O. Cole was a Second Lieutenant as well as Isaac H. Noel.

Company D was from Lawrence County. James E. Thomas was the original Captain, John T. Irwin was First Lieutenant. Company E was from Adams County. Company F was from Lawrence and Scioto Counties. Kennedy R. Culbertson was the First Captain. John W. Overturf of Columbus was the First Lieutenant. He entered the service July 28, 1862, and was mustered out with the Company June 24, 1865.

Company H was from Lawrence County; Company I was from Adams County and Company K was from Gallia County. Alva F. Kendall was the third Captain promoted from First Lieutenant, Company D March 29, 1865, and mustered out October 16, 1865, by order of the War Department.

Company H had Simeon Crossley for its first Captain, Lawrence K. Stroup for its second and Samuel P. Baldridge for its third. William W. Kirkner was the original First Lieutenant. He resigned February 8, 1863. Alexander H. Ricker, Charles O. Cole, Alva F. Kendall and Edward S. Wilson were in succession First Lieutenants. Thomas K. Coles was a Second Lieutenant as was Eugene B. Williard of Hanging Rock and Henry B. Woodrow of Cincinnati.

This Regiment was as fine a one in the physical condition of the men in it as any that entered the service and it performed many deeds of valor.

The following are the battles in which it participated: Buffalo, W. Va., September 26, 1862; Fayetteville, W. Va., May 19, 1863; Blake's Farm, W. Va., May 21, 1863; Cloyd's Mountain, Va., May 19, 1864; New River Bridge, Va., May 10, 1864; Cow Pasture River, Va., June 5, 1864; Lynchburg, Va., June 17-18, 1864; Stevenson's Depot, Va., (near Winchester) July 20, 1864; Winchester, Va., July 24-25, 1864; Halltown, Va., (near Charlestown) August 24-26, 1864; Martinsburg, Va., September 18, 1864; Opequan, Va., September 19, 1864; Fisher's Hall, Va., (Woodstock) September 22, 1864; Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864, and Myerstown, Va., November 18, 1864.

The Regiment lost one hundred and forty-eight men by death in the service, of whom sixty-seven were killed in battle, or died of wounds received in battle.

140th Regiment, O. V. I.

This Regiment was organized at Gallipolis, Ohio, to serve one hundred days from May 10, 1864. A part of the 20th Regiment, Ohio National Guards from Scioto County was in it. It was sent to Charleston, West Virginia and spent a part of its time guarding army stores along the Kanawha and Gauley rivers and was mustered out September 3, 1864, on expiration of term of service, at Gallipolis, Ohio.

Van B. Hibbs was the Lieutenant Colonel. He entered the service May 2, 1864, at the age of twenty-five and was mustered out September 3, 1864. James H. Poe was Quartermaster Sergeant promoted from a private of Company E May 10, 1864. Companies E and F were from Scioto County.

Company E had for its original officers: Charles Soule, Captain, William Kinney, First Lieutenant; Henry R. Tracy, Second Lieutenant; James W. Bannon, First Sergeant; Robert N. Spry, Second Sergeant; Cornelius H. Barbee, Third Sergeant; M. F. Micklethwait, Fourth Sergeant; John W. Lewis, Fifth Sergeant and Samuel L. Gilbert, First Corporal. Jefferson W. Glidden, Daniel Wear, Samuel Stevenson, Oscar F. Waterhouse, Robert Baker and Philip Cahill were the other Corporals.

Charles M. Burr, Frank Coriell, David E. Davis, Albert Debo, Frederick Gephart, Joseph Jefferson, Richard M. Lloyd, William H. C. McFarlin, William H. H. Montgomery, Hiram Murray, D. Perkins Pratt, Nathaniel Searl, James Stephenson, Albert B. Voorhies and William F. Whitney were privates.

Company F had for its Captain Louis Sonntag, First Lieutenant, Fernando C. Searl, Second Lieutenant, Hiram Adams, First Sergeant, James B. Ray, David W. Crull, John Tracy, Edward W. Richardson, Isaac McCann and George Suter were also Sergeants. The Corporals were: Hugh Fulton, Daniel Titus, John Warner, James Q. Grady, Rufus P. Dodge, John Miller, Andrew Demer and Reuben B. Shumway. Samuel Slattery and Caleb B. Crull were musicians.

Levi Brown, Daniel Pool, Jesse M. Pyle, Jacob B. Rickey, Henry Stockham, Isaac Rickey, Lewis Vangorder, Richard Wells and Frederick Winters were among the privates.

Company I also had a number of Scioto County men in it. Charles Blain was the Captain; Joseph Hock, First Lieutenant; Andrew L. Cavender, Second Lieutenant; William C. Brooks, First Sergeant; Elliott Nurse, John W. Artis, John W. Thompson and Edwin T. Sexton were the other Sergeants. William Larkin, Charles W. Hamilton, William L. Cook, Charles Haquard, Henry Hallback, Jacob Hock, William McMullen and Milton G. Peters were the Corporals.

Anson Allard, Ezra Bradford, Alexander Cole, William H. H. Emory, S. J. Humble, D. V. Larkin, William McNelley, Samuel Monroe, John A. Purdy, Henry Shumberg, William Temple, William Veach and George Williamson were among the privates.

There were but two deaths in this regiment during the service. Peter Lefler, private in Company I was drowned near Charleston, West Virginia. Edward W. Richardson, Sergeant of Company F died May 25, 1864, at his home in Scioto County, Ohio.

141st Regiment, O. V. I.

This regiment was organized at Gallipolis, Ohio, from the 11th to the 14th of May, 1864. Its period of service was one hundred days. Its entire service was guard duty at Charleston, West Virginia. It was mustered out September 3, 1864.

Company G was from Scioto County. The other Companies were from Adams, Athens and Gallia Counties.

Of Company G, William W. Reilly was Captain, Thomas J. Pursell was First Lieutenant, William H. Clark, Second Lieutenant and William A. Thomas was First Sergeant. John McCathron, James Matthers, Thomas Dupler and Alexander Ward were the other Sergeants. William Fryer was a musician and Samuel P. Drake, James F. Ellis, Aaron Musser, Herman Wessel and Philip Young were among the privates.

There were no deaths or casualties in the Company.

There were four deaths in the regiment during its service.

173rd Regiment, O. V. I.

This regiment was organized at Gallipolis, Ohio, in September, 1864, to serve one year. Immediately after its muster in, it was sent to Nashville where it formed a part of the garrison. It engaged in the battle of Nashville and was employed in guarding the prisoners for two weeks afterwards. On February 25, 1865, it was ordered to Columbia, Tenn., and from there to Johnsonville, where it did police and guard duty until June 26, 1865, when it was mustered out.

John R. Hurd was the original Colonel, Calvin A. Shepard was Lieutenant Colonel, Jeremiah Davidson was Major and James C. Marr was Surgeon. Joseph Morris and George Wyman were assistant Surgeons.

Nelson W. Evans, the editor of this work was the original Adjutant of this regiment. He was promoted to Captain of Company K December 14, 1864 and was succeeded by George W. Helfenstein who served until May 15, 1865, when he was discharged on Surgeon's certificate of disability. Luther M. Beman was the original Regimental Quartermaster; George W. Isaminger was Chaplain and Moses Morgan was First Sergeant Major but was promoted to Second Lieutenant of Company K December 16, 1864. He was succeeded by John W. Lawell.

Company A was from Gallia and Lawrence Counties. The Captain was John W. Fuson, First Lieutenant, Andrew J. Booth; he was succeeded by Elisha T. Edwards who was promoted from Second Lieutenant December 6, 1864. He was the father of Dr. Edwards of Portsmouth.

Company B was from Gallia County; Company C was from Gallia and Jackson Counties. Coleman Gillilan was Captain of Company C, Charles Hunt was First Lieutenant and Joseph C. Coffman was Second Lieutenant.

Company D was from Scioto County. John C. Malone was Captain, George W. Helfenstein was First Lieutenant and was succeeded by Albert R. Morrison. Asa R. O. Thomas was Second Lieutenant and Alva K. Finton was First Sergeant. Henry C. Gilruth was also a Sergeant in this Company. Fielding B. Ham and Thomas Deaver were Corporals. James Metz was a musician.

John D. Weaver, Lafayette Hiner, Willard Lamb, Horace T. Lindsay, William K. McCall, Henry M. Parr, Charles W. Walker, William W. Walker, A. C. Wells, James O. Winkler and William Witherow were among the privates in the Company.

Company G was from Scioto and Pike Counties. Charles Slavens was the Captain, John T. Brady, First Lieutenant; William T. Shades, Second Lieutenant; Louis E. Booth, First Sergeant; John J. Baldwin, John W. Chamberlin

and Benjamin F. Bennett were also Sergeants. Isaac Donohoe, Isaac J. Dewey and David Shoop were among the Corporals.

Lewis Deamer, Hiram Fitch, Frederick, Jacob Kronk, Augustus Lamb, James D. Moss, William Pool, Joseph Rogers and George W. Shriver were among the privates.

Nelson W. Evans, the original Adjutant, was promoted to Captain of Company K September 8, 1864. Moses Morgan was the second Second Lieutenant of this Company, succeeding J. H. Parker who was promoted to First Lieutenant of Company I.

Ninety-three of this regiment died in the service, of whom forty-eight are buried in National Cemeteries, most of them in the National Cemetery at Nashville, Tennessee. Of this number Company D lost three by death and Company G lost two by death.

186th Regiment, O. V. I.

This was another one year regiment in which Scioto County was represented. It was organized at Camp Chase, Ohio in February, 1865, to serve for one year. It left Camp Chase March 2, for Nashville, Tennessee. It left on march 8th for Murfreesboro and went into camp at Cleveland, Tennessee and moved on in a short time to Chattanooga. It was mustered out September 18, 1865.

Thomas W. Wildes was the Colonel, George Wilhelm, First Lieutenant-Colonel and Wesley L. Patterson, Major.

This regiment lost forty-four by death in the service, nearly all of whom are buried in National Cemeteries, the most being buried at Chattanooga, Tenn.

7th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

This regiment was known as the River Regiment. It was mustered into the service from September 12, to November 8, 1862 from various points in Ohio. At the time of organization it numbered 1204 men and it mustered out 840 men. It was mustered out July 4, 1865. Company G was from Portsmouth and was mustered in September 28, 1862. John D. Kinney was the original Captain. He entered the service September 1, 1862 and resigned December 26, 1862. John A. Ashbury succeeded him and served until mustered out.

Roswell C. Nichols was the original First Lieutenant. He entered the service September 1, 1862 and resigned February 23, 1864. He was succeeded by Benjamin Trago who was appointed Second Lieutenant September 1, 1862, and promoted to First Lieutenant April 2, 1864.

Thomas J. Williams was the original Second Lieutenant. David Goddard was First Sergeant and Sanford B. Jennings was Com. Sergeant.

Nathaniel Rice was a private. He entered the service September 9, 1862, and died March 7, 1876 at Wheelersburg, Ohio.

William S. Bundy, father of William E. Bundy, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, was a member of this Company. He entered the service September 21, 1862 at the age of twenty years and was mustered out March 22, 1864 at Columbus, Ohio, and died soon after from wounds received in the service.

This Company lost eight by death in the service, of whom two were killed in battle.

The regiment lost two hundred and sixteen in the service, of whom fifty-three were killed in battle or died of wounds.

The regiment participated in the following battles:

(1) Carter's Station, Tenn. December 30, 1862; Mt. Sterling, Ky., March 24, 1863; Dutton Hill, Ky., March 30, 1863; Monticello, Ky., May 1, 1863; Rocky Gap, Ky., June 9, 1863; Buffington Island, O., July 19, 1863; Cumberland Gap, Tenn., September 9, 1863; (2) Carter's Station, Tenn., September 22, 1863; Ollicoffer, Tenn., September 24, 1863; Blue Springs, Tenn., October 10, 1863; Rodgersville, Tenn., November 6, 1863; Seige of Knoxville, Tenn., November 17 to December 44, 1863; Bean Station, Tenn., December 14, 1863; Blain's Cross Roads, Tenn., December 16, 1863; New Market, Tenn., December 23, 1863; Fair Garden, Tenn., January 27, 1864; Cynthia, Ky., June 11, 1864; Siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 28 to September 2, 1864; Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864; Nashville, Tenn., December 15-16, 1864; Pulaski, Tenn., December 25, 1864; Plantersville, Ala., April 1, 1865 and Selma, Ala., April 2, 1865.

9th Volunteer Cavalry.

Scioto County was represented in this regiment by the Surgeon, Cyrus M. Finch who entered the service October 5, 1863 and was mustered out with the regiment July 20, 1865, also by George Fisher, the druggist, of Portsmouth, Ohio, who entered the service October 11, 1863 and served until July 20, 1865, as the Regimental Hospital Steward.

Battery L-1st Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery.

Battery L was mostly from Scioto County. The battery was mustered into the service December 3, 1861 at Camp Dennison, Ohio, to serve three years.

Lucius N. Robinson was the original Captain. He entered the service October 8, 1861, at the age of forty-four and resigned November 12, 1862, on account of disability. Frank C. Gibbs was the Second Captain. He entered the service at the age of twenty-six, October 31, 1861, and was promoted from First Lieutenant November 12, 1862. He was wounded October 19, 1864, at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., and mustered out with the battery July 4, 1865.

Frederick Dorries of Lawrence County was an original First Lieutenant. He was killed May 3, 1863, in the battle of Chancellorsville, Va.

Charles H. Robinson, Second Lieutenant, entered the service October 31, 1861. He was a son of the Captain. He was captured at the battle of Port Republic, Va., June 8, 1862 and exchanged August 5, 1862. He was promoted from Second Lieutenant, November 12, 1862 and resigned March 13, 1863 on account of disability.

William Walworth of Cleveland, was a First Lieutenant. He entered the service November 19, 1861, he was appointed Second Lieutenant January 7, 1862, and promoted to First Lieutenant March 13, 1863. He died May 9, 1864 at Camp Barry, D. C.

Herbert F. Guthrie was a First Lieutenant. He entered the service November 1, 1861, he was promoted to Second Lieutenant from First Sergeant November 12, 1862, and to First Lieutenant May 6, 1863.

Otho D. Foster, also a First Lieutenant entered the service October 22, 1861, he was appointed First Sergeant October 18, 1864, and promoted to First Lieutenant February 10, 1865.

James Gildea was originally Quarter-master Sergeant. He entered the service October 11, 1861. He was wounded in the battle of Port Republic, Va., June 8, 1862. He was appointed First Sergeant from Quarter-master Sergeant, December 22, 1862; promoted to Second Lieutenant, May 6, 1863 and to First Lieutenant, May 25, 1864, but not mustered.

Philip Hauser was the second Second Lieutenant. He entered the service October 11, 1861. He was appointed Quarter-master Sergeant from Sergeant October 18, 1864, and promoted to Second Lieutenant, February 10, 1865. He was mustered out with the battery July 4, 1865.

Lee T. Beatty was a Quarter-Master Sergeant as was Frank W. Buskirk. Thomas B. Kirker was a Sergeant of this Company. He entered the service October 30, 1861 and was discharged September 27, 1862, on Surgeon's Certificate of disability. Benjamin Butterfield was also a Sergeant in this Company. He is now doing business in Ironton, Ohio. He entered the service October 30, 1861 at the age of twenty-seven and mustered out October 30, 1864. John W. Craig was also a Sergeant. He entered the service November 5, 1861 and served until July 4, 1865.

Leondias Piles, James S. Kehoe, John M. Morris, and William Carey were among the Corporals. Daniel Pursell was a bugler.

Among the privates: were Henry Fitch, David Ford, William S. Foster, Joseph Hornung, Jefferson Kendall, Murty W. Lodwick, Harrison Massie and Francis M. Temple.

Battery L was engaged in the following battles: Bloomery Gap, W. Va., Feb., 29, 1862; Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862; Front Royal, Va., May 30, 1862; Port Republic, Va., June 8, 1862; Chantilly, Va., August 29, 1862; Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va., December 11, to 16, 1862; Chancellorsville Va., May 1-4, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa., July 2-3, 1863; Wapping Heights, Va., July 14, 1863; Bristoe Station, Va., October 14, 1863; Rapahannock Ford, Va., November 7, 1863; New Hope Church, Va., Nov. 26, 1863; Mine Run, Va., November 26-28, 1863; Fort Reno, July 12, 1864; Fort Stevens, D. C., July 12, 1864;

Snicker's Gap, Va., July 18, 1864; Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864; Fisher's Hill, Va., September 22, 1864, and Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864.

This Company lost twenty by death in the service, of whom six were killed in battle, or died of wounds received in battle.

1st Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery.

This regiment was mustered into the service as the 117th regiment O. V. I., in September, 1862, at Portsmouth, Ohio, its eight companies aggregating 796 men. In October, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Kentucky, where, for the succeeding seven months, it was engaged in guard duty and expeditions against guerrillas. In May, 1863, it was changed into the First Regiment, Heavy Artillery, Ohio Volunteers, and on August 12, 1863, it was re-organized with twelve companies, aggregating 1,839 officers and men. During the process of reorganization the Regiment constructed the fortifications around Covington and Newport. In the fall and winter of 1863-64 it was engaged in guard duty at various points in Kentucky. On February 19, 1864, it started to Knoxville, Tennessee. Until the following September, the Regiment was engaged in guarding the railroads in Tennessee. During the winter of 1864-65 it was engaged in foraging and fighting guerrillas throughout East Tennessee and North Carolina. Forming a part of the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Army of the Cumberland, it was engaged in guarding mountain points. After the surrender of Lee and Johnson, the Regiment was engaged in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee. On July 25, 1865, it was mustered out of service at Knoxville, Tennessee. The original Colonel was Chauncey D. Hawley, Fordeyce M. Keith, Lieutenant-Colonel and William G. Dickson was the original Major. Robert W. Caldwell was the second Major, Timothy S. Matthews, the third Major and Henry L. Barnes, the fourth Major. John L. Firestone was the original Surgeon. Nelson B. Lafferty was an Assistant Surgeon and also Henry C. Beard afterwards of Lucasville, Ohio. Company A was from Jackson County, Captain, Robert W. Caldwell. Company B was from Ross and Pike Counties, Captain, William C. Hayes. Company C was from Pike County, Captain, Leonidas C. Heaton. Company D was from Scioto and Jackson Counties, Henry L. Barnes was the original Captain and Benjamin F. Holman the second Captain. Alexander F. McMillan was the original First Lieutenant, Skees S. Forester, the second First Lieutenant and Thomas M. James, the third First Lieutenant. John W. Wallace was Second Lieutenant and so were William H. Bonsall and James W. Tarlton. John Jones, the plumber of Portsmouth, Ohio, was a member of this Company and so was Samuel McElhaney, one of the letter carriers of Portsmouth, Ohio. Company E was from Adams County, commanded by James A. Murphy, Jacob M. Tener was the original First Lieutenant. Company F was from Scioto County, commanded by Captain Amos B. Cole, who was succeeded by James C. Cadot. Benjamin F. Holman was First Lieutenant, as was John Q. Shumway and John W. Wallace. Samuel B. Violet was Second Lieutenant and was afterwards made First Lieutenant. David C. Howard and John Dascomb were also Second Lieutenants. John S. Armstrong was First Sergeant, Bennett Titus, Warren Dever and Jacob Deemer were Corporals. William H. Bonsall enlisted in this Company as a private. Joseph D. Stockham, of Wallace Mills, was a private in this Company. Company G was from Gallia County, James W. Gatewood was Captain. Francis Walter was First Lieutenant originally. Washington C. Appler was the second, First Lieutenant. Samuel Drummond was the original Second Lieutenant and John S. Hutsinpillar and Hilborn C. Miller were also Second Lieutenants. Company H was from Jackson County, William J. Evans was the original Captain, James C. Cadot, First Lieutenant. Lot Davis was one of the Second Lieutenants. Companies I, L, K and M were from the northern part of the state and were placed in the regiment when it was organized from Infantry into Heavy Artillery.

Benjamin L. Fryer, a private of Company G, died April 7, 1865, at Cleveland, Tennessee and was buried originally at Chattanooga, Tennessee, but afterwards removed to Greenlawn, Portsmouth, Ohio. He is the father of William Fryer of 11th street, Portsmouth, Ohio. Isaac Rickey, a private of Company F, died December 4, 1863, at his home in Scioto County. Thomas Waller Terry, Second Lieutenant of Company I, died March 3, 1864, at Camp Burnside, Kentucky. He has a separate sketch herein.

2nd Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery.

was organized at Camp Dennison, Ohio, from June to September, 1863, to serve three years, and was mustered out of the service August 25, 1865. The Companies were during service mostly separated from each other. Horatio G. Gibson was the Colonel, Martin B. Ewing, Lieutenant-Colonel. William S. Irwin, Daniel W. Hoffman, Lafayette Hammond, Lemon S. Powell were the Majors. John Q. Gibson was the Chaplain, appointed from First Lieutenant of Company F, December 28, 1864.

Company B was from Adams County, Philip Rothrock was the original Captain. Samuel Coleman was the second Captain and James B. Doney was the third Captain.

Company F was from Gallia and Scioto Counties. Edward S. Aleshire was the Captain. James S. Hebard was the First Lieutenant as was John Q. Gibson and John D. Vandeman. The Company was mustered in September 23, 1863, at Covington, Kentucky. On the 11th of October, it removed to Bowling Green, Kentucky, where it remained until May 26, 1864, when it removed to Charleston, Tennessee. On the 29th of December, 1864, it returned to Knoxville, and on January 11, 1865, moved to Loudon, Tennessee, where it remained until August 20, 1865, when it was taken to Nashville, and was mustered out August 23, 1865, at Nashville.

8th Independent Company, Ohio Volunteer Sharpshooters.

The recruits composing this organization were enrolled by Captain Charles A. Barton October 9, 1862, at Camp Portsmouth, Ohio. On January 7, 1863, the company was ordered by Governor Tod to Camp Dennison, where it arrived two days later. On June 16, 1863, it was ordered to the command of Colonel Wallace to suppress an insurrection of Butternuts in Holmes County, returning June 23, 1863. On July 12, 1863, it was ordered to Cincinnati, and participated with other troops in repelling Morgan's raid. It performed picket duty west of the city until July 17, 1863, and then returned to the city and performed guard duty. It was mustered into the United States service March 9 and August 22, 1863, at Camp Dennison, Ohio. November 10, 1863, it was ordered by Major General Grant to proceed to Chattanooga, Tennessee, at which place it arrived November 25, 1863, and was attached to a temporary organization composed of the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Companies of Ohio Sharpshooters. Under command of Captain Gershen M. Barber, of the Fifth Independent Company, it performed duty as headquarters guard to Major General Thomas. It was mustered out of service July 19, 1865, at Nashville Tennessee, by William S. Wilson, Captain 71st O. V. I., Mustering Officer. The company's loss during its term of service was three men died of disease, and one drowned in Cumberland River. Charles A. Barton was Captain; Cyrus B. Moore, First Lieutenant; David N. Long, Second Lieutenant; Andrew J. Finney was First Sergeant; Cicero S. Cadot was also a Sergeant. Levi N. Hyatt was a member of this Company.

JOURNAL OF THE WAR OF 1861.**Extracts from Portsmouth Newspapers Published During the Civil War.**

Company A, 15th O. V. I. Militia, was ordered to Washington and left on the Bostona, April 17, 1861. Captain, George S. Bailey; First Lieutenant, W. H. Raynor; Second Lieutenant, vacancy; Third Lieutenant, George W. Brown; First Sergeant, George O. Newman; Fourth Sergeant, Henry E. Jones and First Corporal, Thomas E. Sikes.

April 19, 1861, there was a Union meeting at the Biggs House. Colonel John Row was the Chairman and A. M. McFarland, Secretary. The Committee on Resolutions was Thomas McCauslin, E. Glover, A. M. McFarland, W. A. Hutchins and F. C. Searl.

Company A was made Company G, First Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

J. J. Appler raised a Company and had them drilling.

April 19, 1861, Company G left Columbus for Washington City. April 24, 1861, the Portsmouth Company was at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. April 28, 1861, the Portsmouth Company was at Harrisburg and then Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Frank C. Gibbs and Charles Soule, jr., wrote to the Tribune, glowing letters chuck full and running over with patriotism.

May 1, 1861, the Portsmouth Zouaves were organized. W. W. Reilley was Captain; L. Goldrich, First Lieutenant; S. B. Riggs, Second Lieutenant; John Fawn, Jr., Third Lieutenant; Thomas McCauslin, Ensign; George H. Gaffey, First Sergeant; Henry Hall, Second Sergeant; Thomas Hall, Third Sergeant; and J. C. Trotter, Fourth Sergeant; H. C. Lodwick, First Corporal; William Pendergast, Second Corporal; A. Cramer, Third Corporal; Thomas Hayes, Fourth Corporal. H. E. Brown was Bugler.

May 8, 1861, John A. Turley had a Third Company ready for the war. T. J. Cochran, Dr. A. J. Shope, Thomas P. Terry and S. P. Simpson left to join Captain Bailey's Company.

May 12, 1861, Company G was in Philadelphia. Captain J. J. Appler's Company D and Captain John A. Turley's Company G, 22nd O. V. I. went to Columbus by way of Cincinnati. They were drawn up on Market street and addressed by Rev. E. P. Pratt, Captain Appler, Rev. Taft and others. Each soldier was presented with a red shirt. The school children sang and the Company fired a number of salutes.

May 15, 1861, Captain John A. Turley's Company and J. J. Appler's Company were encamped on the Fair Ground.

Captain John R. Hurd raised a Company of Kentuckians and they left on the Bostona for Camp Clay.

May 22, 1861, Captain Reilley's Zouaves drilled daily at three P. M. There were in the city, the Kinney Light Guards, Lieutenant Earl; Portsmouth Rifles, Captain Hope; Third Ward Home Guards, Captain S. E. Varner; and the Silver Greys, Captain John McDowell. They all drilled at the Fair Grounds.

May 29, Captain John A. Turley was made Lieutenant Colonel 22nd O. V. I.

June 3, 1861, George A. Waller went east to buy arms for the Home Guards. The town had a military guard every night.

June 12, 1861, the 22nd O. V. I. encamped at Athens, Ohio.

June 17, 1861, Henry T. McDowell was recruiting Company A, 39th O. V. I. The same date Captain Appler left with sixty volunteers on the Bostona for the 26th Regiment. Only a few names are given from the muster roll of Henry T. McDowell: William H. Newman, S. C. Glover, John C. Musser, W. H. Williams, Henry Bostwick, Isaac Mead, Jonathan Mead and Charles H. Walden.

July 31, 1861, Captain Reilley was organizing a Company, also Captain S. A. Currie. The latter had fifty names.

August 7, 1861, the 33rd Regiment was raised at Portsmouth. Joseph W. Still was Colonel, O. F. Moore, Lieutenant-Colonel, J. V. Robinson, Jr. Major.

Captain Reilley's Company became Company A of the 30th Regiment.

August 7, 1861, Company H, 26th O. V. I. went up the river with the Regiment. Company G, returned at three A. M. the same date. They had a reception at the Fair Grounds. W. A. Hutchins made the reception speech. When they arrived everybody met them and they paraded on Market Street. Sergeant George O. Newman replied to the reception address.

August 14, 1861, Captain W. W. Culbertson took a Company in the 27th O. V. I. Captain Samuel Currie took his Company in the 33rd O. V. I. Lieutenant William H. Raynor was a prisoner in Libby Prison. The same date the 33rd Regiment was encamped at Camp Morrow.

August 21, 1861, Captain W. W. Reilley of Company A, 30th O. V. I. was at home recruiting. At Camp Morrow were Captain Ellis' Company, of the 33rd from Adams County, Captain Lock's from Waverly, Captain William Denglar's from Chillicothe, and Captain McFadden's from Ironton.

September 18, 1861, Colonel Peter Kinney had begun to raise the 56th O. V. I. Captain Oliver Wood left with one hundred men for Missouri. Captain George Wilhelm was recruiting a Company for the 56th O. V. I. Captain Bayer came from Ross County with a Company for the 33rd O. V. I.

Theo. Treat had his right arm severed from his body while firing a salute at the time Captain Oliver Wood's Company was leaving. At this same date Lieutenant W. H. Raynor and J. R. Hurd escaped from Libby prison.

September 26, 1861, D. B. Lodwick was recruiting a Company for the 56th Regiment, O. V. I. Hamilton and Spalding were Lieutenants.

Captain Oliver Wood was made Captain of Company B. 22nd O. V. I. John McColum, First Lieutenant, William H. Bradey, Second Lieutenant.

October 16, 1861, Charles A. Barton was elected First Lieutenant of Company B, 22nd O. V. I. L. N. Robinson was raising an Artillery Company. This was afterwards Battery L, 1st Ohio Light Artillery.

October 14, 1861, the 33rd O. V. I. left Portsmouth on the two "Bostonas" amid the thunder of cannon. They were drawn up in rank on the river front and reached from Jefferson street to Market. Here they bade their friends good-bye.

The military committee of Scioto County was F. C. Searl, W. A. Hutchins, John P. Terry, A. W. Buskirk and M. B. Gilbert.

Captain Henry McDowell had a Portsmouth Company in Missouri. George Wilhelm, B. Lodwick, C. W. Veach, F. Renniger, Isaac Fullerton, William Williams and L. V. Applegate were granted recruiting commissions.

November 6, 1861, L. D. Page of Company D, 56th O. V. I. killed David Lacey of Company C by shooting him with a pistol.

November 13, 1861, the corpse of Lieut. Col. Bailey was brought to Portsmouth. He was killed at Guyandotte. He was buried November 20, at Aberdeen, Ohio. Appler commanded Company I, 26th O. V. I.; this Company was raised in Scioto County.

January 22, 1862, Battery L, First Ohio Light Artillery, spent a half day at Portsmouth on their way up the river to Parkersburg.

January 25, 1862, Company L, First Ohio Light Artillery passed by Portsmouth on the steamboat, "Jacob Strader," on their way to Romney, Va.

February 1, 1862, Company A, 39th O. V. I. sent home \$2,847.50.

March 5, 1862, J. P. Bing was assistant Surgeon of the 53rd O. V. I. He entered the service as second assistant Surgeon October 3, 1861, and resigned August 31, 1862.

March 18, 1862, Captain Samuel Currie's Company, 33rd O. V. I., sent home \$1,034. It was to be distributed by T. S. Currie. Captain Van B. Hibb's Company sent home \$2,185 to J. L. Hibbs. April 2, 1862, the 53rd sent home \$4,167 and the 56th, \$33,074. April 16, 1862, \$1,400 was received from the 33rd O. V. I.

April 23, 1862, Captain Jacob Smith was brought home wounded and Lieutenant-Colonel Raynor was brought back home sick. At the same time, Captain L. N. Robinson, of Battery L was at home.

June 25th, 1862, Colonel O. F. Moore was at home on a visit and James Glidden of Battery L, was at home wounded.

June 28, 1862, Colonel O. F. Moore was at home and wanted to take back recruits. Major Oliver Wood was also at home.

July 2, 1862, Colonel Peter Kinney was reported to have been taken a prisoner, but escaped.

July 3, 1862, \$2,800 was received from the 33rd O. V. I. by Gen. Hibbs.

July 5, 1862, Company A, 39th O. V. I. sent home \$1,000. Captain John A. Turley was recruiting under a new call for 300,000 more troops.

July 16, 1862, the 91st O. V. I. was being organized. W. A. Hutchins declined the position of Colonel. Mrs. Bailey, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey was allowed a pension of \$30 per month by act of Congress.

July 18, 1862, there was a meeting of the Military Committee at Portsmouth, Ohio, for the Second District. W. W. Johnson of Ironton, was Chairman, D. Macklay of Jackson was Secretary. E. P. Evans represented Adams.

July 10, 1862, W. H. McCurdy was at home recruiting for the 39th O. V. I. Captain Newton Robinson was recruiting men for Battery L. The 91st Ohio Volunteer Infantry was being organized at this time. George O. Newman and J. C. Gilbert were appointed a Board of Military Affairs by the Council and Military Committee.

There was a great war meeting in Portsmouth, August 6, 1862. H. S. Bundy, Captain L. N. Robinson, J. M. G. Smith, W. A. Hutchins, E. Glover and Captain J. R. Hurd made speeches. Martin Crain was made Post Commander at Camp Portsmouth with the rank of Colonel. W. A. Hutchins and Thomas McCauslen were making speeches in Adams County. This same date drafting began.

August 13, 1862, Battery L had a dinner at Henry Jeffords in Washington Township. Henry Jeffords, Sergeant Jackson and J. M. G. Smith made speeches.

August 17, 1862, the 117th O. V. I. was being raised. William Coleman of Adams County was proposed for Chaplain.

August 20, 1862, the enrollment of Militia from Scioto County was 4,700 between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. There were 1,200 men at Camp Portsmouth commanded by Colonel Crain. On the enrollment of Militia 1,342 were in the service and 3,457 liable to draft. Up to August 27, 1862, the total enlistments were 1,999. 414 enlisted from July 2 to August 23, 1862. Colonel Peter Kinney was home on a visit at this time, also Lieutenant Charles Robinson.

September 3, 1862, 635 applications for exemption from military service were made. Camp Portsmouth was at Munn's Run. There were 1,000 men there.

September 6, 1862, six to seven hundred men of the 117th O. V. I. were at Camp Portsmouth. Five Companies of the 91st O. V. I. were ordered to Ironton. Forty recruits for the 81st O. V. I. came from Brush Creek Township. In Company H were four brothers named Riley and four named Thompson.

September 10, 1862, Dr. Mussey, Surgeon of the 33rd O. V. I. was home on a visit. At four P. M. every day, but Sunday, a gun was fired on the grade and all business closed and the militia then drilled until six P. M. There was a Company for each ward and two independent Companies.

September 13, 1862, an artillery Company was organized at Portsmouth. John J. McFarlin was Captain; Pat Pendergast, First Lieutenant and Dr. George Washington, Second Lieutenant. Captain John D. Kinney had fifty men for Border Rangers. Bonds were required of persons leaving the state.

On September 14, 1862, Sunday, a rebel raid was reported in Vanceburg, Kentucky. General Hibbs had two Companies from Camp Portsmouth take possession of the Kentucky Hills. A gun and gun squad was placed at a point commanding the suspension bridge. Pickets were thrown out below town. At one o'clock Monday morning an alarm bell rang and every one turned out. It was reported there were 1,200 rebels three miles below the city and coming. Four Companies of Militia and one Company, Captain Churchill's, from Camp Portsmouth, were sent to Vanceburg. Colonel Barton commanded. At Buena Vista, one hundred and fifty more men under Captain Alexander Elliot got aboard. The boat dropped her curtains and steamed to Vanceburg where they took possession of the hills. The rebel raid was twenty cavalymen who entered the village the evening before and had taken supper in the town. Seven prisoners were brought to Portsmouth. The same date the 117th O. V. I. was camped at Portsmouth. There was no draft in Scioto County at this time. Her quota was full. At this time the Militia of the County elected Charles A. Barton, Colonel and W. W. Reilley, Lieutenant Colonel.

September 15, 1862, the 117th O. V. I. was mustered into the United States service.

September 20, 1862, Captain John D. Kinney's Company of Cavalry reached one hundred. They went to Camp Portsmouth.

September 24, 1862, J. L. Hibbs was Brigadier General, Second Brigade, Seventh Division, Ohio Militia.

September 27, 1862, Camp Portsmouth contained the 117th O. V. I. Kinney's Cavalry and the 27th O. V. I. There was dress parade every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

October 1, 1862, the daily drill was discontinued and it was made weekly at three P. M. on Saturdays. At this time Lieutenant J. F. Morton was at home on a visit. He was transferred to the naval service.

October 3, 1862, General George W. Morgan's army was at Greenupsburg. On Saturday and Sunday visitors from Portsmouth went to Greenupsburg. The army was sent to Gallipolis.

On October 22, 1862, there were fourteen sick soldiers in the hospital at Portsmouth. At this time Captain L. N. Robinson was at home.

October 29, 1862, D. N. Murray brought his son Joseph home. He had been wounded at Perryville. On the same date the 117th Regiment departed for East-

ern Kentucky. They marched to Franklin Furnace on Saturday and camped there. On Sunday they marched to Greenup.

November 1, 1862, Captain Barton's Company of fifty men were in camp at Portsmouth. This was the only Company of sharpshooters in the camp.

November 5, 1862, Company A, 33rd O. V. I. sent home \$915. At this time Major Varner of the 56th was at home.

November 15, 1862, Oliver Wood was made Colonel of the 22nd O. V. I.

November 22, 1862, Captain D. B. Lodwick was in town, also Sergeant Henry McIntyre of the 30th O. V. I.

January 24, 1863, Major John Hurd was in town.

February 11, 1863, Colonel Peter Kinney resigned, also Major Varner. The same date a flag was made to be presented to the 33rd O. V. I. It cost \$65.00. Colonel Moore, who was at home, was to take it to the regiment. At this time Company D, 117th O. V. I. sent \$2,758.35 home.

March 14, 1863, Captain F. C. Gibbs was at home, also Colonel Oliver Wood of the 22nd O. V. I.

April 1, 1863, Captain J. W. Davis' Company, the 53rd O. V. I., sent home \$1,359.00.

May 7, 1863, Captain Thomas Hayes was killed near Vicksburg. At this time John L. Ward and Daniel McIntyre went to the 56th O. V. I.

May 16, 1863, the 11th O. V. I. was transferred to Heavy Artillery. W. C. Appler was recruiting for it.

May 29, 1863, Company G, of the 53rd Regiment sent \$3,267 to J. H. Johnson and the 27th sent \$4,230. At this time Charles Soule and Joseph E. Riggs were raising a Company of six months' men. A squad was sent to Camp Dennison.

June 13, 1863, Captain George Wilhelm came home wounded.

June 21, 1863, the 56th O. V. I. sent a vote of thanks for supplies sent them by John L. Ward and Daniel McIntyre. They sent the city the flag of the 23rd Alabama, captured at Port Gibson, May 1, 1863. The resolutions were signed by J. Herbert Evans, Lieutenant M. Rife and Lieutenant J. C. Stimmel.

September 13, 1863, C. M. Finch was elected Colonel, Vinton Price, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Radford Hudson, Major of the First Regiment, and W. A. Frizzel, Colonel, A. J. Snyder, Lieutenant-Colonel and Michael Freeman, Major of the Second Regiment.

October 24, 1863, Company D of the 91st O. V. I., gave thirty-six votes for Brough and nineteen for Vallandigham. The 81st gave Vallandigham one hundred and five. Company K gave Vallandigham a majority of four votes. Battery L gave Brough sixty votes and Vallandigham ten. November 7, 1863, in the 56th O. V. I. Brough had one hundred and sixty-five and Vallandigham fifty-one. Glover, Republican, for Representative, fifty nine and Varner, his opponent, fifty-seven. Company B gave Brough four votes and Vallandigham thirteen. Company D gave Brough five votes and Vallandigham eight.

October 26, 1863, the votes of the Ohio regiments stood as follows: 70th O. V. I., Brough, three hundred, Vallandigham twenty-five; 81st O. V. I., Brough, four hundred thirty-five, Vallandigham, one hundred five; 27th O. V. I., Brough, four hundred sixty-three, Vallandigham, twenty-eight; 39th O. V. I., Brough, five hundred thirty-nine, Vallandigham, nine; 53rd O. V. I., Brough, one hundred ninety-one Vallandigham, three; Battery L, Brough sixty, Vallandigham, ten; 56th O. V. I., Brough, one hundred sixty-five, Vallandigham, fifty-one.

The total army vote in Scioto Counay was, Brough, seven hundred twenty-four, Vallandigham, sixty-seven. Wilson, six hundred twenty-two and Dugan, seventy-three. Glover, six hundred forty-three and Varner, thirty-seven.

December 12, 1863, there was a war meeting at the Court House, addressed by Colonel O. F. Moore, who was raising recruits. \$100 local bounty was offered and \$300 government, of which \$175 was paid in advance on enlistment.

December 19, 1863, Colonel O. F. Moore had a long advertisement in the Times asking for Volunteers.

January 9, 1864, re-enlisted veterans were returning home on veteran's furlough.

February 3, 1864, Captain C. W. Greene and Lieutenant I. N. Gilruth were recruiting for the 28th O. V. I. At the same time Captain J. W. Davis and Lieu-

tenant I. N. Long of the 53rd O. V. I. opened a recruiting office in Johnson's hat store.

February 13, 1864, F. C. Searl advertised as recruiting agent for Scioto County. February 17, 1864, Captain Adair of the 26th O. V. I. was recruiting for that regiment.

February 27, 1864, Samuel C. Glover, who had gone out in the 39th O. V., was recruiting for a new regiment.

Company E, 140th, O. V. I., Captain Charles Soule, Jr., Company F, 140th O. V. I., Captain Lewis Sontag, Company I, 140th O. V. I., Captain, Charles Blain, and Company G, 141st O. V. I., Captain W. W. Reilley, went to Gallipolis in one hundred days service.

April 19, 1864, Colonel Oliver Wood was presented with a gold watch. Lieutenant Henry A. Wolf, 3rd Virginia Cavalry, died February 20, 1864. While on duty he was shot by a party of "bush whackers." His body was brought to Portsmouth and he was buried from the Swan Hotel. A sword, sword belt, sash, and revolver was presented to Lieutenant W. H. Williams at Connelley's Hall. At this time Captain Jerry Hall of the 30th O. V. I., was at home. May 21, 1864, the list of men drafted in Scioto County was published. At this time Lieutenant F. C. Searl was home for two weeks.

June 8, 1864, the veterans of the 56th O. V. I. were at home on furlough. June 15, 1864, one hundred and sixty colored recruits came down from Greenup County, Kentucky. J. C. Malone, George Helfenstein and Charles Slavens were recruiting for the 173rd O. V. I.

August 30, 1864, Lieutenant W. H. Williams of the 39th O. V. I. came home from the war.

September 20, 1864, the 183rd O. V. I. passed down from Gallipolis on three steamers. Captain John R. Hurd had been nominated Sheriff but having gone into the service, Van B. Hibbs was placed on the ticket by the committee.

October 5, 1864, J. W. Tracy had his horse shot from under him while enrolling for the draft in Brush Creek Township. It was supposed parties by the name of Ralstin did it. On Monday, October 3rd, a squad (twenty-five) of the 192nd Pennsylvania went out to Brush Creek Township to enforce the draft. They came from Ironton.

October 8, 1864, James W. Tracy, draft commissioner, had his horse shot in Brush Creek Township, came to town and soldiers were sent out.

October 22, 1864 Christopher Oppy of the 81st O. V. I. died in the hospital at Atlanta.

November 20, 1864, the Military Commissioners of Scioto County were F. C. Searl, J. P. Terry, A. W. Buskirk, M. B. Gilbert and R. S. Maklem.

November 30, 1864, Colonel S. E. Varner was at home. His term of service had expired.

December 7, 1864, Captain William B. Williams and George Wilhelm of the 56th and Lieutenant Jacob Mathias of the 26th O. V. I. came home, their terms of service having expired.

December 10, 1864, Colonel Oliver Wood was appointed Deputy Provost Marshal for Scioto County.

December 28, 1864, the 173 O. V. I. was presented a flag by the ladies of Gallipolis. They sent the flag to the regiment at Nashville, Tenn., and thereupon the regiment passed suitable resolutions which were signed Jeremiah Davidson, Chairman, N. W. Evans, Secretary.

The soldiers vote in Scioto County for 1864 was: William H. Smith, Secretary of State, Republican, 479; W. W. Armstrong, Democrat, 125. Congressman, H. S. Bundy, Republican, 468; W. A. Hutchins, Democrat, 111. Sheriff, Van B. Hibbs, Republican, 299; L. S. Brown, Democrat, 106. Auditor, P. H. Noel, Republican, 437, A. J. Enslow, Democrat, 113. Commissioner, Thomas Burt, Republican, 465; A. J. Enslow, Democrat, 113. Infirmary Director, S. W. Cole, Republican, 461; Henry Burton, Democrat, 104. Coroner, L. C. Barker, Republican, 466; and T. S. Currie, Democrat, 108.

The total vote in Ohio was Republican, 32,887; Democrat, 4,366.

January 4, 1865, Colonel Oliver Wood was made a Colonel in the Hancock corps. January 25, 1865, David Murphy of the 81st O. V. I. was at home.

February 8, 1865, Lieutenant T. D. Davis was recruiting a Company for the 186th O. V. I. Thomas F. Wildes was Colonel, and George Wilhelm was

Lieutenant-Colonel. Captain Charles Blain was recruiting for this regiment.

February 26, 1865, the Provost Marshal's office was moved to Portsmouth. March 8, 1865, Lieutenant George W. Helfenstein was at home on sick furlough. There was a great rejoicing in Portsmouth April 8, 1865 over the surrender of Lee. April 26, 1865, the remains of Benjamin Fryer were brought from the South for interment. He died in Knoxville.

June 21, 1865, for two weeks troops had been passing down the river to Louisville, Kentucky. Fifteen to twenty boats passed down every day loaded with soldiers. Each boat which landed was boarded by members of the Aid Society and supplies tendered. The same date Lieutenant-Colonel George Wilhelm was at Chattanooga.

June 26, 1865, the 91st O. V. I. were en route home, passing Portsmouth, to Camp Dennison.

THE MORGAN RAID.

July 13, 1863, a dispatch was received by Colonel Kinney that Morgan was ten miles back of Cincinnati and coming east. Tuesday's dispatches announced that he had crossed the Little Miami below Lebanon with 4,000 men. Tuesday evening a public meeting was held to prepare for defenses. Scouts were sent out and Militia Companies were stationed near the city. On Wednesday Morgan was reported to be near Georgetown, Ohio. It was reported that he was pursued by 8,000 cavalry. Thursday evening five gunboats arrived at Portsmouth. A force of twenty-four transports, with three regiments of cavalry went out Thursday evening on the Gallipolis road. The Infantry remained at Portsmouth. Wednesday noon Morgan was at Georgetown and that night camped near Jacktown. Thursday his force moved to Jasper and thence to Jackson.

The militia was under Captain Varner. Three Companies, Captain Hope's, Reiley's and Terry's moved out on the Galena road Thursday noon and were stationed at night above the Buck Horn tannery. This force returned at nine a. m. Friday. Thursday morning Colonel Kinney declared martial law. All business was suspended and those not bearing arms were ordered to work on the entrenchments near the city. A large number of Militia Companies came Wednesday and Thursday and were in Camp Portsmouth, many of them were armed and equipped. A party came down from Gallipolis on "Victor Number Three" and scuttled all river craft.

Governor Todd appointed Colonel Peter Kinney commandant at Portsmouth. The Rifle Company met at the Court Street Engine House. E. W. Hope was Captain, William Kinney was First Lieutenant and John Faun, Second Lieutenant.

Captain W. W. Reiley's Company met at the Third Ward Engine House. Benjamin L. Fryer was First Lieutenant and William Wilson, Second Lieutenant.

Wednesday at six p. m. Captain Hope's Company was sent to the West Side and divided. Part went on the Union mill road and part to Turkey Creek. Captain Reiley's Company was sent out on the Chillicothe turnpike and Gilbert's Battery was sent to the bridge. Another Company was organized under Captain Carson and went Thursday night to Pond Creek. About one a. m. the Federal Cavalry from the gunboats and transports went up the road past Buckhorn tannery. All roads to the city were blockaded by parties sent out for that purpose. At three p. m. the gunboats and transports arrived. The cavalry landed and started in pursuit of Morgan. The Infantry under General Mason remained waiting orders. The force was about 12,000. For three days and nights the women of Portsmouth fed the soldiers. All kinds of rumors were abroad and the Provost guard patrolled everywhere. Morgan had 5,000 men and five pieces of artillery. At Dunkinsville they robbed Thompson and Collier's store of \$1,500 and Phillips store at Dunbarton of the same amount. At Jasper they burned the bridge over the Canal, several houses, a saw mill, and rifled two stores. The loss was estimated at \$20,000. A Lieutenant and Private were captured and brought to Portsmouth on the canal packet. The bridge over the Scioto at Piketon was burned, loss \$15,000. At Jackson the railroad track was torn up for three miles and seven railroad bridges were burned between Berlin and Jackson. They robbed the stores and put ribbons on their horses' manes and tails. On Monday martial law was declared off. Colonel Sontag with five hundred militia surrendered to Morgan at Ewington, Gallia

County, Ohio. This was unnecessary. If they had stood firm they could have captured their captors. Fifty-four of Morgan's men surrendered to John T. Miller and were brought to Portsmouth.

Ladies' Aid Society.

The Ladies Aid Society was formed in 1862. The officers were: Mrs. Amanda Pursell, President; Mrs. Capt. John N. Lodwick, Vice President; Mrs. L. N. Robinson, Secretary, followed by Mrs. E. B. Greene and Mrs. Laura Watkins and Mrs. B. B. Gaylord, Treasurer.

It received and distributed about \$20,000 during the war, and at its close, had on hand \$2,000, which they disbursed to the soldiers' families.

April 2, 1862, there was a lecture at Massie Hall by M. J. Beacher.

June 24, 1863, there was a lecture by Rev. P. P. Ingalls. Money subscribed at lecture, \$574.55, subscribed since \$268.80, total, \$843.35. There were about thirty regular attending members. Laura E. Watkins, Secretary.

February 3, 1864, the proceeds of the "Sanitary Fair" were \$3,226.36. It lasted a whole week.

Nov. 2, 1864, whole amount received since organization.	\$ 5,156 69
Expenses	4,425 94
Balance in Treasury	730 75
Money received April 1 to October 7, 1864.....	1,516 16
July 19, report for nine months ending July 6, 1865,	
Whole amount received	7,552 69
Whole amount expended	5,119 36
Balance in treasury	2,433 33
Laura E. Watkins, Secretary.	Margaret J. Gaylord, Treasurer.
Report March 20, 1867. Total membership 45, regular attendance 25.	
Total value of goods shipped	7,958 15
Total value of donation	2,039 59
Total value for sick soldiers	700 00
Support of soldiers' families, total	13,447 74
Whole amount received and disbursed during the war..	7,632 79

June 5, 1869, the society met to disband, and then it was decided to erect the monument. They took subscriptions, but on May 10, 1870, had tableau entertainments.

May 19, 1876, the Ladies Relief Association asked the Council to take part in the Memorial Day services on May 30th. The invitation was accepted. The Times of May 3, 1890, gives an account of the Twenty-third Anniversary of the Soldiers' Relief Circle.

The Times of May 26, 1898, says of the Society, twelve are living, Mrs. J. L. Watkins, Mrs. Charles S. Smith, Mrs. B. B. Gaylord, Mrs. Albert McFarland, Mrs. Henry A. Towne, Mrs. John M. Merrill, Mrs. J. K. Lodwick, Mrs. T. J. Graham, Mrs. Samuel Reed, Miss Emma Bell and Mrs. Dan McFarland, still living in this city. On May 25, 1898, there was a meeting at the home of Mrs. Merrill. She will celebrate her 91st birthday in June, and she has never missed participating in Memorial Day. At this meeting it was resolved to elect the oldest daughter or sister of original members, deceased, to carry on the work. The list elected was, Mrs. Oscar Rupel for Mrs. Amanda Pursell, Mrs. J. B. Nichols, Mrs. Geo. O. Newman for Mrs. O. F. Moore, Miss Jennie Fawn, Mrs. Levi D. York, Mrs. Emma J. Jennings, Miss Sarah Firmstone, Mrs. F. B. M. Corson, Miss Mary K. Reed.

The deceased members buried in Greenlawn are, Mrs. Amanda Pursell, Mrs. E. P. Pratt, Mrs. James Martin, Mrs. O. F. Moore, Mrs. Robert Lewis, Mrs. John Elden, Mrs. Eli Glover, Miss Lizzie Glover, Miss Marion Firmstone, Mrs. Erastus Burr, Mrs. L. N. Robinson, Mrs. Robert Bell, Mrs. George Johnson and Mrs. James Stephenson.

BIOGRAPHIES OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS WHO LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE SERVICE.

General Joshua W. Sill

was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, December 6, 1831. His father, Joseph Sill, a lawyer of distinction, was an early settler of that place, and died there some years after the war. His mother died while he was very young, and he was



GEN. JOSHUA W. SILL.

reared and educated at home under the eye of his father. He had a taste for literature and science, which was fostered and developed. In 1850, he was appointed a cadet at West Point, graduating third in his class, in 1853, and being at once appointed second lieutenant of ordnance of Watervliet arsenal. Ordered back to the academy as instructor, he remained there until the next year, when he was sent to Oregon to superintend the construction of magazines and fortifications. During the Indian war in Oregon, he was chief of ordnance to General Harney, and performed his duties with energy and efficiency. Obtaining an exchange, in the fall of 1859, he was again at Watervliet. Ordered from there to Fort Leavenworth, he remained at that point until the spring of 1860, when he resigned his commission to accept the professorship of mathematics and engineering in the Polytechnic College, at Brooklyn, New York.. At the opening of the war he was offered the colonelcy of several New York regiments, but chose to return to his native state, where he entered the adjutant general's office, and assisted in organizing and equipping Ohio regiments until the summer of 1861, when he took command of the Thirty-third Infantry, and accompanied McClellan to the Kanawha Valley, in West Virginia. From this time until his death in the field, he was constantly in active service; under Nelson and Thomas, in eastern Kentucky; Mitchell in Alabama; and Buel and Rosecrans in Tennessee and Kentucky. In every sphere of military duty he proved himself a skillful soldier and an honorable gentleman. Although but a Colonel in rank, at the outset he commanded a brigade, and he was made a Brigadier-general in the winter of 1861. This promotion was for "gallant and meritorious conduct in the field." On the organization of Buell's army at Bardstown, he was placed in command of a division in McCook's corps, which he held until death relieved him. He fell at the battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862, while leading a brilliant charge upon the enemy, under an order from General Sheridan. In appearance, General Sill was of light build, with a mild and pleasing address. He was a man of scholarship and refinement, and of great simplicity and kindness of manner. Such was the charm and magnetism of his pure and spotless life, that he was loved by all who knew him, and especially was he idolized by his soldiers. The State of Ohio has been honored by men more known to fame, but she never sent forth a braver man to battle for his country. But his memory and his fame rest not alone in the hearts of those whose privilege it was to know and to love him, nor with the great state, to whose galaxy of heroes his name has added a new luster; but, in a peculiar sense, does all that is pure and lofty in the character of those she delights to call her sons, belong to the city of their birth. Chillicothe claims as a sacred heritage the name and fame of Joshua W. Sill; cut off, as he was, in his early manhood, that he might with the greater power teach the lesson which the young men of our times need so much to learn.

Col. George Bartlett Bailey

was born June 29, 1821, at Bridgewater, the first county seat of Brown County, Ohio, on Straight Creek, about four miles east of Georgetown, the present county seat of Brown County. His father, George Bartlett Bailey, was from Pennsylvania, and a physician by profession. He removed to Georgetown, Ohio, in the year 1823, and there began the practice of medicine and continued it at the same place until his death, in 1867. He acquired a great reputation in his profession and was known as an eminent physician in all the counties near his own.

The subject of our sketch attended school in Georgetown in his childhood and boyhood, and later on studied under a private tutor. In 1837 he received the appointment of Cadet at the United States Military Academy, at West Point, accepted it and was admitted there. In 1838, becoming satisfied that the life of a regular army officer would not be suitable to his taste, he resigned and returned to his father's home at Georgetown. He was succeeded at West Point by Ulysses S. Grant.

After his return to Georgetown he studied medicine with his father and attended medical lectures at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, where he received his degree of M. D. in 1844. He practiced medicine for a short time with his father, and then removed to Aberdeen, Ohio, where he began and continued the practice of his profession, until his removal to Portsmouth, Ohio.

While a resident of Aberdeen, he married Miss Margaret Davidson of that place. Seven children were born of this marriage, six of whom died in infancy or childhood, and but one, a daughter, grew to maturity. She is now Mrs. Charles Scheisch, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

While Doctor Bailey had, in leaving West Point, abandoned the idea of military life as a profession, yet he always had considerable taste for some of its features, and while in Aberdeen organized a Militia Company there and called it the "Aberdeen Rangers." He removed to Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1857, and continued the practice of his profession. He also engaged in the drug business in the building formerly occupied by the First National Bank. In 1860 he organized the "Kinney Light Guards," a State Militia Company.

When the first gun was fired on Fort Sumpter, April 12, 1861, he sought to organize the "Kinney Light Guards" into a company to respond to the call for 75,000 for ninety days. Thirty-five members of the Kinney Light Guards went into a company organized at Portsmouth, Ohio, under this call, which afterwards became Company G., 1st Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Doctor Bailey was commissioned as Captain of this company, which was enrolled on April 16, 1861. With this company he participated in the engagement at Vienna, Va., June 17, 1861, and the battle of Bull Run July 21, 1861. The time of the company expired July 31, 1861, and it was then mustered out.

Captain Bailey returned to Portsmouth. He was still determined to serve his country and accepted the appointment of Major of the Ninth Virginia Infantry, which was to be recruited at Guyandotte, Va. Captain Bailey accepted his appointment and went to Guyandotte to recruit and organize this regiment. While engaged in this work, the position of Lieutenant-Colonel of the same regiment fell vacant and it was tendered to Major Bailey, who accepted it, but was never mustered.

On November 10, 1861, Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey had with him three hundred men of his regiment at Guyandotte.

The Rebel General Jenkins made a raid on the place with twelve hundred cavalry on the night of November 10, 1861. In the fight Colonel Bailey was on the bridge over Guyandotte river, and in the darkness was shot or struck and fell into the water below, where his body was found the next morning. His remains were taken to Aberdeen, Ohio, where he was interred with military honors.

He was among the first of the citizens of Portsmouth, Ohio, to give his life for his country, and when the G. A. R. Post at Portsmouth, Ohio, was organized in 1881, it was named in his honor. He was a kind husband and father, a quiet and unobtrusive citizen and a man of fine sensibilities. His widow was granted a pension as of his rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, by a special act of Congress, but has long since joined her husband on the other shore.

Those who knew Colonel Bailey, say that the language of Marc Anthony in Shakespeare's Julius Caesar might be well applied to him.

"His life was gentle and the elements so mixed in him
That Nature might stand up and say to all the world,
This was a man."

Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Eifort

was a son of Sebastian Eifort, Esq., and Rachel Jackson Eifort, of Hunnewell, Kentucky. He was born at Jackson Furnace, Jackson County, Ohio, December 26, 1842. He was brought up in Scioto County, Ohio, where his father was engaged in the manufacture of iron. In his thirteenth year, his father moved to Carter County, Kentucky, where he built Boone Furnace. Here his son Henry was engaged as clerk and storekeeper, with the exception of the time spent in school. In the Spring of 1859, he came to Marietta, and entered the Preparatory Department. He was distinguished there for a peculiarly bold and generous spirit, impulsive and frank in a degree. At the breaking out of the war, he found himself in a state which assumed the attitude of neutrality, but he was too straight-forward and too spirited a youth to be beguiled into any imaginary path between loyalty and disloyalty. He promptly espoused the cause of the government, and with two or three friends of like spirit, attempted to raise volunteers for the Union Army. It was a perilous undertaking; they found that "neutrality" meant war upon all who should dare to rally men to the



LIEUTENANT COLONEL WM. H. EIFORT.
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MAJOR J. V. ROBINSON.
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CAPT. JOHN COOK.
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CAPT. THOMAS HAYES.
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old flag on the soil of Kentucky. Their lives were threatened, and they were targets for the rifle and revolver as they rode through the country. But Eifort was one of those bold spirits who seem insensible to fear. Danger only roused him to his best. He and his friend raised a Company, which, on its organization, chose him First Lieutenant, his friend Thomas being made Captain. At this time Lieutenant Eifort was but eighteen years of age. The company could not camp on neutral soil, but crossed to Indiana to Camp Joe Holt, where they were mustered into the United States service, July 18, 1861. Enlisting first as Infantry, they were invited to change their organization, which they did, forming a company of the Second Kentucky Cavalry. The Regiment was under Sherman in his first campaign in Kentucky, in the Fall of 1861, and served in the Army of the Cumberland through the war. It fought many battles, and almost numberless skirmishes. Everywhere Eifort was conspicuous for his courage, continually getting in advance of his men when there was an enemy in front. He attempted exploits which were almost unheard of even in cavalry charges; not from vanity or ambition, nor as the result of stimulants, being strictly temperate in his habits. He never seemed to appreciate his own personal danger, but fixing his eye on the end to be reached, forgot himself till success was assured. An instance of this courage occurred just before the battle of Shiloh, in the Spring of 1862. He with a detachment of thirty men was sent forward on the pike near Franklin, Tennessee, when the rebels in their retreat were burning bridges behind them. Coming in sight of a bridge which they had just fired and fled from, Eifort spurred on ahead of his men, blind to danger or impossibility, plunged into the smoke and flames with his thirty men after him, crossed it as by a miracle, and suddenly appeared among the astonished rebel pickets, whom he made prisoners. In a few moments after crossing, the bridge was a mass of fire. Eifort rose steadily through the grades of promotion, being made Captain, April 26, 1862; Major, December 14, 1863; and Lieutenant-Colonel, June 22, 1864, when he was but twenty-two years old. His extreme daring cost him his life. This occurred in a skirmish at Triune, a small village between Murfreesboro and Franklin, Tenn., September 4, 1864. In this engagement his zeal and daring led him many yards in advance of his men, when he was mortally wounded, living a few hours, and sending home a message that "he had died as a soldier ought", that "he was the first man in, and the last man out of the charge." His body is buried at Portsmouth, Ohio, by the side of his grandfather, who was for fifteen years a commissioned officer in the French and German wars of Napoleon.

Major Joshua Vanzandt Robinson, Jr.

was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 18, 1820. He was the second son of Joshua Vanzandt Robinson, Sr. His mother's maiden name was Hannah Cooper. Two or three years later, his parents removed to Portsmouth, Ohio. There, young Robinson attended the public schools, until he was twelve years of age. At that time, his father, took him with his older brother, Lucien Newton, to Marietta College, where he remained until his graduation, eight years later. When he returned from college, he chose Law as a profession, and entered the office of Hon. William V. Peck, as a student. After his admission to the bar, Mr. Peck retained him as a junior partner. He gave promise of becoming a fine lawyer in time, but a serious failure in health occurred in his third year in the office work, and his physician recommended an open air life, as necessary to his restoration. His father owned a steamboat, the Resort, which plied between Portsmouth and the up-river towns, and he was given the post of Master. This he held for two years, until his health was completely restored. Our subject was married to Malvina M. Scott, October 17, 1843. They had four children: Louis Allen, died January 22, 1848; Estelle, died January 8, 1876; Joshua Vanzandt, died October, 1874; Malvina, died May 17, 1851. His wife died January 1, 1851. He married Martha Riggs March 10, 1853. He had two children by this marriage: Allen, who died September 4, 1855 and Genevieve Hamilton, who is still living with her mother in Florida. After Robinson was restored to health, his father offered to make him a partner in the firm of J. V. Robinson & Sons, which he accepted. The firm consisted of J. V. Robinson, Sr., L. N. Robinson, J. V. Robinson, Jr., and L. C. Robinson. J. V. Robinson, Jr. was given the work of business traveler and remained in the firm until his death in 1862. In the

summer of 1861, when President Lincoln issued the call for the first three hundred thousand soldiers, Robinson united with Oscar F. Moore in raising a regiment in Scioto County. Realizing their own ignorance of military tactics and wishing to place a well prepared regiment in the field, they asked Lieutenant Sill of Chillicothe to accept the office of Colonel, which he did. They drew lots for the two remaining field offices. O. F. Moore drew the lucky straw, and the Majorship went to Robinson, who was mustered in August 1, 1861. This regiment was mustered in as the 33rd, O. V. I., and was the first regiment raised in that part of Ohio. Unfortunately for active work it was united to Gen. Buell's command and the 33rd with others was compelled to lie for months on the notoriously malarious Green River, Kentucky, awaiting transportation. The men of the regiment became ill of malaria fever--all but two hundred and fifty men at one time, being in the hospitals--Major Robinson among the number. He was impatient and unwilling to take sufficient time to recover. He applied to the Brigade Surgeon stationed at Louisville, for an order to go to the front, as the army had been ordered to move toward Murfreesboro, but the Surgeon refused him on the score of want of strength, and instead, he was given charge of the convalescent camp at Elizabeth, Kentucky. Drilling was almost impossible on account of the heavy and continuous rains, but he with the Lieutenant, did all that could be done to get his half-sick men ready for the field again. He contracted a heavy cold from exposure to rain and returned home February 26, 1862, where he died March 23, 1862. He was brave and generous; a warm friend, kind husband and father, and his country lost a patriotic citizen, when he died. He was a warm Republican. He had been sent as a delegate from his district to the National Convention, which nominated President Lincoln for his first term and he served on the committee of the party in his District in that Campaign. He did active work in politics in every canvass. As a business man, he was prompt and diligent and in every respect, honorable.

Captain John Cook

was born Sept. 13, 1811, in Wheeling, West Virginia. He was the oldest son of Hugh Cook. In 1822, he fell in the Public Well one Sunday, and dropped about forty feet, but was rescued uninjured. His business in Portsmouth was shipping produce to New Orleans; and one winter he shipped as high as one-hundred flat boats of flour, whiskey, and country produce to New Orleans. He made the last run in seventeen days, which was the quickest run ever known by flat boats. He was elected Sheriff of Scioto County on the Democratic ticket in 1843. The vote stood: John H. Thornton, 880, John Cook, 920. He was the only Democrat elected at that time, and his election was a surprise to everybody. He was a candidate for re-election in 1844, but was defeated. The vote stood Isaac H. Wheeler, 1,384, Cook, 1,147. He was a candidate for Treasurer on the Democratic ticket in 1851, and was elected. His opponent on the Whig ticket was George H. Gharky. The vote stood: John Cook, 1,238 and George H. Gharky, 973, Cook's majority 365. At the same election, John R. Turner beat George W. Flanders as Clerk by one vote; Turner, 1,034, Flanders, 1,033. At the same election O. F. Moore on the Whig ticket, defeated Francis Cleveland on the Democratic ticket, for State Senator. At this election, W. A. Hutchins on the Whig ticket for Representative defeated Judge Joseph Moore on the Democratic ticket. Hutchins, 1,348, Joseph Moore, 928. Mr. Cook was the Democratic candidate for Treasurer in 1853, and had two opponents, Hurd and John McDowell. The vote stood: John Cook, 1,586, Hurd, 712, John McDowell, 114. Mr. Cook's popularity may be judged from that vote. He was re-elected Sheriff of Scioto County in October, 1856 on the Democratic ticket by the following vote: John Cook, 1,616, George W. Crawford, 1,571. John Cook learned the carpenter's trade, and traveled on the Mississippi River as ship carpenter. He was built for strength, and weighed 190 pounds. He was all muscle, and could pick up a barrel of flour by the edges. There was never a more popular man lived in the county; and when the Civil War broke out he organized Company "K" of the 56th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and went out as its Captain on November 9, 1861. He was with the Regiment right along until May 16, 1863, when he was wounded in the ankle in the charge at Champion Hill, and his leg was amputated immediately. He lived until May 22, 1863, when he died in the ambulance on the way to the hospital. A braver man never lived, a true friend, liberal

and warm hearted. He was married first to Miss Lydia Critzer. They had two daughters. His first wife died, and he married Sarah McCoy, daughter of Cornelius McCoy. By this marriage they had two daughters and a son.

Captain Thomas Hayes

was born in Ireland in 1839, the youngest of eight children. He attended the schools of Ireland and came to the United States with his parents when he was fourteen years of age. The family located near Delaware, Ohio, where he worked on a farm for three years, attending school in the evenings and in the winter. He then came to Portsmouth and engaged in contracting with Philip Kelley, who married one of his sisters. When the War broke out, he was preparing to enter College at St. Louis. His patriotism and sense of duty overcame the desire for an education, and he decided to enlist and did so in Company "A", 30th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was then being organized by Capt. Wm. W. Reilley, who had been a soldier in the Mexican War. Capt. Thos. Hayes was one of the very first to enlist and to use his influence to induce others. The company left Portsmouth on Capt. A. W. Williamson's steam canal packet and went to Columbus to Camp Chase. It was mustered in on the 14th of August, 1861 and, at the organization, young Hayes was made First Lieutenant. The regiment was sent at once to West Virginia, and its first battle was Carnifax Ferry, Sept. 10, 1861. Young Hayes was made Captain, March 17, 1862, and on September 14, and 17, 1862 at the bloody battles of South Mountain and Antietam, he led his company to victory and proved his valor on the hotly contested fields.

In the winter following he and his men were working to construct a canal across Young's Point not far from Vicksburg. In these arduous labors Capt. Hayes showed his genial disposition and kind consideration for the men under his care. Spring came and with it new plans for the capture of Vicksburg. We do not repeat the details up to the 19th of May, but several assaults were made on the works in front of Vicksburg prior to the 22nd. On the 22nd of May, 1863, a general attack was planned to be simultaneous, and, by one grand effort, possibly succeed. Ten o'clock was the hour named. The 30th Ohio was placed in the head of a ravine near where the "Graveyard Road" passes into the City, and across which a strong earth works was built, with a deep ditch, heavy abatis and all conceivable obstructions were placed in the most scientific manner. A storming party of fifty men, with scaling ladders, planks and other helps were to be used in making an entrance. Following these, the Thirtieth Ohio was to advance in column down the road with Company A in the lead. A few moments before the attack, General Ewing came up and informed the Captain and those about him that they had just ten minutes to pray.

Captain Hayes turning to his men, encouraged every one to do his duty and if successful in entering the city, that no soldier of his company should do an act unbecoming a gentleman. These were about his last words, for a signal was soon given, the terrible onslaught commenced and Captain Hayes fell pierced with several balls. The storming party finding it impossible to get through the abatis, and over the ditch, the road became blockaded, no further advance could be made, the troops fell back as best they could from the enfilading and flank fires which were fast decimating the ranks, as more than one-third of the company were killed in the attack.

The death of Captain Hayes was sincerely mourned. He was genial in his disposition, kind as a commander, a true gentleman and christian, loyal and brave. He had endeared himself to all. He fell at his post with his face to the enemy, and a grateful, country attests his worth, by annually decorating the mound at Greenlawn where he so peacefully sleeps.

"Rest Soldier, rest, thy race is run,
Thy welcome plaudit is well done;
Peaceful sleep the true and brave,
We'll crown with flowers the Soldier's grave."

Captain Samuel A. Currie

was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1841. He was educated in the Portsmouth schools, and assisted his father, Thomas S. Currie in business until he entered the service. He was a very popular young man, and raised a Company in the

summer of 1861, which afterwards became Company A, of the thirty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered in as Captain of the Company, August 5, 1861, and died April 16, 1862, at Shelbyville, Tennessee. He was as popular in his Company as he was at his home. His remains were brought home. He was given a public funeral, befitting a soldier, and was buried in Greenlawn.

Lieutenant Henry McIntyre

was the oldest son of Daniel and Mary McIntyre. He was born on the 27th day of August, 1841, in the city of Portsmouth. He received a common school education in the Portsmouth schools, and fitted himself for clerical work, for which he had talent. When the general call to Arms came in '61, after the defeat of "Bull Run", young McIntyre was the first to enlist. He joined the Company being raised by Captain W. W. Rielley, which afterwards became Company A, of the 30th O. V. I. When the Company was organized at Camp Chase, he was made First Sergeant, and promoted to Second Lieutenant, Sept. 27, 1862. He proved himself capable and energetic, and was made First Lieutenant and Adjutant, April 27, 1863. He served in the Army of W. Va., under General Cox, until the defeat of General McClellan in the Peninsula, and when the Kanawha Division was called to the Army of the Potomac, where the great battles of "South Mountain" and "Antietam" were fought, in which Lieutenant McIntyre was conspicuous for his bravery. After this campaign closed, his Division was returned to W. Va., and later it was transferred to the South, and joined the 15th Army Corps under General Sherman. In the terrible assaults on Vicksburg on May 19, and 22, 1863, Lieutenant McIntyre was mentioned in the official reports for gallantry by his Commanding General. The Army of the Tennessee was afterwards sent to the relief of Chattanooga, and took part in the battle of Missionary Ridge. In the following spring, his regiment followed General Sherman on the way to Atlanta taking part in most of the skirmishes and battles, until at the storming of Kenesaw Mountain on the 27th day of June, he received a mortal wound through his chest and one arm which terminated fatally on the 5th of July, 1864. He bore his sufferings like a hero. He was a true patriot and knew no fear in the face of the enemy. He was buried at Altoona Pass, Ga.

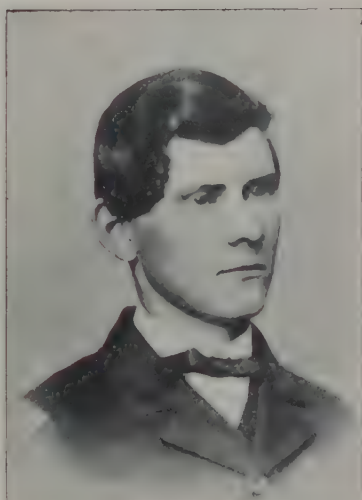
Lieutenant Thomas Kipp Coles,

the eldest son of Capt. Samuel Coles of Hanging Rock, Ohio, was born Dec. 25, 1844, near Portsmouth, Scioto County, Ohio, where he spent the first ten years of his life. He enlisted as a private in Company "H", 91st Regiment, O. V. I., August 22, 1862. He was made a Sergeant of that Company, and was promoted to Second Lieutenant Feb. 19, 1863. He was transferred to Company "G", July 6, 1864, and was transferred to Company "C", First Lieutenant, Oct. 12, 1864. He was killed Nov. 18, 1864 in the battle of Myerstown, Virginia, before his muster as First Lieutenant. This is his Official Record in the Civil War. He went through the severe campaign with the Army of "West Virginia", under Gen. Crook. He was at the battle of Cloyd Mountain, and in the desperate charge near Lynchburg in which Col. Turley fell dangerously wounded, bravely fighting at the head of his Regiment. He went through the severe battles and shared in the glorious victories under Gen. Sheridan in the Valley of Virginia, from the 19th of September to the 19th of October, everywhere in the thickest of the fight, the "bravest of the brave." Amid all these perils and dangers, and through some six or seven battles he passed unscratched. A short time before his death he volunteered and was selected to join a Company of scouts under Capt. Blazer to fight against Mosby and his gang of guerillas and outlaws, who were constantly interrupting our lines of communication, and committing unheard of cruelties upon peaceable Union citizens and Union soldiers who fell into their hands. He met his death by a rebel bullet, which entered his left side and came out under his right shoulder. He also received another wound in the neck after he fell, and lived but a few minutes after he was shot. His body was buried by some Union family who lived near by, and who were personally acquainted with him and had seen him fall. By the aid of Rev. Joseph, Chaplain of the 5th Virginia Infantry, and Col. Charles Kingsbury, A. A. G., under Gen. Sheridan, the body was



CAPT. SAMUEL A. CURRIE.

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LIEUTENANT HENRY MCINTYRE.

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LIEUTENANT THOMAS KIP COLES.

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LIEUTENANT THOMAS W. TERRY.

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recovered, and afterwards embalmed, and restored to his friends where it received a Christian burial. The funeral took place on the 30th of November 1864, from the Presbyterian Church at Hanging Rock, Ohio. The day was one of those sweetly sad autumn days, clear, but mild and hazy, so entirely in harmony with the occasion. A large concourse of sympathizing friends attended his funeral, among whom were several soldiers and officers of the Civil War. Brig. Gen. Powell, commander of one of the divisions of cavalry under General Sheridan, was present. Lieutenant Coles was borne to his grave by his companions in arms, with some of whom he had fought on many a bloody field, and under the starry flag which he so dearly loved, and which he laid down his young life to defend. Afterwards his body was disinterred and re-interred in the family lot in Greenlawn cemetery in Portsmouth, where it was left to its final resting place.

Lieutenant Coles was of a noble character. He was always ready to go where duty called, regardless of danger or consequences. He was of a most courteous, affectionate disposition; and his memory will long be cherished in the heart of hearts of all who knew him. He was as brave and chivalrous a soldier as ever wore the blue. It seems a pity that his generous young life should be extinguished under such painful circumstances.

Thomas Waller Terry

was born at Portsmouth, Ohio, February 9, 1841, and died at Camp Burnside, Kentucky, March 3, 1864. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, he was a student at Marietta College. He was under age, but felt that call of patriotism which stirred in the breasts of so many of our noble sons, to serve his country in her hour of need. Like a dutiful son, he telegraphed to his father, "The boys are going; may I go too?" The answer flashed back instantly, "Go, but don't get shot in the back." He volunteered in Company G, First O. V. Infantry, April 16, 1861. After serving till June 11, 1861, he was discharged to receive an appointment as Cadet in the Military Academy at West Point, and entered at once upon the duties that he might the better be fitted to serve his country.

After having been there nearly two years, he wrote to his father asking his consent to resign, and return to active service in the army. He was urged to remain and graduate, but he still insisted on resigning.

In one of his letters to his father, he says: "Father, I wish you to give me your consent to resign, as I cannot study here while I know my country needs my services in the field, and I think it is my duty to go, as it is every other young man's. While I write, our very Capitol is being threatened by rebels, and I wish to be one who can say in after years with pride, 'I helped to defend it.' I must go."

He left West Point in June, 1863, and came home. There not being any new regiment forming in this state at the time, he enlisted in Co. I the First Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, as a private October 20, 1863. He was, on November 23, 1863, made Second Lieutenant. The command was ordered in January, 1864, to move from Camp Nelson, Ky., to Camp Burnside, Ky., immediately. The commanding General S. S. Fry appointed him Acting Assistant Quartermaster, and placed him upon his staff. He drew his mules, some five hundred, part of which had been broken and the remainder young and unbroken. The drivers too were about as green as the mules. He loaded up and left the second day after receiving the order. The weather was cold and wet, but he put his command through much sooner than was expected, and was highly complimented by the General commanding. The supplies being very short, he was compelled to return for more. He made three trips through the mud, rain and snow, on the last of which he was sick all the way with a very severe cold. Typhoid fever set in, and he breathed his last in a neat cedar cabin, built by the officers and the men expressly for him, on the banks of the Cumberland River, March 3, 1864. His last words were: "Forward, March!" showing that he thought he was at the post of duty, and ready to go forward in the service of his country. He loved his country more than he loved his life. His remains were sent home and interred in the family lot in Portsmouth's Greenlawn. The regiment of which he had been a member passed resolutions highly honorable to him as a soldier and an officer. So did the officers of the Division with which he was connected. They say: "His efficiency and

energy as an officer, his social and genial disposition, his honorable deportment, integrity and patriotism, made him a much-loved favorite in this command. The patriotism which caused him to leave West Point before graduating, to enter the service of his country and die thus early in life, affords an example of disinterested patriotism worthy of emulation." This was signed by Brigadier-General S. S. Fry. His classmates at West Point passed complimentary resolutions. They say that by his "gentlemanly bearing, and many social qualities, he had won the respect of all his companions;" and that "had he lived, he would have made one of the brightest ornaments of his profession." His classmate and roommate at West Point, in sending the resolutions of the class, and their determination to erect a monument to his memory, thus expresses himself: "I was his roommate and intimate friend for a year, and during the whole of that time, I always found him high toned, honorable, and generous to a fault. I could not have loved a brother better than I loved him." Much more might be quoted from resolutions and letters, testifying to his high and honorable character, his integrity and patriotism, and fidelity to duty. We will close this imperfect sketch by a brief quotation from a letter written by his bereaved father to his classmate at West Point, soon after his death. "Thus passed from earth, and I hope and trust to heaven, a true patriot, a true friend, and a beloved son, one that thought more of his country than he did of his own life."

John R. T. Barnes

was born near Waverly, Ohio, May 17, 1830. His father was William Barnes and his mother's maiden name was Nancy Ann Talbott. His father was an Adjutant in the war of 1812 and at the time of his death in 1846 was a Major-General of the Ohio Militia, appointed by the Legislature. His grand-father, John Barnes, was a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and held a Lieutenant's commission in the 7th Virginia. The family lived on a farm one mile south of Waverly at the time of John R.'s birth, and till he was fourteen years of age, when his parents took up their residence in that village. As a boy, he worked on a farm, hunted or fished as boys of the time did. He had a common school education only. His parents were devout members of the Methodist Church and he was a member of the same, from boyhood. His mother died January 5, 1846, and his father the day following. John entered the store of his elder brother, William T. Barnes as a clerk. He became a partner in 1842 and remained in the business ten years when he sold out to his brother, William, and went to Chillicothe, where he clerked for William Carson for some six years.

In 1858, he went to Portsmouth and became a clerk for William Elden. Here he formed many fast friendships among the men of his own age. In Portsmouth, he had connected with the Presbyterian church and lived up to his profession. When the war broke out, he was fired with the war fever and on April 16, 1861, enlisted in Company G First Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three months. He wanted some of his young friends to go with him and went to Waverly and secured as volunteers with him Abisha Downing who afterwards became Major in the 73rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Asa F. Couch who afterwards became a Captain in the 73rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Gordon F. Lauman, severely wounded at Vienna, Virginia. With these young men he followed the Company to Cincinnati where he and they joined it. They were sent to Alexandria, Va., and by oversight, or a blunder, of the commanding officers, a train was sent forward on the Orange & Alexandria Railroad instead of having the country scoured by scouts to develop the enemy. Near Vienna, the train of flat cars loaded with soldiers, moving in advance of skirmishers, in rounding a curve, was shot into by a rebel battery, in ambush. In Company G alone, six were killed besides those killed from other companies. Barnes was mortally wounded. His left elbow was shot away and he received internal injuries. He was sent back on a flat car and died in one half hour after reaching camp. His life was needlessly sacrificed, as were those of the others killed in the same encounter. He and his companions who lost their lives at the same time, were first buried in a field by the roadside between Washington and Alexandria, near a little bay just where the Orange and Alexandria Railroad bears away from the Potomac, toward Orange C. H. The official record says he was interred at Camp Lincoln, on the Loudon and Hamp-

shire Railroad. He was buried in a coffin, the only one which could be obtained in Alexandria. The others were buried in their blankets. His brother, James Q. Barnes, after the death of his brother, went on and joined Company G and served with it, until it was mustered out, in place of his brother, without being enlisted, or mustered, and without pay. He was in the Battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. This same brother became First Lieutenant of Company D, 73rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry and was made Captain of Company I same regiment, September 25, 1862. He was wounded October 29, 1863, in the battle of Lookout Valley and was mustered out December 31, 1864.

Thus perished in his youth, one of the most noble hearted of the young men of our country. He was of honorable ancestry, of pure morals, and led a correct, upright life. He was a model among young men. The figure of the soldier on the top of the Soldiers' Monument in Tracy Square, Portsmouth, Ohio, was intended to represent him. His life was lost by the want of military knowledge, on the part of his commander, like thousands of others in the same war, and in other wars, but it cannot be said to have been wasted, because his noble example and those of his companions who met a like fate will be remembered while the Republic lasts.

Walter P. Stewart

was one of the young men of Portsmouth, Ohio, whose life was sacrificed for his country. He was the son of William Stewart and Jeannette Bryden, his wife, born in 1845, near Raven Rock in Washington Township. He spent his whole life in the vicinity of Portsmouth. He enlisted in Battery L, First Ohio Light Artillery, August 21, 1863, at the age of eighteen. He was in all the battles in which that battery participated until October 8, 1864, when he was captured near Harrisonburg, Virginia, and taken to Libby Prison. He was exchanged April 11, 1865, but his confinement in prison ruined his health, and his father procured his discharge June 26, 1865, at New Creek, West Virginia, and took him home, but only to die there. The whole battery was discharged and mustered out July 4, 1865. He died July 9, 1865, only five days after the battery was mustered out. He was, at enlistment, a handsome youth, fair, florid and pleasant to look upon, and his life and character were as attractive as his personal appearance. The grief of his aged father at his untimely death, when all were rejoicing on the return of the soldiers, was pathetic. He visited his grave daily and kept it in order as long as he lived. The memory of this handsome and brave young soldier is precious to all who remember him, and to the coming generation who will read this work. The writer, who was a soldier of the civil war, himself, commends the example of this noble youth who gave his life, a sacrifice to his country. John R. T. Barnes was the first man to die in the service of his country from Scioto County June 17, 1861 and Walter P. Stewart was the last. The memory of his life will be cherished while the Republic endures.

SPANISH WAR, 1898.

Company H, 4th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Company organized at Portsmouth, Ohio. Called into service by Governor of Ohio, April 25, 1898. Marched to Camp Bushnell, Columbus, Ohio, April 28, 1898. Mustered in U. S. service, May 9, 1898. Left Camp Bushnell, May 14, 1898, via Big Four R. R. en route for Camp Geo. H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga. Arrived at Camp Geo. H. Thomas, May 17, 1898. Left Camp Geo. H. Thomas, Ga., for Newport News, Va., July 21, 1898 via C. & O. Railroad. Arrived at Newport News, Va., July 25, 1898. Embarked from dock at Newport News, Va., on lighter, July 28, 1898 for U. S. Transport St. Paul. Boarded U. S. Transport St. Paul at 5 p. m., July 28, 1898. Left harbor at Ft. Monroe, Va., July 29, 1898, at 6 a. m., en route for Island of Puerto Rico. Arrived off coast at Arroyo August 2, 1898, at 4 p. m. Embarked on lighter for shore August 4, 1898, at 6 p. m., landing at Arroyo. Occupied Guayama from August 5, 1898, to October 5, 1898; Caguas, October 7, 1898 to October 27, 1898. Embarked for U. S. from San Juan, October 29, 1898 on U. S. Transport Chester. Arrived at New York, N. Y., November 4, 1898. Left New York same date, via B. & O. R. R., for Washington, D. C. Arrived at Washington, D. C., November 5, 1898, 10 a. m. Received by President McKinley 1 p. m. Left Washington, D. C., 4 p. m. of same date via

B. & O. R. R., for Columbus, Ohio. Arrived at Columbus, Ohio, November 5, 1898, at 11 a. m. Oral furlough granted from November 6, 1898 to January 4, 1899, was Telegraphic instructions A. G. O. by Melvin W. Rowell, 1st Lieut. 5th U. S. Cavalry, Chief Mustering Office, Columbus, Ohio.

The following is a list of officers and privates when the company was called into United States service:

R. S. Prichard, Captain; J. W. Smith, Second Lieutenant; Forest Briggs, First Sergeant; C. C. Wilhelm, Second Sergeant; Andrew Foster, Third Sergeant; W. Trimmer, Fourth Sergeant; R. C. Newman, Fifth Sergeant; Charles McGuire, Corporal; George Oldfield, Corporal; Joseph Bratt, Corporal; C. M. Searl, Corporal; Harvey Wills, Corporal; Charles Reed, Corporal; E. L. Patterson, Corporal; John Getz, Musician; Sam Williams, Musician; B. J. Alger, Frank Alger, Preston Anderson, B. S. Andre, Perry Adams, Fred Armstrong, Harry Adams, Mont Bybee, Al Barber, E. M. Bumgardner, John Birmingham, E. S. Boren, Charles J. Bush, Matt Bush, Francis Bush, Charles Barr, David Armstrong, George A. Batterson, William Cooper, Joseph Crull, R. W. Calvert, W. L. Cole, Caswell Chapman, V. A. Cunningham, H. W. Donaldson, R. M. Davidson, L. E. Distel, Asberry Davidson, Daniel H. Dodge, D. C. Davis, Mitchell Evans, Kinney Funk, Robert George, O. B. Gilbert, Ed Hicks, Evans Harris, J. Haubert, Charles E. Hood, George E. Hood, S. E. Johnson, William Johnson, David Johnson, Wells H. Jones, C. M. Kinney, J. W. Kinney, William Kelley, Ike Krick, E. K. McKeown, Ned McGuire, Henry Morrison, J. L. McMonagle, W. D. McMonagle, H. D. Mole, Alex. Meade, Charles E. Molster, Harry W. Mathiott, A. M. Messer, G. B. Moore, R. N. Matthews, W. A. Masters, J. E. Monk, George Mann, James McDaniel, Charles Noel, William Peebles, W. P. Reed, A. G. Reinert, C. E. Reinert, Oscar Rodgers, George E. Rowe, Joseph Redman, J. B. Scott, W. C. Sturgill, Byron Schriver, Walter Stone, J. F. Stewart, J. W. Shela, James Skelton, M. W. Thompson, Floyd Thurman, Charles Taylor, Joseph Turner, W. E. Thomas, Edward Wells, Henry Winter, Charles Whitman, E. R. Wheeler, John Youngman, Edward Zeek.

The following were the promotions during the service of the Company: James W. Smith, Captain; Kinney P. Funk, First Lieutenant; Russell C. Newman, First Sergeant; Samuel A. Williams, Sergeant; George G. Oldfield, Sergeant; Denver Crull, Corporal; George A. Batterson, Corporal; Asberry W. Davidson, Corporal; John L. McMonagle, Corporal; Byron D. Schriver, Corporal; William P. Reed, Corporal; Charles S. Noel, Corporal; Floyd E. Thurman, Corporal; Roy N. Matthews, Artificer; Fred M. Armstrong, Musician; William D. McMonagle, Wagoner. Those who died in the service were: Daniel H. Dodge, Elbert L. Patterson, Henry M. Morrison, Kurt Sparks and Forrest Briggs.

Daniel Hezekiah Dodge,

the son of George Lyons Dodge and Sarah Louise (Tibbs) Dodge, was born December 24, 1875, on the Dodge homestead farm in Madison Township, Scioto County, Ohio. He grew up in the County and attended the common schools. He entered the employ of Peter Brushart as Assistant Manager of his company store in Pike County, Kentucky and remained there until the fall of 1897, when he came to Portsmouth and entered a local business college and left his studies there to respond to his country's call.

He enlisted in the 4th O. V. I. Spanish War and died in Guyama, Porto Rico, August 10, 1898. His remains were brought home and interred in Greenlawn October 31, 1898.

Elbert Lee Patterson

was born near McConnelsville, Morgan County, Ohio, January 15, 1881. His father was James L. Patterson, at one time "Editor of the Times" at Portsmouth, Ohio. His mother died when he was three years old. He came to Portsmouth in 1893, when his father took charge of the "Portsmouth Times." He graduated from the Portsmouth High School at the age of 16, and for one year was an efficient reporter on his father's paper, "The Daily Times." Elbert Patterson was a member of Co. H 14th Regiment "Ohio National Guard" and when the Company was called into the Spanish War, he left Portsmouth with it April 26, 1898. He went with the regiment to Camp Chickamauga, and afterward embarked with it from Newport News for Porto Rico, where his regi-



DANIEL H. DODGE.
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FORREST BRIGGS.
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HENRY M. MORRISON.
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ELBERT PATTERSON.
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MEMBERS OF CO. E, 4TH O. V. I., SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR
LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE SERVICE.

ment arrived August 1, 1898. He was taken sick and it was apparent that he would not live to return home. His father was notified, left at once for Puerto Rico, and reached Ponce, the morning of his death, just 40 miles from Guyama where he was lying. His father did not arrive until after his death, but brought his body home. Elbert Patterson was a young man of excellent morals and beloved and respected by all who knew him. He died October 16, 1898, at Guyama, Puerto Rico.

Henry McCall Morrison

was born January 19, 1879, on the Morrison farm in Nile Township. He was the eldest child of James Hiner Morrison and Ara McCall, his wife. He obtained his education at the Elm Tree school. His parents moved to Portsmouth in March, 1895. He worked awhile in one of the shoe factories and then sold merchandise for a Cincinnati house. He enlisted in Company H, 14th O. N. G., in February, 1896. When the Spanish-American War broke out, he with his Company enlisted in Company H, 4th O. V. I. for two years. He left Portsmouth, April 26, 1898. The regiment went first to Chickamauga and then to Puerto Rico. He was in excellent health until September 17, when he was taken with typhoid fever and went to the hospital. He left Puerto Rico October 21, 1898, on the hospital ship, Missouri, and died at two o'clock p. m. on the 26th of October, 1898, and was buried at sea, at 8 p. m. His physician informed him he would die. He took the announcement most calmly and heroically and gave the physician the address of his parents and friends and passed away. He was a youth of great promise, admired and loved by all who knew him.

Forrest Cecil Briggs,

the son of Joseph and Ermina (Thurman) Briggs, was born in Clay Township, Scioto County, Ohio, July 21, 1872. He was the eldest child, and had two sisters, Cora and Aletha. He was reared on the Briggs home farm, attended school in the country until he was eleven years of age and worked with his father on the farm during vacation. He then attended the Portsmouth schools for five years. He did not complete the High School course, but entered the River City Business College in 1885, and completed a course in bookkeeping and stenography, after which he was employed in the Norfolk and Western Railway Office. He became a member of Company "H", 14th Ohio National Guards July 2 and served five years. He was with the Regiment as First Sergeant during the Logan County Riots. At the breaking out of the Spanish-American War he was mustered in the United States service with his Company as First Sergeant. He was promoted to Second Lieutenant August 2, 1898, on merits. His Company was transferred at once to Chickamauga, where his health began failing. It was soon ordered to Puerto Rico where the service and climate bore heavily upon his weak constitution. He was taken sick October 27, with typhoid fever, and was transferred to Fort Hamilton, New York, where he died November 10, 1898. His father reached him three days before his death, and in his delirium he was performing his duties as an officer. His commission as Second Lieutenant was sent him on the 2nd of August, but was never presented to him. His body was brought to Portsmouth, and he was buried with military honors on Sunday afternoon November 13, 1898, in Greenlawn Cemetery. He seemed to have an inborn taste for a soldier's life, for when a boy he took great interest in the Portsmouth High School Cadets. He had been a member of the Sixth Street Methodist Church since the age of fourteen, and attended the Sabbath School of that Church regularly.

He was a young man with a most kindly and generous disposition, always seeking to do something for others. He was a model youth in every respect, and died a Christian soldier. He had the affection and respect of all of his comrades. His funeral was one of the largest ever held in Scioto County.

CHAPTER VII.

THE CENSUSES AND TAX DUPLICATES OF SCIOTO COUNTY.

Population of Scioto County, Ohio, by Minor Civil Divisions 1810 to 1900.

TOWNSHIPS, VILLAGES AND WARDS.	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
County total.....		8,399	5,750	8,740	11,192	18,428	24,297	29,302	33,511	35,377	40,981
Bloom Township.....			205	640	913	1,648	1,751	2,203	2,211	2,337	2,158
So. Webster village.....								200		323	445
Brush Creek Tp.....			288	171	401	650	1,094	1,410	2,093	2,948	1,667
Olway village.....											274
Clay Tp.....				484	696	872	896	927	1,118	1,102	1,764
New Boston.....											
Green Tp.....		507	582	965	974	2,345	2,513	1,882	1,935	1,751	1,332
Haverhill.....											
Harrison Tp.....					686	1,102	1,486	1,032	1,325	1,340	1,269
Jefferson Tp.....		258	469	566	578	840	1,227	559	919	1,008	915
Madison Tp.....		307	591	837	830	1,367	1,583	1,578	1,852	1,608	1,664
Morgan Tp.....				369	265	280	686	758	1,019	934	1,035
Nile Township.....		396	524	725	860	1,004	1,176	1,473	1,905	2,018	1,862
Upper.....											
Lower.....											
Buena Vista.....									354		
Porter Township.....			879	917	1,015	1,674	1,873	1,965	2,274	2,401	2,500
Sciotoville.....								480			
Wheelerburg.....				88		504	494	358			
Rarden Township.....											1,583
Rarden village.....										296	443
Rush Township.....								638	778	939	1,032
Union Township.....		541	322	674	575	605	1,070	552	1,168	1,282	1,104
Lombardville.....											
Henley.....											
Valley Township.....								724	951	1,018	1,039
Lucasville.....											
Vernon Township.....			317	542	902	1,105	1,554	1,924	1,481	1,071	918
Washington Tp.....			505	690	653	706	956	1,085	1,131	1,223	1,269
Wayne Township.....		398	1,068	1,157	1,844	4,230	6,432	10,592	11,321	12,394	17,870
Portsmouth City.....			527	1,063		4,011	6,268	10,592	11,321	12,394	17,870
First Ward.....								2,240	1,773	1,688	1,719
Second ".....								2,252	2,309	2,050	2,112
Third ".....								1,760	1,552	1,476	1,412
Fourth ".....								2,405	2,437	1,764	1,924
Fifth ".....								1,935	2,012	2,479	2,727
Sixth ".....										2,937	4,023
Seventh ".....											3,953
Franklin Township.....		117									
Seal.....		379									
Upper.....		496									
Scioto.....						1,554					

* Formed from Brush Creek Township since 1890.

† Formed from Union Township 1867.

‡ Formed from Jefferson Township 1860.

§ Part to Brush Creek Township, and balance to Pike County.

|| Part to Upper tier of Townships in Scioto County, and balance to Lawrence County.

¶ Probably Vernon, and entered there in this table.

TAX DUPLICATES.

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Tables Showing Total Population and Increase.

Scioto County.				Portsmouth.			
Census year.	Population.	INCREASE.		Census year.	Population.	INCREASE.	
		Number.	Per cent.			Number.	Per cent.
1810	3,339	.....	.....	1810	Not shown....	.....	.....
1820	5,740	2,411	72.2	1820	527	.....	.....
1830	8,740	2,990	52.0	1830	1,063	536	101.7
1840	11,192	2,452	28.1	1840	1,844	781	73.0
1850	18,428	7,236	64.7	1850	4,011	2,167	117.6
1860	24,237	5,869	31.9	1860	6,268	2,257	56.3
1870	29,302	5,065	20.6	1870	10,592	4,324	63.0
1880	33,511	4,209	14.4	1880	11,321	729	8.9
1890	35,377 *	1,866	5.6	1890	12,394	1,073	9.5
1900	40,981	5,604	15.8	1900	17,870	5,476	44.2

* Not shown separately from Wayne Township.

Increase—Urban and Suburban				Total Urban and Suburban Population.					
Census year.	County.	Portsmouth.	Balance of county.	Cens. y'r.	County.	Portsmouth.	Per. Cent.	Bal. Co.	Per Ct.
1820	2,411	527	1,884	1810	3,339	.....	.....	3,339	100.
1830	2,990	536	2,454	1820	5,740	527	9.2	5,223	90.8
1840	2,452	781	1,671	1830	8,740	1,063	12.2	7,677	87.8
1850	7,236	2,167	5,069	1840	11,192	1,844	16.4	9,348	83.6
1860	5,869	2,257	3,612	1850	18,428	4,011	21.8	14,417	78.2
1870	5,065	4,324	681	1860	24,237	6,268	25.8	18,029	74.2
1880	4,209	729	3,480	1870	29,302	10,592	36.2	18,710	63.8
1890	1,866	1,073	793	1880	33,511	11,321	33.8	22,190	66.2
1900	5,604	5,476	128	1890	35,377	12,394	35.0	22,983	65.
				1900	40,981	17,870	43.6	23,111	56.4

Tax Duplicates of the Town of Portsmouth Between the Years 1815 and 1840.

It is believed in the first years of the town it had its own duplicate, or was represented in the Tax Duplicate of Wayne township.

In 1825 the town taxes collected were \$205.48. The only information bearing on this subject will be the Budgets of the town and city of Portsmouth, to which reference is had.

Tax Duplicates of Scioto County Prior to 1840.

No copies of the Tax Duplicates of Scioto county prior to 1840 can be found. There are none in the State Auditor's office, and none in the office of the County Auditor. Doubtless they were sold for waste paper. We can now learn nothing in regard to them except what can be found in the Commissioners' Journals.

In 1816 the amount of the County Tax Duplicate collected was \$1,600.

In 1817 the Tax Duplicate was \$1,012, of which \$892.50 was collected. General Kendall, as Treasurer, collected \$1,417.50. Part of it was no doubt special taxes.

In 1819 the County Duplicate was \$394.54, of which \$375.34 was collected.

In 1820 the Duplicate was \$1,085.52½, of which amount \$962.58½ was collected.

The Duplicate of 1821 has not been preserved.

In 1822 the Tax Duplicate was \$3,560.93.

In 1823 it was \$2,783.86.

In 1824 the total Duplicate is not given, but State tax was \$842.90, and Road tax \$349.76.

In 1825 the County levies were \$1,374.61, of which \$1,264.52 was collected. In 1825 the total duplicate was \$4,193.11.

In 1826 the Duplicate is stated at \$2,352.25, but that must have included nothing but County levies. The Duplicate collected was \$1,792.02. The county expenditures that year were \$1,878.92.

In 1826 the total Duplicate was \$4,344.61, and Moses Gregory, the Collector, collected every dollar of it.

In 1827 the county expenditures were \$1,706.57½. The Tax Duplicate was \$4,406.25.

In 1828 the Tax Duplicate was \$4,701.45.

In 1829 it was \$5,449.61.

The Duplicate of 1830 was not found, but the Treasurer collected on it \$3,741.52.

In 1831 the Duplicate is not given, but the Treasurer collected \$10,690.94.

In 1832 the Duplicate is not given, but the Treasurer collected \$10,974.07.

In 1833 the Duplicate is not given, but the Treasurer collected \$10,784.15.

HISTORY OF SCIOTO COUNTY.

The Duplicates between 1838 and 1837 were not found, but in 1837 Conrad Overturf, Treasurer, accounted for \$13,123.44.

For 1839 the Treasurer settled \$21,627.49.

The foregoing is all that can now be obtained in regard to the Tax Duplicates of Scioto county between 1803 and 1840.

**Tax Duplicates of Scioto County, Wayne Township and
Portsmouth from 1840 to 1900.**

Year.	Total Property Value.	Corporation Tax.	Total Tax Levy.
		ct. m.	ct. m.
1840—Wayne township.....	\$ 422,037		\$ 8,286 39 5½
County.....	1,035,334		16,127 68.3
1841—Wayne township.....	473,226	\$ 2,569 40.4	9,076 81.1½
County.....	1,106,806		19,103 23.6¾
1842—Wayne township.....	447,690	2,409 73	8,900 23.5
County.....	1,121,245		18,703 78.1½
1843—Wayne township.....	455,272	2,447 97.6	9,959 98.4
County.....	1,126,298		20,908 49.1
1844—Wayne township.....	448,490	2,402 07	9,802 16.4
County.....	1,148,029		22,059 54.9
1845—Wayne township.....	486,828	2,580 79.2	11,100 28.2
County.....	1,222,785		24,328 95.4
1846—Wayne township.....	533,739		12,445 11
County.....	1,303,435		23,838 92
1847—Wayne township.....	1,044,754		11,268 95.7
County.....	3,098,295		26,710 81.9
1848—Wayne township.....	1,097,969		11,425 56.3
County.....	3,220,529		28,813 02.6
1849—Wayne township.....	1,157,985		16,296 52.7
County.....	3,343,087		36,690 34.2
1850—Wayne township.....	1,268,685		15,187 86.3
County.....	3,493,342		34,421 83.8
1851—Wayne township.....	1,346,960		27,705 44.1
County.....	3,759,382		54,971 72.6
1852—Wayne township.....	1,536,133		27,982 09
County.....	3,877,162		55,489 19.7
1853—Portsmouth.....	2,014,725		38,484 72.8
County.....	4,830,913		74,356 09
1854—Wayne township.....	2,380,354		34,454 06.6
County.....	6,312,959		63,743 24.1
Including values in towns and villages amounting to.....	1,116,252		Inc. towns & cities of.....19,350 10.5
1855—Portsmouth.....	2,926,205		60,461 88.1
County.....	3,552,532		104,404 04.7
1856—Portsmouth.....	2,306,003		39,994 98.7
County.....	6,543,897		81,833 99.8
1857—Portsmouth.....	2,447,624		60,431 92.0
County.....	6,876,324		109,873 19.0
1858—Portsmouth.....	2,347,088		56,298 99.6
County.....	6,796,468		107,754 04
1859—Portsmouth.....	2,333,063		62,399 39.5
County.....	6,714,086		126,525 20.3
1860—Portsmouth.....	2,255,793		53,402 73
County.....	7,116,949		118,330 51
1861—Portsmouth.....	2,233,441		61,080 99
County.....	6,987,791		134,327 89
1862—Portsmouth.....	2,294,131		50,859 98
County.....	6,833,559		112,586 27
1863—Portsmouth.....	2,528,510		56,599 50
County.....	7,243,110		126,891 50
1864—Wayne township and city.....	2,971,227		82,931 23
County.....	8,419,191		Of the city— 31,197 89
1865—Wayne township and city.....	3,338,311		181,976 17
County.....	8,772,682		82,334 82
1866—Wayne township and city.....	3,613,873		Including city of— 30,879 37
County.....	9,065,826		208,048 27
1867—Wayne township and city.....	3,862,590		96,792 50.5
County.....	9,246,746		Inc. towns & city— 30,879 37
1868—Portsmouth.....	3,937,261		208,175 93
County.....	9,386,111		117,085 26
1869—Portsmouth.....	4,207,200		56,599 50
County.....	9,636,953		Inc. towns & city— 38,625 90
			227,828 23
			120,260 68
			231,962 89
			132,763 21
			255,124 09

TAX DUPLICATES.

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Tax Duplicates—Continued.

Year.	Total Property Value.	Corporation Tax.	Total Tax Levy.
1870—Portsmouth.....	\$ 4,325,017	.....	\$ 142,065 82
County.....	9,836,834	.....	266,443 67
1871—Portsmouth.....	5,131,850	.....	160,230 42
County.....	11,379,781	.....	280,193 71
1872—Portsmouth.....	5,152,187	.....	164,376 30
County.....	11,363,206	.....	287,108 85
1873—Portsmouth.....	5,607,213	.....	167,466 90
County.....	11,817,782	.....	286,100 22
1874—Portsmouth.....	5,759,738	.....	172,458 35
County.....	12,102,294	.....	301,970 60
1875—Portsmouth.....	5,698,738	.....	170,962 14
County.....	12,023,183	.....	287,691 92
1876—Portsmouth.....	5,453,816	.....	153,797 61
County.....	11,476,913	.....	282,339 40
1877—Portsmouth.....	5,367,939	.....	147,619 26
County.....	11,351,588	.....	287,441 16
1878—Portsmouth.....	4,846,042	.....	146,877 15
County.....	10,152,081	.....	270,251 01
1879—Portsmouth.....	4,894,617	.....	134,996 04
County.....	10,414,621	.....	264,168 67
1880—Portsmouth.....	4,725,744	.....	137,991 73
County.....	10,648,703	.....	260,425 32
1881—Portsmouth.....	4,669,525	.....	134,015 37
County.....	10,657,941	.....	264,975 35
1882—Portsmouth.....	4,820,164	.....	150,871 13
County.....	10,808,747	.....	290,162 96
1883—Portsmouth.....	4,866,698	.....	147,947 82
County.....	10,971,408	.....	285,944 94
1884—Portsmouth.....	4,570,347	.....	122,230 40
County.....	10,680,665	.....	260,895 71
1885—Portsmouth.....	4,368,142	.....	127,549 75
County.....	10,412,123	.....	268,000 40
1886—Portsmouth.....	4,408,380	.....	128,960 77
County.....	10,367,232	.....	271,501 06
1887—Portsmouth.....	4,276,885	.....	123,428 16
County.....	10,416,850	.....	269,073 18
1888—Portsmouth.....	4,414,813	.....	127,146 60
County.....	10,571,078	.....	279,972 21
1889—Portsmouth.....	4,409,026	.....	128,743 56
County.....	10,505,186	.....	279,993 12
1890—Portsmouth.....	4,630,114	.....	135,199 32
County.....	10,822,686	.....	289,065 16
1891—Portsmouth.....	4,523,488	.....	132,538 21
County.....	9,851,935	.....	274,654 90
1892—Portsmouth.....	4,779,867	.....	141,962 04
County.....	10,195,008	.....	283,759 02
1893—Portsmouth.....	5,037,810	.....	149,119 17
County.....	10,488,924	.....	291,510 42
1894—Portsmouth.....	4,956,330	.....	152,654 95
County.....	10,259,362	.....	301,086 82
1895—Portsmouth.....	5,036,680	.....	150,596 15
County.....	10,318,030	.....	301,137 53
1896—Portsmouth.....	4,986,090	.....	149,882 90
County.....	10,140,531	.....	300,009 37
1897—Portsmouth.....	5,062,182	.....	151,865 46
County.....	10,146,913	.....	294,920 73
1898—Portsmouth.....	5,156,590	.....	154,697 70
County.....	10,302,328	.....	297,804 02
1899—Portsmouth.....	5,210,542	.....	156,316 26
County.....	10,325,169	.....	299,062 18
1900—Portsmouth.....	5,503,663	.....	165,109 89
County.....	10,974,844	.....	300,148 42

CHAPTER VIII.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION AND TOWN PLATS.

Legislation for Scioto County Town Plats in Scioto County, Outside of the City of Portsmouth.

The County Established.—Vol. 1, page 8, March 24, 1803. The act is given in full elsewhere.

County Line Between Gallia and Scioto Counties.—Vol. 3, page 294, December 9, 1804. West of the 17th Range of Townships was given to Scioto County. This was a straight line from opposite Ashland, Kentucky north to the Ross County line.

Draining a Pond in the French Grant.—Vol 6, page 142, February 17, 1808 Thomas Patton, William Montgomery and William Dudit were appointed a committee to view the pond situated on French Grant lots, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21 and make return to the commissioners who should provide for digging a ditch.

Lawrence County Established.—Vol. 14, page 22, December 21, 1815. This county was wholly made from Gallia and Scioto.

Pike County.—Vol. 13, page 52, January 14, 1815. Part of Scioto County was taken to form the County of Pike.

Lawrence County.—Vol. 16, page 77, January 20, 1818. An act to attach a part of Lawrence County to Scioto. The substance of this act is given elsewhere.

Scioto River.—Vol. 17, page 165, February 18, 1819. An act to open and secure the navigation of the Scioto River.

Salt Works.—Vol. 18, page 60, February 13, 1820, to authorize Thomas Baceus and Ebenezer Richards to dig for salt water in the Scioto River.

The Ohio Canal.—Vol. 18, page 147, February 23, 1820, provided for a commission to select a route for a canal from Lake Erie to the Ohio River, as near as possible to Columbus.

Joint Resolutions for Roads.—Vol. 18, pages 119-123, February 26, 1820. To appoint a commission to open certain roads. One, beginning at Samuel Malone's on Hale's Creek passing Samuel Crull's and crossing the Scioto river at Lucas Ferry (Lucasville) to the Adams County line, Samuel Crull, Commissioner. Two, from the mouth of Little Sandy by Henry Summers' mill on Hale's Creek to Jackson, Moses Hayward, Commissioner. Three, Piketon to Portsmouth, John Lucas, Commissioner. Four, Portsmouth to Jackson, James Chapman, Commissioner. Five, on the Ohio River road from Portsmouth down the river, David Storer, Commissioner. Sixth, on the road from Turkey Creek to West Union, Ezra Bradford, Commissioner. These were to be built from the three percent funds granted by Congress.

William Kendall, County Auditor.—Vol. 19, page 217, February 2, 1821 William Kendall appointed County Auditor by joint resolution of the Legislature.

Ohio Canal Projected.—Vol. 22, page 98, February 23, 1824. Commissioners to examine into the most practicable route to connect Lake Erie with the Ohio were to continue their work, determining best locations, estimating cost to employ engineer to make surveys and aid in the work.

Lawrence County Line Changed.—Vol. 24, page 76, January 31, 1826. A portion of Lawrence described was attached to Scioto.

Portsmouth and Vanceburg State Road.—Vol. 25, page 5, January 9, 1827. To change a road lending from Portsmouth to Vanceburg. The alteration was to take place altogether on the farm of Elijah Anderson and to be at his and his heirs' expense. Joseph Moore of Nile Township was appointed commissioner to oversee the work.

Bridges in Pike and Scioto Counties.—Vol. 25, page 22, January 16, 1827. Applies money in the Treasury of the two Counties to the erection of bridges.

William Coberly.—Vol. 28, page 17, January 11, 1830. An act for the relief of William Coberly of Scioto County and for other purposes. Dissolved a marriage.

Ohio Iron Company.—Vol. 28, page 106, February 18, 1830. Dan Young, John Young, and Jesse Y. Whitcomb and associates are created "The Ohio Iron Company" to be located at Franklin Furnace. Capital \$100,000.00 divided into 500 shares.

Portsmouth and Columbus Turnpike.—Vol. 30, page 54, January 25, 1832. Amending act incorporating Portsmouth and Columbus Turnpike Company. To permit directions or commence building where there was sufficient sum subscribed to justify it. To commence anywhere in Portsmouth or at any other point. Stock shall be divided into shares of \$10.00 each.

State Road from Portsmouth North Along the Canal.—Vol. 30, page 116, February 6, 1832, established. Geo. Herod and Wm. Lucas, Sr., Commissioners. The road to go from Portsmouth to Waverly.

Ohio Turnpike Company.—Vol. 30, page 298, February 11, 1832. To build a turnpike from Cincinnati to Portsmouth, incorporated.

Concord Changed to Wheelersburg.—Vol. 31, page 68, February 6, 1833. Name of the town, Concord, changed to Wheelersburg.

Portsmouth and Columbus Turnpike Company.—Vol. 31, page 176, February 21, 1833. Allowed until October 1, 1835, to complete ten miles of turnpike.

Equalization for Taxation.—Vol. 31, page 246, February 25, 1833. An Act to authorize the County Commissioners to equalize or reduce the assessment on the two iron furnaces of the Ohio Iron Company.

Pine Creek Iron Company.—Vol. 32, page 341, March 3, 1834. Samuel M. Tracy, Darius B. Holbrook, William Kendall, William V. Peck, Stephen Kendall and S. R. M. Holbrook are incorporated as "The Pine Creek Iron Company." 1,000 shares of \$100.00 each. For the manufacture of iron and kindred manufactures.

Aaron Stockham, Act for the Relief of.—Vol. 32, page 379, March 3, 1834. An act passed for the relief of Aaron Stockham because of the taxes imposed on "Liberty Forge." The commissioners of the County were authorized to give relief.

John Loughry, Act for Relief of.—Vol. 33, page 56, February 16, 1835. John Loughry was a contractor to build part of Miami Canal and finished his work, sustaining a heavy loss. By this act the Canal Commissioners were authorized to settle with him for his work on principles of equity and justice.

Court House Bonds.—Vol. 33, page 285, March 7, 1835. Authorizing county commissioners to borrow \$10,000 at eight percent to pay balance due on Court House.

Enumeration, Quadrennial.—Vol. 34, page 522, March 14, 1836, authorizing the County Commissioners to take a re-enumeration and to pay the expenses thereof.

Portsmouth and Columbus Turnpike.—Vol. 35, page 59, January 30, 1837, was an act to extend and amend the original act of incorporation.

Portsmouth and Hanging Rock Turnpike Company, Incorporated.—Vol. 35, page 404, April 1, 1837. This company was incorporated by this act. Dan Young, Resin Enslow, Thomas G. Gaylord, William Kendall and Samuel M. Tracy were incorporators. Capital, \$150,000.00.

Jackson State Road.—Vol. 36, page 3, December 16, 1837. Joseph Thompson and others appointed commissioners to lay out and establish a road from Jackson to Portsmouth.

Hillsboro State Road.—Vol. 36, page 9, December 28, 1837. Charles O. Tracy, of Scioto County, and others of Adams and Highland to lay out and establish a road from Portsmouth crossing Scioto River at Crain's defeat, the Ohio canal at George Greaves, to the mouth of west fork of Scioto Brush Creek, Locust Grove and to Hillsboro.

Portsmouth and Columbus Turnpike Company.—Vol. 36, page 366, March 16, 1838, authorizing the commissioners of Scioto County and other counties to subscribe certain turnpike stock, to borrow money, etc. Scioto County was authorized to subscribe \$30,000.00.

Guyandotte and Piketon State Road.—Vol. 37, page 71, February 25, 1839. John Bennett of Scioto County, and others of Lawrence County, to run a road from below the mouth of Big Guyandotte river, thence to James Buffington's house thence to How and Earl's Mills, thence to Langdon's Mills, thence to the Salt Well on Symmes Creek, thence to Jonathan Denison's, thence to Marlon, thence to Fishborn's Mills, thence to Walter Hall's of John's Creek, thence to Mount Vernon, Bloom and Jackson Furnaces, to the Piketon state road in the direction of Corwin's.

Cord Wood.—Vol. 37, page 137, March 9, 1839, providing for Measurers and Inspectors of Cord Wood for Scioto and other counties. This act was amended Vol. 37, page 280, March 13, 1839.

Portsmouth Dry Dock and Steamboat Basin Company, Incorporated.—Vol. 37, page 150, March 9, 1839, capital stock \$200,000. \$250.00 was a share. Silas M. Stillwell, James Curtis, John Jacob Astor, Thomas L. Gervais and Edward Hamilton were the incorporators.

Hanging Rock Turnpike Extended to Guyandotte.—Vol. 37, page 280, March 16, 1839. To extend the turnpike to be built by the Portsmouth and Hanging Rock Turnpike Company from Hanging Rock to the Ohio River opposite Guyandotte, in Virginia. William Salter and John Hurd appointed from Scioto County and the capital stock increased \$50,000.00.

Adams County Line, Joint Resolution as to.—Vol. 37, page 411, March 18, 1839. Resolution providing for running and permanently establishing the line between Adams and Scioto Counties.

Hanging Rock State Road.—Vol. 38, page 20, January 17, 1840. Isaac Bonser, Peter P. Lindsey, of Scioto County, and one Jones of Lawrence County appointed commissioners to lay out and establish a state road from Hanging Rock in Lawrence County thence by Center Furnace to Bloom Furnace in Scioto County.

State Road.—Vol. 38, page 83, February 29, 1840, establishing a state road from Quaker Bottom in Lawrence County to Corwin's store, in Scioto County.

Mechanics Lien.—Vol. 38, page 115, March 12, 1840. Act which extended the right of mechanic's lien in Scioto County.

Portsmouth and Marietta Turnpike.—Vol. 39, page 161, March 29, 1841. C. McCoy, Charles O. Tracy, John Clingman, A. Cole, and William Salters of Scioto County and others of Gallia, Meigs and Washington Counties were incorporated to build a turnpike from Portsmouth through Gallipolis to Marietta.

Special Terms of Common Pleas.—Vol. 40, page 104, March 5, 1842. Providing for special terms of the Common Pleas in Scioto County.

Bethany Baptist Church.—Vol. 40, page 152, March 7, 1842, incorporated. George Hereodh, Thomas Morgan, Isaac Gale, William D. Gale, Levi Gale, James Rankin, George Dayton, Abraham B. Banes were the incorporators.

Portsmouth Dry Dock and Steamboat Basin Company.—Vol. 40, page 202, March 7, 1842. The time within which the Portsmouth Dry Dock and Steamboat Basin Company shall begin building its bridge is extended until four years after June 1, 1842. It is in the meantime to maintain its ferry. It must within two years expend \$10,000.00 on materials, etc. Certain land belonging to the Company is removed from under the corporate authority of the town.

Vernon Baptist Church.—Vol. 41, page 203, March 11, 1843. Joseph Thompson, William Piggs and John Baeus were the incorporators under the style of the "Vernon Baptist Church of Scioto County."

State Road, Oak Hill, in Jackson County to Bloom Furnace, in Scioto County.—Vol. 42, page 5, January 13, 1844, established.

Criminal Sentences.—Vol. 42, page 104, February 26, 1844. This act provides that in case of the conviction of any person in Scioto County for petit larceny, the court might at its discretion, in addition to the penalties imposed by former acts, sentence the person to six months hard labor under the discretion of the county commissioners.

Sale of School Lands.—Vol. 42, page 190, March 12, 1844, authorizes sale of school lands granted by Congress to the inhabitants of the French Grant.

Free Turnpike to Union Mills.—Vol. 44, page 16, January 7, 1846. Roswell Crain, James Iodwick and Joshua Nurse by name of the Scioto Free Turnpike Commissioners were appointed to lay out and establish a free turnpike, beginning at the ferry at the lower end of Portsmouth running to Alexandria then to

Tempevale and to the intersection of the Portsmouth and Hillsboro state road at a point near a crossing of Bear Creek.

Portsmouth and Columbus Turnpike Company.—Vol. 44, page 24, January 13, 1846. Authorized the commissioners of Franklin County to subscribe to the stock of Columbus and Portsmouth Turnpike Company; also gave like authority to the commissioners of Scioto County.

Liquor Traffic.—Vol. 44, page 64, February 9, 1846. This act prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors within three miles of any iron furnace forge, or foundry, in the counties of Scioto, Lawrence or Jackson except in Portsmouth. The legislature thought the people of Portsmouth, on account of miasmatic vapors in the atmosphere, could not get along without corn whiskey, and all other residents of the three counties might get their liquors at that place.

Portsmouth Dry Dock and Steamboat Basin Company, Charter Amended.—Vol. 44, page 105, February 14, 1846. Amending previous acts in regard to Portsmouth Dry Dock and Steamboat Basin Company by extending the time to January 1, 1847, within which it should have the privilege of constructing a bridge over the Scioto River.

Portsmouth and Columbus Turnpike Company, made in Two Divisions North and South.—Vol. 44, page 115, February 16, 1846. This act divided the Portsmouth and Columbus Turnpike into two divisions and called them the Columbus and Portsmouth Turnpike Company, North, and Columbus and Portsmouth Turnpike Company, South, Chillicothe being the point of division.

Green Township School Lands.—Vol. 44, page 253, March 2, 1846. An act to revive the act to authorize the sale of school lands belonging to Green Township.

Jackson Free Turnpike.—Vol. 45, page 3, January 6, 1847. William Salter, Samuel Crull and William Noland of Scioto County, with persons from Jackson County, were appointed to lay out and establish a free turnpike from Jackson to Portsmouth.

Portsmouth Dry Dock and Steamboat Basin Company.—Vol. 45, page 4, January 11, 1847. Time extended in which the Company shall bridge the Scioto river to January 1, 1848. Capital stock increased to 2,000 shares.

Hillsboro State Road.—Vol. 45, page 50, February 5, 1847. William Walter and Peter Noel of Scioto County, and Samuel R. Wood of Adams County were to lay out and establish a road from Portsmouth to Hillsboro running up the "heel path" of the canal to Pond Creek, etc.

Sewers.—Vol. 46, page 10, January 5, 1848. That an act passed March 26, 1841, providing for the appointment of commissioners of sewers is hereby extended to Preble and Scioto Counties.

School Land Bloom Township.—Vol. 46, page 35, January 28, 1848. School section 16, in township 4, range 19, in Bloom Township is authorized to be sold at not less than \$2.50 per acre.

Portsmouth Dry Dock and Steamboat Basin Company.—Vol. 46, page 50, January 29, 1848. Amending the Charter of that Company.

Portsmouth and Columbus Turnpike Company.—Vol. 46, page 116, February 11, 1848. Time to complete extended to July 1854.

Haverhill and Coal Grove State Road.—Vol. 46, page 189, February 18, 1848. William Boynton of Scioto County was appointed one commissioner to act with others in establishing a State road from Haverhill to Coal Grove.

Scioto and Hocking Valley, Incorporated.—Vol. 47, page 151, February 20, 1849. An act incorporating the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company. B. F. Conway, Joshua V. Robinson, C. A. M. Damarin, Peter Kinney and John McDowell were incorporators from Scioto County. The capital stock was not to exceed \$2,000,000.00.

Portsmouth Dry Dock and Steamboat Basin Company.—Vol. 47, page 337, February 23, 1849. Time to build bridge extended to August 1, 1849. Again in Volume 48, page 559, March 22, 1850. Capital stock increased to \$500,000, decrease of shares from \$250.00 to \$100.00. Volume 49, page 301, March 7, 1851. Par value of shares reduced to \$100.00.

Scioto County Subscription to Railroad.—Vol. 47, page 175, March 15, 1849. To authorize the commissioners of Scioto County to subscribe to the stock of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company in an amount not exceeding one hundredthousand dollars.

Highway and Jackson State Road.—Vol. 43, page 106, March 1, 1866. William Jackson and James S. Jackson made arrangements to change this road, to go by Empire Furnace.

Scioto and Greening Valley Railroad.—Vol. 46, page 476, December 16, 1866. To authorize the Scioto and Greening Valley Railroad Company to negotiate bonds.

Scioto and Greening Valley Railroad Bonds.—Vol. 47, page 481, December 17, 1866. These bonds were authorized.

Green Creek Bridge Act amended.—Vol. 48, page 50, March 7, 1867. Commissioners of Scioto County authorized to construct a bridge over Brown Creek.

Green Creek Bridge Act amended.—Vol. 48, page 50, March 7, 1867. James S. Jackson, Stephen H. Watt, Miles Clark and H. C. Engstrom were the incorporators.

Scioto and Greening Valley Railroad.—Vol. 47, page 487, March 25, 1866. Chapter amended.

School Lands.—Vol. 41, page 106, February 5, 1864. French Grant school lands returned with the Vol. 41, page 106, April 1, 1864. The Trustees of Green Township School Lands authorized to hold and govern the lands for the purpose of using as school lands which have been set apart for the support of the schools.

Portsmouth and Portsmouth Turnpike Company.—Vol. 48, page 107, March 1, 1867. This road divided into three parts. According to the intention of French Grant and Simon. Each of these is controlled by officers elected by those stockholders owning stock which shall have been agreed to making that section of the road, and the profits of each section are divided among the stockholders of that section.

The Portsmouth Bridge Company.—An act to authorize the Portsmouth Bridge Company to connect its bridge with the towing path of the Ohio Canal. Vol. 54, page 466, March 18, 1867. This act authorized the County Commissioners to lease that is known as the "tow path" of the Ohio Canal between the Scioto River Bridge at Portsmouth and Union Mills. The Bridge was to connect with the "tow path," and the Bridge was to be free to persons and teams engaged in the navigation of the canal. The Commissioners were to levy two mills to build the road, and the Board of Public Works were to give the Bridge Company six hundred dollars per year.

Green Township School Lands.—Vol. 55, page 183, April 12, 1868. The trustees of Green Township are authorized to bring and prosecute such actions for recovery of lands in Lawrence County which have been set apart for the support of the schools of the French Grant.

French Court Jurisdiction in Scioto County in Criminal Cases.—Vol. 55, page 184, April 12, 1868. Criminal Jurisdiction in this case was authorized.

County Jail.—Vol. 56, page 206, March 1, 1869. This was passed an act to authorize the Commissioners to purchase ground and provide for the erection of a county jail. It authorized the buying and erecting of \$20,000 for the purpose \$10,000 a year for 100 years.

Bridges.—Vol. 56, page 136, March 17, 1869. The county commissioners were authorized to levy a tax for bridge purposes, two mills on the dollar, not over one mill in any one year to make bridges on the turnpikes.

Turnpikes.—Vol. 56, page 136, March 17, 1869. The Indiana Turnpike of Scioto County was authorized to borrow \$10,000 at six percent to start on the Indiana. A bond of the County was to be issued payable at its order, January 1, 1874.

Free Turnpikes.—Vol. 56, page 136, April 1, 1869. This act authorizing the building of free turnpikes in Scioto County, Ohio. The roads were to be in two miles, about feet divided suited best turnpikes. Four miles on the dollar were to be levied each year. The roads were all to begin in the county seat and to end from it. It was under this law the Free Turnpike system of Scioto County was begun and about one mile were built on each road each year.

Free Turnpikes.—Vol. 56, page 136, March 1, 1869. This act supplementary to the above. The original act was very general and this act provided for the building of branch turnpikes from the main lines.



MILTON W. BROWN.
Corporal Company G, 91st O. V. I.
[PAGE 915.]



JONATHAN MEAD.
Sergeant Company A, 39th O. V. I.



CHARLES A. GODDARD.
Sergeant Company B, 6th Vermont Infantry.
[PAGE 992.]



SYLVESTER KELLER.
Captain Company A, 33rd O. V. I.
[Page 1019.]

SURVIVING SOLDIERS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

*Chas A. Goddard - father of
Pelit Goddard who visited Buckton*

Free Turnpikes.—Vol. 66, page 387. April 30, 1869, was an amendment of the act of 1866 and provided for a levy of four mills on the dollar for free turnpikes. The people could not get them fast enough.

Deficiencies.—Vol. 68, page 194. May 11, 1871, was an act to provide for a deficiency of \$20,000 in the County Current fund of Scioto County. The act provided for an extra mill on the dollar for 1871 and 1872 to make up the deficiency. The law also provided for a re-imbursement of the County Current from other funds.

Turnpike Bonds.—\$200,000.00. Vol. 69, page 254. April 19, 1872. The people of the county demanded that the county go into debt and complete all the turnpikes at once, instead of building from an annual levy each year. This law was passed to satisfy that demand. It was supplemental to the act of 1866, and provided for the issue of \$200,000 in bonds at eight per cent semi-annually. The commissioners were to determine the amount to be issued and they were to be issued 1-8 payable in four years, 1-8 in seven years, 1-4 in twelve years, 1-4 in sixteen years, 1-4 in twenty years. Two mills on the dollar per year was to be levied to pay the bonds and interest. The Commissioners determined to issue the full \$200,000 and it was submitted to a vote of the electors of the County at the fall election. The measure carried. There were 4,721 votes for the loan and 181 against it. It was one of the best measures ever adopted. The turnpikes were built and the loan has been paid off.

Nile Township.—Vol. 70, page 383. May 5, 1873, the Board of Education of Nile Township was authorized to issue bonds for \$2,500.00 to pay a school debt.

County Current Fund.—Vol. 71, page 198. April 20, 1874, the County Commissioners were authorized to levy one-half or one mill for 1874 and 1875 to pay the overdraft of the County Current Fund.

Porter Township.—Special school district was created. Vol. 71, page 173. March 21, 1874 by a special act. Sub-district number 6 (Wheelersburg) was created a special district. A vote was to be taken on the act and if favorable the district was to be established. The vote was taken and was favorable.

Bond Issue.—Vol. 73, page 313, April 11, 1876. The County Commissioners were authorized to issue \$30,000 bonds at six per cent, redeemable in one to five years at the pleasure of the Commissioners on ninety days notice, to take up the floating turnpike orders. The issuing of the bonds was to be voted on at the fall election.

Sinking and Turnpike Funds.—Vol. 73, page 318, April 11, 1876. The County Commissioners were authorized to transfer \$25,000 of Sinking Fund to turnpike fund to pay off turnpike bonds falling due January 1, 1877.

Bond Issue.—Vol. 74, page 422, Sections 1 and 2 of the act passed April 11, 1876, Vol. 73, page 131, were amended and provided for a vote of the election of the County in taking up \$30,000 of floating turnpike orders by bonds. The vote was not taken till October 9, 1877. 2,699 votes for the act and 1,104 against it.

Purchase of the Portsmouth and Columbus Turnpike.—Vol. 74, page 422. April 21, 1877 the act authorized the purchase of that part of the Portsmouth and Columbus Turnpike in Scioto County. The act was to be submitted to a vote and was voted on at the election, October 9, 1877. The vote for the purchase was 2,039 for and against 1,651. The total vote was 5,550.

Extra Term of District Court.—Vol. 74, page 491. April 30, 1877, provides for a special term of the District Court August 14, 1877.

Special Turnpike.—Vol. 75, page 1,101. April 6, 1878, the County Commissioners were authorized to build a turnpike from Portsmouth to the Catholic Cemetery in Clay Township, for \$1,500.00. The road was built and the Cemetery has since been abandoned.

Floating Turnpike Orders.—Vol. 75, page 1,131. The County Commissioners were authorized to issue \$40,000 county bonds to take up floating turnpike orders. Tax therefor to be levied until 1882.

Emmitt's Turnpike.—Vol. 78, page 225. March 26, 1879. The Commissioners were authorized to buy that part of the Portsmouth and Columbus Turnpike in Scioto County and levy a tax of 1-2 mill for the same.

Bear Creek and Mount Joy Turnpike.—Vol. 77, page 321. February 6, 1880. The Commissioners were authorized to levy one mill on the dollar in 1880 and

1881 to build the turnpike named, and to use the balance, if any, for the turnpike from Portsmouth to the Catholic Cemetery in Clay Township.

Portsmouth and Columbus Turnpike.—Vol. 77, page 334, March 9, 1880, authorized the purchase of the turnpike named at \$5,000.00 and to levy one-half mill to pay for the same. The turnpike was purchased.

Dog Tax.—Vol. 77, page 361, March 30, 1880, The dog tax in excess of \$1,000.00 after paying for sheep killed was authorized to be distributed to the Townships.

Completion of Turnpikes.—Vol. 77, page 390, April 13, 1880, the Commissioners were authorized to complete Duck Run turnpike for \$4,000.00; the Catholic Cemetery Turnpike for \$900.00 and the Bear Creek Turnpike for \$1,500.

County Current Funds.—Vol. 78, page 314 February 3, 1881. This act provided for an issue of \$30,000 of bonds to be paid in six years, to cover a deficiency in the County Current Fund. The levy of 8-10 of a mill was provided for to pay the bonds.

Local Turnpikes.—Vol. 78, page 318, February 15, 1881, authorized the Commissioners to complete certain turnpikes from Otway to Wamsleyville; Higgins Free Turnpike, Munn's Run Free Turnpike from Adam Orte's to Blue Run Church; Bear Creek, to the county line; and Buena Vista Free Turnpike to the Adams County line. None of these were completed.

Free Turnpikes.—Vol. 78, page 335, March 21, 1881, authorized a tax to complete three turnpikes; Bloom Switch to Chaffin's Mills, five miles; Bloom Switch up Hale's Creek to the Lawrence County line, five miles; Bloom Switch to Bloom Furnace and to the Lawrence County line.

Joseph W. Blair.—Vol. 78, page 375, April 15, 1881 was to relieve Mr. Blair as Treasurer of Bloom Township from the payment of \$937.00 township funds stolen from him. He had paid the money, and 304 voters of the township petitioned for the bill. The law was to be approved by a vote of the township at a special election, three-fifths to carry.

W. C. Eakins.—Vol. 78, page 377, April 16, 1881 was an act to relieve Mr. Eakins, Treasurer of Green Township from the payment of \$1,800.00 lost in the Banking House of Thomas Dugan & Company. Fifty-seven tax payers petitioned for his relief. A vote was to be taken on the bill at a special election, a majority to carry.

Dog Tax.—Vol. 78, April 16, 1881 was an act to give the surplus dog tax to the Agriculture Society.

Railroad Right of Way.—Vol. 78, page 391, April 18, 1881, was to give the Cincinnati & Eastern Railway Company the right to build its road on the "berme bank" of the Ohio Canal from Rushtown to Wharton.

Free Turnpikes.—Vol. 78, page 412, April 18, 1881 was to authorize the Commissioners to build free turnpikes, Powellsville branch, Rickey, Sherer and Pool Branch, Haverhill to Ohio Furnace, Jeanguenots to Throckmorton's in Brush Township, West Union route in Nile to Adams County line.

Wheelersburg Cemetery.—Vol. 79, page 165, March 14, 1882 was to authorize a bond for \$500.00 to enlarge the cemetery.

Board of Control.—Vol. 81, page 149, April 12, 1884 provided for a Board of Control in Scioto County. This law proved moonshine. It was never carried into effect.

Turnpike Bonds.—Vol. 81, page 264, March 19, 1884 was a law to refund \$50,000 turnpike bonds issued under the act of April 19, 1874 and falling due January 1, 1885. The re-funding was at six per cent.

Porter Township Election Precincts.—Vol. 81, page 321, April 10, 1884, made two election precincts, Wheelersburg and Sciotoville.

Brush Creek Township.—Vol. 81, page 368, April 14, 1884, was divided into two election precincts.

Tax Commission.—Vol. 82, page 224, May 2, 1885 provided for the Scioto County Tax Commission, Tribunes of the people to stop extravagance.

Peter F. Boynton.—Vol. 82, page 386, April 29, 1885, was to relieve Peter F. Boynton from \$390.87 belonging to Haverhill School District lost by deposit in the Wm. Kinney Company Bank. The act was to be voted on.

Wheelersburg School House.—Vol. 83, page 384, May 18, 1886, to rent the school house during the summer, for summer schools, etc.

Refunding Bonds.—Vol. 85, page 397, March 8, 1888 authorized the Commissioners to refund \$50,000 turnpike bonds under the act of April 16, 1878, falling due January 1, 1889, at six per cent to be paid from to January 1, 1893.

State Extravagances.—Vol. 85, page 551, April 16, 1888, to authorize the court to spend \$1,000.00 for an exhibit at Columbus, Ohio, September 4, 1888, at the State Fair. The County did not spend the money.

South Webster Cemetery.—Vol. 86, page 561 March 28, 1889, the village is authorized to levy \$100.00 for the purchasing of a cemetery.

Buena Vista School.—Vol. 87, page 411, February 27, 1890, to authorize the district to levy three mills for school purposes.

County Funds.—Vol. 87, page 613, April 2, 1890, to authorize Scioto County to levy 3-10 of a mill for county expenses.

Broad Tire Wagons.—Vol. 88, page 354, February 13, 1891, to regulate burdens on wagons, and width of tires.

County Depository.—Vol. 88, pages 124 to 130, March 17, 1891, creating a county depository.

Lovers' Lane.—Vol. 88, page 643, February 13, 1891, authorizing \$3,000.00 to build a turnpike on Lovers' Lane.

Rarden School District.—Vol. 88, page 708, March 16, 1891, three mills tax authorized extra.

Barren Idealty Turnpike.—Vol. 88, page 725, March 20, 1891, authorized a turnpike to be built from Elbow Lock to hill midway between Carey's Run and Union Mills, to be 50 feet above the low water. The road was never built, but the law was repealed in Vol. 89, page 654, April 15, 1892.

Pond Run, New Mouth.—Vol. 88, page 731, March 20, 1891 authorized the Commissioners to make a new mouth for Pond Run over the land of Henry Lockland.

Harrison and Madison Township, Joint High School District.—Vol. 88, page 768, April 2, 1891. Two mills extra levy authorized. Vote for levy to be had.

Wide Tires.—Vol. 89, page 316, April 15, 1892 made regulations as to wide tires.

Refunding Turnpike Bonds.—Vol. 89, page 498, March 1, 1892, authorized \$50,000 bonds under act of April 19, 1872, refunded at six per cent in bonds payable prior to January 1, 1897.

Rarden School District.—Vol. 89, page 552, March 24, 1892, levy of three mills extra authorized for school house.

Dog Tax and Mount Joy Fair.—Vol. 89, page 617, April 12, 1892. Gave \$500.00 dog tax to the Mount Joy Fair.

Madison Township.—Vol. 90, page 442, April 25, 1893, authorized to levy four mills extra to pay a school debt of \$1,200.00.

Wide Tires.—Vol. 91, page 501, March 6, 1894, regulates the burdens and tires of vehicles.

Rush Township.—Vol. 91, page 727, May 9, 1894, authorizes the township trustees to build a road and bridge and issue bonds for \$500.00.

Charles W. Warwick.—Vol. 92, page 535, April 1, 1896 was an act for the relief of Mr. Warwick for the loss of \$654.69 in the Citizens' Savings Bank.

Extra Levies.—Vol. 92, page 558, April 16, 1896, provides for extra levies from 1896 to 1901 of one to six-tenths mills to pay off bonded indebtedness.

Transfer of Funds.—Vol. 94, page 659, April 16, 1900, \$8,000.00 transferred from Sinking Fund to General Fund.

Leonidas Pyles, Act for Relief of.—Vol. 94, page 715, April 16, 1900, authorized a vote to relieve the bondsmen of Leonidas Pyles as Township Treasurer.

A Table of the Town Plats and Additions Thereto Outside of Portsmouth, in Scioto County.

When Recorded.	Proprietor.	Acres Part'd	Place and Description.	No. Tracts	Num'd serially		No. Out-Lots	Num'd serially		Recorded in.
					From	To		From	To	
1799, June 4th	Thomas Parker, of Frederick county, Va.	104.50	Alexandria.....	98	1	98	35	1	35	V. P. 589
1801 Nov. 22d	John Lucas	98	Lucasville.....	74	1	74	32	1	32	P. 180
1819, Aug. 7th	Dan Young.....	14	Concord.....	42	1	42	19	1	19	P. 528
1821 Oct. 8th	John Young.....	4.22	(Whealersburg)...	19	1	19				P. 538
1898, July 11th	Joseph Bennett.....	3.25	Harrisonville.....	13	1	13				P. 466
1840, Jan. 14th	Robert Bennett.....	7	(South Webster)...	32	1	32				P. 489
1840, M'ch 7th	Joseph Bennett.....	7.50	Harrisonville.....	25	1	25				L. 76
1841, Feb. 18th.	Madison Price.....									
	James Taylor.....									
	Charles Moore.....									
1841, M'ch 17th	Madison Price.....	8	Sciotoville.....	23	20	43				L. 98
			Addition 2 by Madison Price.							
1842, M'ch 21st	Rezin Emstow.....	1.80	Whealersburg.....	7	1	7				L. 495
1848, July 16th	William Powell.....	5.63	Knslow's Addition. Powellaville.....	21	1	21				P. 409
	John Irwin.....									
	Washington Irwin.....									
1849, Feb. 14th.	Thomas Dawson.....	5.60	Haverhill.....	13	1	13				Q. 186
1849, Nov. 23rd.	Thaddeus Bennett.....	4.60	Harrisonville.....	23	56	78				R. 110
			2d Addition.							
1850, Sept. 3rd.	John McCall.....	18	Buena Vista.....	79	1	79				1 14
			Part Surveys 2459 and 2558.							
1850, Oct. 10th	H. Edwards, Aaron Moore and heirs of Jesse Edwards.....	12	Galena (now Rarden).....	45	1	45				1 18
			Part Surveys 7808, 2850 and 2845.							
1851, M'ch 27th.	John Shoemaker.....	8	Sciotoville.....	34	1	34				1 21
	Mary E. Shoemaker.....		(Shoemaker's Addition in sw $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 5, Tp. 2, R. 20.)							
1854, Jan. 20th.	John Bennett.....	87	Webster.....	80	1	66				1 13
	John B. Richard.....		Part sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14; and part of se $\frac{1}{4}$ of se $\frac{1}{4}$ and part ne $\frac{1}{4}$ of se $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 15, Tp. 4, R. 19.			71 84				
	John Camp.....									
	John Olingman.....									
	Jacob Steece.....									
	Wm. M. Tyrell.....									
1856, Apr. 30th.	John J. Holmes.....	6	Holmesville.....	23	1	24				1 60
1859, Aug. 22d	For taxation.....	16.82	Harrisonville.....	70	1	70				1 65
1859, Aug. 22d.	For taxation.....	7.25	Powellville.....	41	1	41				1 67
1859, Aug. 23d.	For taxation.....	30.50	Whealersburg.....	105	1	105				1 71
1859, Aug. 24th.	For taxation.....	21.30	Haverhill.....	25	1	25				1 73
1868, Apr. 10th.	Wilcox.....	4.50	Wilcox Addition to Sciotoville.....	26	1	26				1 95
1868, Dec. 19th.	William Corwine.....	.50	Corwine's Addition to Sciotoville.....	5	1	5				1 102
1870, Jan. 23d.	Samuel McConnell.....	6	Sciotoville.....	35	1	35				1 110
	H. A. Towne.....		McConnell & Towne Addition.							
1871, Jan. 20th.	William Corwine.....	4.50	Sciotoville.....	23	1	23				1 119
			Corwine's 2d Addition, pt sw $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 5, Tp. 2, R. 20.							
1873, M'ch 6th	W. Lewis Caden.....	4.50	Buena Vista.....	21	1	21				1 127
	William Caden.....		Loughry & Caden's Addition, pt of Surveys 2459 and 2558.							
	John C. Loughry.....									
1880, Feb. 21st.	James D. Thomas.....	2.87	Lucasville.....	19	1	10				1 145
			Thomas' Addition.							
1883, July 5th.	E. D. L. Morgan.....	2.22	Galena (now Rarden).....	6	60	65				1 177
	Grafton Windle.....	3.60	Morgan, Newman & Thomas Newman.....	8	66	73				1 177
	Thomas Newman.....	4.69	Windle's Addition.	12	46	59				1 177
	John Williams.....	.34		2	47	48				1 177
1884, M'ch 20th	Margaret Freeman.....	4.87	Otway, Ohio.....	21	1	21				1 183
	James Freeman.....									
1886, July 20th.	J. M. Crockett.....	8	Buena Vista.....	15	1	15				1 190
			J. M. Crockett's Ad. pt Surv. 2459 and 2558.							

Table of Town Plats Continued.

When Recorded.	Proprietor.	Ac'r's Plat'd.	Place and Description.	No. In-Lots..	Num'd serially		No. Out-Lots	Num'd serially		Recorded In.
					From	To		From	To	
1886, July 30th....	Millie E. Freeman...) Margaret Freeman...) James G. Freeman...)	1.38	Otway..... Millie E. Freeman's Addition.	9	22	30	...	...	...	V. P. 1 191
1887, Aug. 5th....	John Bennett.....) J. A. Walker.....) P. B. Cross.....) P. R. Hitt.....) Levi Allen.....) George Edmunds.....)	2.80	Webster..... Bennett's Addition.	8	85	92	...	...	...	1 198
1887, Sept. 27th...	Margaret Freeman...) James G. Freeman...) Millie E. Freeman...)	2.25	Otway..... Margaret & Millie E. Freeman's Addition.	10	32	41	...	...	...	1 204
1887, Dec. 19th....	For purpose of Incorporation.	39.80	South Webster.....	105	1	105	...	...	...	1 214
1889, July 19th....	Lewis & Amy Jenkins	9	Pt O. S. U. lot 31 near Holcomb City.....	56	1	56	...	...	...	1 223
1890, Feb. 13th....	George Ralstin.....) Joanna Ralstin.....)	3.15	Otway, Ohio..... Ralstin Addition.	9	63	71	...	...	...	1 235
1890, Feb. 28th....	Margt E. Freeman...) Millie E. Freeman...) James G. Freeman...)	2.26	Otway, Ohio..... Margaret & Millie E. Freeman's 2d Addition, part of Survey 2803.	12	51	62	...	...	...	1 239
1890, Oct. 31st....	Plat of Incorporation	106.49	Otway.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 250
1891, Apr. 14th....	Amos & Ella Jenkins.	7	Rarden.....	26	74	99	...	...	...	1 254
1895, M'ch 11th....	James Oursler.....) E. K. Walsh.....) Levi Barker.....) Charles W. Thomas...) Nellie L. Thomas...)	.90	Otway..... Oursler's Addition, pt Survey 2803.	9	42	50	...	...	...	1 261
1898, Jan. 26th....	Charles W. Thomas...) Nellie L. Thomas...)	3.1	Lucasville..... Thomas' 2d Addition.	11	11	21	...	...	...	2 48
1898, July 28th....	The McDermott Stone Company.....) James Barker.....) Honor Barker.....)	27	McDermott..... Pt of Survey 7630	113	1	113	...	...	...	2 53
1898, Sept. 24th....	L. D. & Alice M. York.	71	Yorktown..... Pt Sec. 11, T. 1, R. 1	384	192	575	...	...	...	2 55
1898, Oct. 26th....	Jas. B. Mackoy.....) Ella J. Mackoy.....)	3	Wheelerburg..... J. B. Mackoy's Addition, part of Crichton farm.	9	2	10	...	...	...	2 56
1899, June 13th....	C. W. Turner & wife) Jno. Essman & wife) Ira C. Farney.....) W. L. Hitchcock &) wife.....) Thos. Brock & wife.) Andrew Daum &) wife.....) Adam Ault & wife...) Melv. Moore & wife.)	3.44	Sciotoville..... C. W. Turner et al. Addition, pt of Frac. Sec. 8, Tp. 2, R. 20.	57	1	12	...	...	...	2 57
1900, Oct. 23d....	M. T. Stewart.....	7	Stewartville..... Pt Sec. 2, Tp. 1, R. 21.	41	576	616	...	...	...	2 66
1900, Dec. 31st....	John S. Rapp.....) Elizabeth Rapp.....)	13.90	Rapp's Suburban Addition (Washington Tp.) pt Survey 486.	60	1	60	...	...	...	2 69
1902, June 12th....	A. T. Holcomb.....) Grace L. Holcomb...)	46.89	Pt Secs. 20, 21, 28 and 29, Town 4, Range 19.	111	1	111	...	...	...	2 75

NOTE.—Volumes indicated by letters are Deed Books. Volumes indicated by numbers are Plat Books.

CHAPTER IX.

THE BAR OF SCIOTO COUNTY.

**General Observations Table of the Attorneys now Practising
Law in Portsmouth Resolutions as to Judge Samuel Crull-
Bar Meeting of November 21, 1885-Biographies of
Members of the Bar who were not Congressmen,
Judges or Legislators, from 1810 to the
Present Time.**

The first lawyers who practiced in the county were Thomas Scott of Chillicothe, and John S. Wills. Judge Scott has a sketch elsewhere. He practiced in Scioto County as late as 1840 although he never resided in the county. Thomas Scott and son maintained an office in Scioto County for several years. Judge Scott had four daughters out of his fifteen children residents of Portsmouth, Mrs. Howells, the first Mrs. Col. Graham, Mrs. O. F. Moore and a Miss Kate Scott, who never married. He attended the courts in Adams county and in fact traveled the circuit. He practised before the Supreme Court in Washington and traveled back and forth on horse back.

John S. Wills was also one of the first lawyers. He was Prosecuting Attorney in 1804. He was born in Virginia in 1793 and admitted to the bar in 1804. He located first in Cincinnati, then practised in Adams County under the Territorial Government. He never lived in Scioto County though he attended its terms of court. He was living in Ross County in 1798. He was clerk of the Territorial Court in Adams County a short time. In 1809 he removed to Franklinton in Franklin County, and resided there until Brown County was organized in 1817, and he moved first into Ripley and afterwards to Georgetown where he died in 1829. He was prosecutor of Ross County in 1807-1808.

Jessup N. Couch, of Ross County, was prosecutor of Scioto County in 1805. He acted as prosecutor of Scioto County as late as 1810 at the August term, and at the December term resigned. He was born August 3, 1778, at Reading, Conn., and graduated at Yale in 1802. He was admitted to practice in 1805. He was of literary tastes. He was appointed Supreme Judge in 1816 and served until 1821 when he died in office, at the age of 43, a bachelor. He was an uncle of Mrs. Dr. Burr, of Portsmouth, Ohio. His law library he bequeathed to his friend Judge John Thompson, of Chillicothe, and his general library to Mrs. Burr, of Portsmouth.

Nathan K. Clough, located in Portsmouth in 1808. He was Prosecuting Attorney from 1810 to 1821. He has a separate sketch.

February 19, 1819, Samuel M. Tracy hung his banner on the outer walls. He announced that he had succeeded to the business of Judge Osborn, who had at that time begun a seven years term as President Common Pleas Judge. Samuel Miles Tracy practised at the Portsmouth bar thirty-seven years and in that period enjoyed the confidence of the public to a greater extent than any other lawyer who has ever practiced in Portsmouth. For years no public business was transacted by the city or county except under his advice. The juries in Scioto County believed in him implicitly. Whatever bore his stamp went as law, both with courts and juries. No important case was ever presented to the courts at Portsmouth while he was at the bar unless he was on one side or the other. Yet he never aspired to any office higher than that of Prosecuting Attorney. He never sought any legislative office, although his ability would have suggested it. He was a high toned gentleman, reserved and dignified. His manner warded people away from him and yet he was the most successful lawyer in the county, in his time, or at any time subsequent.

Ezra Osborn came to Portsmouth about 1813. He was from Vermont. He was a good man, a good citizen and a good Christian, but a very indifferent lawyer. After being the President Common Pleas Judge for seven years he accepted the office of Justice of the Peace and held it for a number of years, and seemed to be more at home in that office than on the bench. He died in 1840 and left no descendants.

Joseph Sill of Chillicothe, practised in Portsmouth in 1821. It is not known whether he had an office in Portsmouth, but he never resided in the town.

In 1824, Clough & Osborn were partners. Henry Brush of Chillicothe, practised in Portsmouth but never resided in the town. On May 9, 1826, Ezra Osborn announced in the "Western Times" that he had recommenced the practice of law and that he would attend to the business of N. K. Clough when the latter was absent in the circuit.

June 18, 1826, Edward Hamilton made his bow to the public. As we have told all the good things about him in his sketch, we will not repeat them here. He was a high toned gentleman above all things. He was too sensitive for the contests of the court room. His fine nature shrunk from it and he followed the quieter walks of the profession, but he knew the law.

The lawyers were, when he came, inclined to under estimate his ability. They had him elected Justice of the Peace and made up a fictitious case—one of them sued Peck in trover and conversion for the value of a pocket knife. All the lawyers were in the case, either as counsel or witnesses. An effort was made to turn the case into ridicule, but Justice Hamilton would not permit it. He conducted the case with the utmost decorum and gravest dignity, and at the conclusion of the trial found Peck guilty, and fixed the value of the property at \$1.50. The lawyers were in high glee and had lots of fun. Ten days after the trial the Justice presented Peck with a formidable bill of costs. Peck pleaded it was all in fun, but the Justice was in earnest and made him pay the whole bill, damages and costs. Whether the bar called for their witness fees is not related, they probably did not, but Hamilton collected them. After that, the bar tried no more experiments on Hamilton.

In 1827, Theodore H. Burrows was a lawyer in Portsmouth, but he seems to have been a bird of passage and did not remain long.

August 30, 1828 was when William V. Peck first appeared in Portsmouth. He was only at the bar 19 years, but was as able a lawyer as was ever in Portsmouth. While he resided in Portsmouth 50 years, the remainder of his time, over 19 years, was spent on the Common Pleas or Supreme Court Bench, or in retirement. Peck taught the public in Portsmouth that there were other lawyers of equal ability to Sam Tracy. When the commissioners sued David Gharky, ex-auditor, for overcharges, they employed Sam Tracy, and thought the case won. Gharky, the shrewd old German, employed Peck, who lost in the lower court but won out in the Supreme Court and got his client off free. Then the county officers for the first time appreciated the fact that there were other lawyers than Sam Tracy.

In 1829, Ezra Osborn gave public notice in the newspapers that he had been appointed by the court to audit administrators, executors and guardians accounts, and that no accounts would be considered unless they had been audited by him.

February 25, 1830, N. K. Clough published that he had removed to Front street and that he had \$2,000 to \$3,000 standing out and wanted the money. At that time he was building the residence lately occupied by Dr. Arthur Moore on Fourth street.

In 1832 both Peck and Hamilton advertised lots for sale. In the same year Joseph W. McCormick hung out his shingle in Portsmouth but did not remain over six months. His father was Adam McCormick of Adams County, an Irishman, and his mother was Margaret Ellison, daughter of Andrew Ellison, one of the pioneers of Adams County. He was a magnificent specimen of physical manhood, an Apollo Belvidere. He left Portsmouth and went to Cincinnati and from there to West Union. He was the second Attorney General of Ohio, serving a few months by appointment in May 1831. He was prosecuting attorney for Adams County after he left Portsmouth and was a member of the

Constitutional convention of 1851. In 1857 he left Adams County and went to California where he died in 1879.

Benjamin Ramsey came to Scioto County in 1838. He was a bachelor and so remained while in Portsmouth. He has a sketch herein. He was a lazy man and left Portsmouth in 1858 to rest on a farm in Pennsylvania.

In 1838 McCormick was back in the county for a few months.

In 1838 Col. O. F. Moore came to Portsmouth.

In 1842 Wells A. Hutchins came and formed a partnership with one Blinn. On June 3, 1842, the partnership was dissolved by Hutchins, instanter, and so announced in the papers, and then Ramsey and Hutchins were partners.

October 21, 1842, George Johnson advertised as a lawyer.

In 1846 Hamilton and Jordan advertised as partners. Hamilton afterwards became Secretary of the Territory of Oregon, and Jordan solicitor of the Treasury.

In 1846 Ramsey and Barr were partners. This was Sterret Barr, son of John T. Barr.

In 1852, John T. Flint advertised as a lawyer in Portsmouth. He was a northern man by birth, but went to Texas, where he became a southerner, and a Confederate and died there after the Civil War. He married Lavinia Feurt, daughter of Gabriel Feurt of Scioto County.

In 1853 James W. Davis was a lawyer in Portsmouth. He afterwards removed to Greenbrier County, Virginia, and is living there.

January 4, 1854, Elijah Glover began his career as a lawyer in Portsmouth.

On February 28, 1854, George Fitzgerald came as a lawyer to Portsmouth. he remained but a short time, and so far as Portsmouth is concerned, oblivion has claimed him for his own.

On April 5, 1854, John W. Collings came to Portsmouth. He advertised as Collings and Collings, Attorney. The senior Collings was his uncle, George, former Common Pleas Judge in Scioto County, but whose connection with the business was merely nominal.

On November 14, 1855, Whitney and Whitney advertised as attorneys-at-law. They were brothers, George and John R.; George only remained a few months, John R. remained several years and then went to Warren County, where he has since resided.

In 1858 Jordan and McCauslen advertised as attorneys; McCauslen had removed from Adams County in 1857. He removed to Steubenville in 1865 where he resided until his death in 1876.

Edward F. Jordan, his partner located in Portsmouth about 1847. In 1861 he was appointed Solicitor of the Treasury and held the office eight years. He then located in New York City where he remained until his death.

In 1858 John Vanmeter was an attorney-at-law in Portsmouth. He remained long enough to be Mayor of the town and then left. He is now living at Salt Lake City, Utah.

In 1859, Hutchins and Guffey were in partnership. Guffey was in Portsmouth a number of years. He was its Town Clerk a number of times. He left Portsmouth during the war and came back afterwards, but did not remain long.

In 1859 Joseph M. Glidden advertised as an attorney-at-law. He had his office at the corner of the Gallia turnpike by the B. & O. Ry.

On April 25, 1860, John J. Harper became a lawyer in Portsmouth.

On August 6, 1860, Geo. O. Newman became a lawyer in Portsmouth.

January 23, 1861, Henry T. McDowell, advertised as an attorney-at-law in Portsmouth.

In 1862, Martin Crain and John J. Glidden were in partnership.

In 1863 Robert N. Spry was reading law; he was admitted to the bar the following year.

On May 8, 1863, Fernando C. Searl was admitted to the bar.

Wm. S. Huston was also advertising as a lawyer in 1863-1864.

On April 30, 1864, Robert N. Sory and James W. Bannon were admitted to the bar; and on Sept. 24, 1864, McCauslen and Spry advertised as partners.

In 1865, Dunham and Spry advertised as partners. Perry J. Dunham is now residing at New Richmond, Ohio, in honorable retirement.

On Sept. 28, 1864, Towne and Bannon advertised as partners.

On April 8, 1865, a bar supper was given Thomas McCauslen on account of his removal to Steubenville.

On Oct. 7, 1865, Crain & Thompson advertised as partners.

On Jan. 16, 1866, Hutchins and Guffey dissolved.

August 1, 1866, Nelson W. Evans located in Portsmouth and formed a partnership with Elijah Glover, as Glover and Evans.

December 16, 1866, John J. Glidden advertised as practising alone.

On January 23, 1867, the firm of Harper and Jones advertised and in April, 1867, Nelson W. Evans was practising alone. On November 27, 1867, he was appointed United States Commissioner and held the office until June 30, 1897.

On December 28, 1867, A. J. McFan was a practising attorney.

January 2, 1869, J. L. Treuthart advertised as an attorney, and on May 1, 1869, Henry D. Baker was admitted to the bar.

On March 31, 1869, Crain and Pursell were partners.

On February 3, 1869, the firm of Reed and Pollitt was announced.

May 26, 1869, Homer W. Farnham made his bow to the public.

On January 14, 1870, Nelson W. Evans was appointed Register in Bankruptcy and held the office until September 1, 1878.

On January 26, 1870, James Culbertson advertised as a lawyer.

On January 27, 1870, Evans and Farnham advertised as attorneys.

June 8, 1870, George H. Guffey returned to Portsmouth and advertised as an attorney. He did not remain long.

July 29, 1870, Harper and Searl advertised as attorneys.

On November 8, 1870, Charles H. McFarland was admitted to the bar. Nov. 16, 1870, Towne and Farnham advertised as partners.

December 6, 1871, William B. Grice, advertised as an attorney.

On December 27, 1871, F. C. Searl was practising alone.

April 5, 1872, William Waller was admitted to the bar.

On May 4, 1873, there was a bar supper, Judges Guthrie, Loomis and Hastings were present.

June 4, 1873, Searl and Dever advertised as attorneys.

July 4, 1873, the firm of Jones and Thompson was announced. It was composed of Col. Henry E. Jones and Judge A. C. Thompson.

August 27, 1873 Theodore K. Funk, advertised as an attorney-at-law.

May 20, 1874, Karl F. Thieme was a lawyer in Portsmouth. He was first a professor at the Young Ladies' Seminary, then a lawyer, and afterwards a clergyman. He is still living and preaching the gospel. He has a large and interesting family.

Crain and Fullerton advertised as lawyers on June 17, 1874.

September 23, 1874, Evans and Livingstone advertised.

January 20, 1875, Bannon and Anderson advertised as partners.

April 26, 1876, the firm of Thompson and Turley was announced, composed of the Hon. A. C. Thompson, Federal Judge and his brother-in-law, Henry Clay Turley now postmaster at Natchez, Mississippi.

February 9, 1877, Dan J. Ryan was admitted to the bar.

January 17, 1877 George H. Jones was advertising as a lawyer.

February 14, 1877, Samuel G. McCullough advertised as a lawyer.

February 28, 1877, Searl and Dever advertised as attorneys.

March 13, 1878 James P. Purdum advertised as an attorney.

October 31, 1877 Charles H. McFarland advertises.

November 14, 1877 J. C. Fullerton advertised as an attorney.

Thompson and Holcomb advertised as attorneys.

January 18, 1879, Crain and Haney were in partnership.

January 12, 1879 Dever and Ryan advertise as partners, also McCullough and Huston.

June 21, 1879, Joseph W. Fulton advertised as an attorney.

July 16, 1879, John L. Harper advertised as an attorney.

April 30, 1879, Towne, Farnham and Purdum advertise as attorneys.

December 3, 1881, Andrew J. Dever began to practice law in Portsmouth.

June 27, 1882, A. T. Holcomb advertised alone.

September 8, 1880, the firm of Searl and Briggs was formed, composed of F. C. Searl and Wm. Briggs.

January 6, 1881, Dan. J. Ryan was practicing alone.

September 3, 1882, the firm of Harper and Richards was formed. It was composed of John J. Harper and John K. Richards, the present Solicitor General of the United States.

February 27, 1884, Alexander C. Woodrow was admitted to the bar and began practice.

July 30, 1884, Volney R. Row began practice in Portsmouth.

February 27, 1883, Andrew C. Richardson advertised as an attorney.

December 26, 1883, Evans and Dawson advertised as partners.

July 9, 1884, Searl and Milner were partners.

November 26, 1884, James M. McGillivray moved to Portsmouth, Ohio, and went into the firm of Thompson McGillivray and Holcomb. The latter moved to Ironton.

November 26, 1884, the firm of Harper, Searl and Milner was formed.

December 31, 1884, Dever and Ryan were partners.

The foregoing is taken from the several newspapers published in Portsmouth. It is published merely to show when lawyers located or first advertised in Portsmouth. Every lawyer of the slightest consequence dead, or living, has a notice or a sketch in the part of this chapter following.

The Portsmouth Bar never had any permanent association and never maintained a library till 1901, both of which facts are to be much regretted. The bar of Scioto County has furnished three Congressmen, one secretary of a territory, one Territorial Judge, one Solicitor of the Treasury, one Solicitor General of the United States, one Supreme Judge, seven Common Pleas judges, and one U. S. District Judge (Thompson) and its capacity for this is only limited by the number of the members.

Present Members of Scioto County Bar.

Attorneys.	Admitted.	Located in Portsmouth.
Anderson, Thomas C.....	April 14th, 1874.....	August 14th, 1874.
Anderson, Clifford B.....	June 9th, 1899.....	June 9th, 1899.
Ball, Harry.....	March 1st, 1887.....	May 1st, 1887.
Bannon, James W.....	April 30th, 1884.....	April 30th, 1884.
Bannon, Henry T.....	March 6th, 1891.....	March 6th, 1891.
Bannon, Arthur H.....	December 6th, 1892.....	December 6th, 1892.
Beatty, Thomas C.....	December 7th, 1894.....	December 7th, 1894.
Calvert, R. A.....	October 8th, 1868.....	October 8th, 1868.
Daehler, Edward J.....	June 22d, 1900.....	June 22d, 1900.
Dever, Noah J.....	April, 1873.....	April, 1873.
Evans, Nelson W.....	April, 1866.....	April, 1866.
Finney, Frank B.....	June 1st, 1883.....	June, 1st 1887.
Funk, Theodore B.....	January 30th, 1873.....	1873.
Gilliland, Nathan K.....	March 8th, 1898.....	
Grief, Wm. B.....	September 21st, 1871.....	September 21st, 1871.
Haney, Isaac J.....	1877.....	1893.
Holcomb, Anselm T.....	November, 1869.....	November, 1869.
Hughes, John R.....	May 10th, 1886.....	May 10th, 1886.
Johnson, Sam M.....	October 9th, 1890.....	January, 1900.
Livingstone, Duncan.....	December 2d, 1873.....	December 2d, 1873.
Miller, Harry W.....	June, 1893.....	June, 1894.
Miller, Cecil S.....	June 17th, 1898.....	June 17th, 1898.
Millar, Edgar G.....	June 11th, 1901.....	August 12th, 1901.
Milner, John C.....	Fall 1882.....	August 9th, 1884.
Moulton, Frank W.....	June 12th, 1902.....	September 1st, 1902.
Myers, R. C.....	June, 1892.....	June 23rd, 1898.
Newman, George O.....	August 6th, 1860.....	August 6th, 1860.
Newman, Oscar W.....	October, 1891.....	October 1891.
Osborn, George M.....	June 11th, 1887.....	June 11th, 1887.
Purdum, James P.....	March 4th, 1878.....	March 4th, 1878.
Row, Volney R.....	October 3rd, 1883.....	October 3rd, 1883.
Sprague, William R.....	December 7th, 1901.....	December, 1901.
Searl, Fernando C.....	May 8th, 1863.....	February 9th, 1870.
Searl, Clinton M.....	June 13th, 1902.....	June 20th, 1902.
Soudier, George D.....	June, 1879.....	January 1st, 1896.
Thomas, James S.....	May 31st, 1895.....	July 1st, 1895.
Walsh, Edward K.....	December 1894.....	April 4th, 1895.
Williams, Guy V.....	October 14th, 1888.....	October 14th, 1888.
Woodrow, Alex. W.....	June 5th, 1883.....	June 5th, 1883.



NATHAN K. CLOUGH.

MEMBER OF THE FIRST TOWN COUNCIL. PROSECUTING
ATTORNEY, 1814-1821. BORN 1778—DIED 1852.

Resolutions of the Bar of Scioto County, Ohio, at the Last Court Under the Old Constitution, September, 1851.

S. M. Tracy moved the Court that the following be entered upon the Journal of the Court as the last act of the Court.

To the Honorable William V. Peck, President Judge, Samuel Crull, Edward Cranston and Jacob P. Noel, associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Scioto County.

The undersigned members of the Bar and officers of said Court, respectfully request, in view of the final adjournment of this Court and of the termination of the present Judicial system, to put upon your Records an expression of our sentiments.

Judge Crull has with short intervals been upon the Bench for forty-three years. He has served with every President Judge except one. His early brethren are all gone. Few of the lawyers who first practiced before him are now alive. Not one of them is here. When he looks at the present Bar, he sees a majority who do not number as many years of life as he does of official service. The other members of the Bench have served comparatively a short time.

With each of you the most friendly relations have ever existed. The Bench under your administration has enjoyed our full confidence, and that confidence has enabled us to discharge harmoniously and satisfactorily the various and complicated duties growing out of our official and professional relations and each individual member of the Court retires from the Bench with our hearty approbation of his judicious course and our warmest wish for his welfare and happiness.

Charles Oscar Tracy,	R. Ramsey,	J. R. Turner, Clerk,
S. M. Tracy,	E. Glover,	C. P. Chandler, Ex-Sheriff.
W. A. Hutchins,	E. W. Jordan,	Enos Gunn, Sheriff,
A. Crichton, Jr.,	George Johnson,	George O. Newman.
George Turner,	O. F. Moore,	

And thereupon the foregoing is by the Court ordered to be entered upon the Journal Record. And it is further ordered that this Court adjourn without day.

On November 21, 1885, at a bar meeting on account of the death of Col. O. F. Moore, Mr. Hutchins said, "I located in Portsmouth December 21, 1841. At that time John E. Hanna was presiding judge, Richard Tomlin, Samuel Crull, Abijah Batterson were Associate Judges. The members of the bar were Samuel M. and Charles O. Tracy, Wm. V. Peck, Edward Hamilton, Archibald Hamilton, Richard H. Tomlin, Major D. F. Heaton, H. Goodwin Blinn, Benjamin Ramsey, Oscar F. Moore, and myself. Since that time there became members of the bar, Geo. Johnson, El. B. Cone, Cyrill H. Bracket, J. M. Nelson, B. F. Conway, J. V. Robinson, Jr., Joseph M. Glidden, Elijah Glover, J. M. Whitney, John W. Collings, Wm. H. Reed, Wm. S. Huston, Martin Crain, Henry E. Jones, George H. Gaffey, E. Jeffords, George Turner, Robert N. Spry and James S. Pollitt, none of whom are now living. Those who became members of the bar but removed from Portsmouth and are still living are: Edward F. Jordan, Thos. McCauslen, James W. Davis, Joseph McDowell, W. A. Whitney, John W. Glidden, James T. Douglas, Perry J. Dunham, J. C. Hughes, James Culbertson, John E. Harper, George H. Jones and A. T. Holcomb."

"When I made my first speech in court twenty-two of the present members of the bar had not been born, and the judge on the bench was but three years old."

BIOGRAPHIES OF MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

Nathan Kimball Clough

was born in 1778 in Francistown, N. H. The name was originally Cluffe. The first one of the family to emigrate was John Cluffe, who came over in the ship "Elizabeth" in 1635. He settled in Salisbury, Mass. He had two brothers who came over soon after. The family is Welsh and can be traced to the Twelfth Century, to a

Knight, from whom the title descended. Their coats of arms was a lion rampant, a lion couchant with a sword in the right paw, with a Latin motto, which translated reads, "Purity without spot or blemish," and the family lived up to it. The Cloughs were well known in New England for their integrity. Nathan K. Clough attended Dartmouth College and graduated in 1806. His diploma of graduation is in the possession of his grand-daughter, Mrs. H. P. Pursell, of Portsmouth, Ohio. He studied law after his graduation and was admitted to the bar in New England. He located in Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1810, at the age of 32 years. He soon married Clarissa Hempstead, daughter of Hallam Hempstead, Sr., and sister of Mrs. James Lodwick and Mrs. William Oldfield. He was the Prosecuting Attorney of the county from December, 1814 to July, 1821, when he was succeeded by Samuel M. Tracy.

On March 15th, 1815, he was elected one of the nine first councilmen of Portsmouth. The nine were elected without reference to terms and then they were to draw for classes, three for one year, three for two years and three for three years. He drew one of the three years' terms and was re-elected in 1818 and 1821. On March 14, 1823, he resigned from the Council. He was elected the first Recorder of the town and re-elected annually until February 4, 1820, when he resigned and was succeeded by Jacob Clingman. While Prosecuting Attorney, he received allowances to the amount of \$100.00 per year. In 1830, his professional income was estimated at \$500, per year and his tax on it was \$4.00.

His first residence in Portsmouth was on Second street where Steindam's three story brick building now stands and his office stood on the site of the Zoellner building now occupied by A. M. Glockner. In 1830, he moved his office to Front street. In 1820, he had a partner in the law business by the name of Wilkinson. In 1818 he was a School Trustee in Portsmouth. The school was conducted in the Methodist Church and seems to have been a private enterprise. In 1830, he built the residence on Fourth street recently occupied by Dr. Arthur Moore as an office. At that time he advertised he had out \$2,000 to \$3,000, and wanted payment.

In 1826, the county allowed him \$8.00 for defending the defendant in State vs. David Vaughn. The services had been rendered in 1824, and he waited two years to obtain payment of his bill. As to his history in the town Council, we have a few traces. In 1815, he was on a Committee to lease school lands. In 1816, he was on a Committee to report regulations for the wagoners for using the streets and alleys with their wagons. On August 20th, he was fined for leaving Council without permission. At the same meeting John R. Turnier and David Gharky were fined for being late. On September 17, 1822, he and Daniel Corwine were on a Committee to buy

a town bull of John H. Thornton. In 1825, he was one of the health officers of the town.

In 1831, he was one of the Commissioners to organize the Portsmouth and Columbus turnpike. In the fall of 1833, he removed to Piketon, Ohio, where he continued to reside until his death in June 1853. He made the Portsmouth Town duplicate in 1817, and received \$4.00 for his service.

He was a Presbyterian in his religious faith and was at the meeting, when that church was organized in Portsmouth. Mrs. Mary Barrow Clough, wife of our subject, died in 1869 in Piketon. She was a cousin of Dr. G. S. B. Hempstead and traced her ancestry to Sir Robert Hempstead, who came to this Country in 1820, and was one of the founders of New London, Connecticut.

Our subject had five children, three of whom lived to maturity. Dr. G. W. A. Clough of Chillicothe; Jane who married John Wesley Dunham, long a citizen of Portsmouth, and a daughter Mary, who died at the age of twenty-three years, unmarried.

In his political views, Mr. Clough was a Whig. As a lawyer, he was well read and did a great amount of business, but was prolix and tedious in his arguments. He was a safe and good counselor and possessed the confidence of the community.

Richard Douglas

was born at New London, Connecticut, in September, 1785, and came to Ohio in the winter of 1808-9, on an intended voyage to New Orleans. On reaching Chillicothe he came to the conclusion to remain there and he finished a course of law reading, which he had begun in Connecticut, in the office of Colonel Henry Brush. He was admitted to the bar in 1809, and immediately published his professional card in the Scioto Gazette, of December 23, 1809, as follows:

DOUGLAS

"Intends practicing law in Chillicothe, if he can get anything to do.
He intends to be honest, likewise."

He got something to do. In fact, he did a great deal before he ceased to practice law. Mr. Douglas stuck closely to his professional work. We know of only two or three times in his life in which his practice was in any degree interrupted. In 1812, he went for a few months into the military service under General McArthur, and held the rank of Lieutenant, performing the duties of quartermaster and chaplain of the First Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. He was a member of the Eleventh Legislature, which met December 7, 1812, and adjourned February 19, 1813. He represented Ross and Pickaway Counties. While a member of this Legislature he participated in the election of Jeremiah Morrow to the United States Senate. In 1831, he was nominated by the Whigs for Congress, but William Key Bond

and his personal friends claimed that Douglas' nomination was unfairly and irregularly made, and Bond announced himself as a candidate also. As this would mean defeat to the Whigs, Bond and Douglas withdrew, and Governor McArthur was adopted as a Whig candidate, and was defeated by William Allen, who afterwards was his father-in-law. During his youth Mr. Douglas spent six years as a sailor in the whaling trade, and studied law one year before he came to Chillicothe. Colonel Wm. E. Gilmore says that he possessed such an extraordinary gift of seeming to know anything and everything, that no mortal man was able to gauge his real attainments. He was a great reader and had a wonderful memory, and was able to quote from all current literature and all the classics, both English and Latin. Colonel Gilmore relates having heard him in a temperance address to a hill-top audience, quote a page and a half of the seventh book of "Paradise Lost," beginning with the first of the book, to reach the lines:

"But drive far off the barbarous dissonance
Of Bacchus and his revellers."

He had a wonderful fund of humor, and could assume the style of most any of the well known poets or essayists; and in making addresses could use long paragraphs apparently quoted from English classics. His wonderful knowledge of the titles of real estate in the Virginia Military district gave vast trouble to many a land owner among his contemporaries. It is reported that some timid ones would not purchase any land unless the conveyances included a quit-claim deed from Douglas. He was a life long member of the Episcopal Church. In his personal appearance, he was short and stout. His eyes were gray, small and deep set in his fleshy face; and always twinkled with merriment. His brow and upper head were large, well arched and suggestive of intellect.

He died in February, 1852.

Joseph Sill

was born in Grandville, New York, in 1784. He graduated from Middlebury College, Vermont, and entered upon the study of law, which he completed by graduating from the Philadelphia law school.

He came to Chillicothe in 1810 and after the completion of one year's residence in Ohio, began the practice of law which he continued for half a century, although he survived a number of years after having relinquished his business.

Mr. Sill was an accomplished scholar. He ranked second to B. G. Leonard, of all the men who have practiced at Chillicothe, in his attainments in history, mathematics and the classics; although in law-learning a number have equalled and some excelled him. It was his habit throughout his very long life, to review daily some parts of his

Latin and Greek literature, and work some of the propositions in higher mathematics.

A marked deficiency in Mr. Sill's make up was his want of confidence in his own powers. He would scarcely ever try a case unless forced to do so and then would seek the assistance of other lawyers much inferior to himself in learning and ability.

His conversation was often strikingly brilliant with genuine wit, and his frankness in the expression of his opinions was in marked contrast to his timidity in his practice in the courts.

Mr. Sill was very frequently appointed prosecuting attorney by the court, under the old constitution, and was elected prosecutor once after the adoption of the present constitution. He declined a re-nomination. He practiced law in Portsmouth, Ohio in 1821.

He was elected to the legislature in 1818 and in January 1819, offered a series of resolutions, which were adopted by the general assembly, and were the real initiative of the system of canals afterwards constructed in Ohio. He was an enthusiastic Whig in politics, and a zealous Republican and Union man after the Whig party became disorganized; but we believe he never sought political preferment from either party.

He saved a small competence only from his large practice; and when he became very old he exhibited a little, but only a little, of the avarice which is said to be the "vice of age." A notorious old dead beat who never paid any body anything, but was unknown to Mr. Sill, applied to him to rent one of his little tenements, and inquired what the rent would be. "Four dollars and a half per month in advance," said Mr. Sill. Dead Beat reflected for a while and replied, "I can't afford it sir. I will give you four dollars and a shilling, sir, and no more."

"Sir, you shall have the house," responded Mr. Sill; and he afterwards told his wife, he certainly was an honest tenant, whom he could depend on; for he counted so accurately what he could and could not afford to pay as rent. That shilling did the business. Dead Beat got in and staid six months, for which Mr. Sill, of course did not get one cent, besides having the expense of a "forcible detainer" case to incur.

Mr. Sill lived to the very great age of ninety-one; and died Nov. 25, 1875.

He was rather under medium size and weight. He had regular and pleasant features and expression of face. His eyes were dark hazel in color, and he had a curious habit of closing them while talking to any person. His hair was originally very dark, but began to turn gray at forty years before his death. He began dying his hair and kept it up the remainder of his life, and sometimes with ill success, almost equal to that of "Tittlebat Titmouse."

But he was an excellent and honest man; and may ill fare the one who wrongs the memory of Father Joseph Sill.

Edward King.

fourth son of Hon. Rufus King, of New York, minister of the United States at the court of St. James, United States Senator, and Federal Candidate for the Presidency in 1804, 1808 and 1816. He was born in Albany, New York, March 13, 1795. He spent his early boyhood with his father in London, England. Upon his return to this country, after proper preparation in a grammar school, he graduated from Columbia College. He finished his professional studies in a law school at Litchfield, Connecticut. In 1815 he came to Ohio and established himself at Chillicothe where in 1815 he was admitted to practice. In the same year he married Sarah, daughter of Hon. Thomas Worthington, Governor of Ohio. He was a member of the House in 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826 and 1827 and was Speaker at the last session. In 1827, 1828 and 1829 he was again in the House and at the last session was again Speaker. In 1830 and 1831 he was Senator from Ross County, but only served one session from December 6, 1830 to March 14, 1831. After his location in Chillicothe he soon acquired business and was very popular with all classes of the people. "Ned" King is yet spoken of by all of the citizens of Chillicothe, who were old enough to have known him personally, with positive affection. He did the first legal work ever performed by an attorney for the town of Portsmouth. This was on March 14, 1823 and the services were rendered in a suit of the Corporation against one Moore. He attended the Courts of Scioto County while a resident of Chillicothe. In 1831, he removed to Cincinnati, where he remained until his death and obtained a good practice in his new theatre of action, very steadily, and retained it as long as his health permitted him to attend to professional duties. In 1833, in connection with three other gentlemen of Cincinnati, he was efficient in organizing a law school, and was one of the lecturers in it the following winter; and upon the establishment of the Cincinnati College in 1835, he was appointed by the Trustees to a chair in the Law Department, but ill health prevented him from assuming this position. He was the father of Hon. Rufus King, who became a prominent lawyer of Cincinnati and lived to a good old age. As early as October 1834, he was attacked by a dropsical disease; in the following winter he went to the South, in hope that the change would benefit him, but he did not realize any advantage from the journey. He returned greatly depressed, and thence forward grew feebler until his death, which occurred on the 6th day of February, 1836. There was a great deal to admire in Edward King's ability and a great deal to love in his character. He was quick and acute in perception, of active and vivid imagination, abounded in good natural wit, was fluent and pleasant in speech, graceful and often forcible in declamation and always gentle and polished in manners. He was generous to a fault, if that be possible; cheerful, frank, cordial to all acquaintances, high or low, learned or ignorant, rich or poor. No wonder then "that his praise



SAMUEL MILES TRACY,
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY SCIOTO COUNTY, 1821-1850.
BORN 1798—DIED 1856.

was in all men's mouths." One little anecdote of him before we quit this sketch; "Joe! Joe!" called out King, one day in the court room; meaning to attract the attention of the very venerable Joseph Sill. "Well, what is it Ned?" replied Mr. Sill. "Ned?"—who the devil authorized you to call me Ned?" tartly replied King.

Samuel Miles Tracy

was born in Chenango County, N. Y., 1798. He graduated at Hamilton College in 1815. He studied law and was admitted in 1818, and in the fall of that year visited Portsmouth, traveling horseback. He was looking for a location to practice law. He had relatives in Portsmouth, and made a lengthy visit. He had it in his mind to ride on to Lafayette, Ind. He lingered about Portsmouth, visiting all the shops, stores, etc. One William Dailey kept a store in Portsmouth at that time, and had a pretty grown up daughter who assisted in the store part of the time.

Tracy found himself visiting that store oftener than any other place, but he could not just tell why. However, he had made his visit in Portsmouth as long as he felt it proper and thought he must be moving on. So he mounted his horse and started for Lafayette, Ind. Along the way, every day, he kept thinking of that attractive Miss Dailey. He could not drive her image out of his mind, though he made no particular effort in that direction. Every day he rode west the remembrance of Miss Dailey grew stronger. Finally, when he was a few days' ride west of Cincinnati, he made up his mind he was in love with Miss Dailey and would return to Portsmouth, locate there and marry her. Once he formed the purpose he returned to Portsmouth.

On February 19, 1819, he published his card in the papers, and stated he would be happy to attend to any business entrusted to his care. He announced that he had succeeded to the business of Judge Osborn, who became presiding Judge February 6, 1820, and served one term. Until he was married, Mr. Tracy boarded at the Portsmouth Hotel, of which John Peebles was the landlord. He was married to Miss Mary Dailey October 13, 1822. She died November 5, 1845.

John Collins was an Associate Judge of Scioto County from 1803 to 1832. He took a great fancy to young Tracy, and had him appointed Prosecuting Attorney. We find he drew his first pay in this office June 22, 1821, when he was allowed \$33.33, or at the rate of \$100.00 per year. Judge Collins was so strong a friend of Tracy that he declared that he, Tracy, should be Prosecuting Attorney as long as he sat on the bench, and he kept his word. Collins retired in 1832, and Tracy held the office as Prosecutor until January, 1850. He was appointed by the Court of Common Pleas until 1833, when the office became elective for two years, and he was elected every two years from that time until October, 1849. No record of the elections of 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839 or 1841, 1843, 1845 or 1847

have been preserved, and we can give no figure, but we are told he was elected without opposition. In 1840 Mr. Tracy received the regular Whig nomination as usual. Many felt jealous of him, and this encouraged E. W. Jordan, then a young lawyer and a Democrat, to stand against him. Jordan hesitated, but, being encouraged, finally concluded to run, and, at the election, Mr. Tracy received 933 votes to 901 for Jordan. The Whig majority was 350, and Mr. Tracy was the only candidate on the ticket defeated. Mr. Tracy was again a candidate for the same office as the regular Whig nominee in 1851, and was again defeated. This time the vote stood—E. W. Jordan, 1,434; Tracy, 731; Jordan's majority, 703. The Whig majority was about 400. Mr. Tracy felt much chagrined at this result, and justly so, for he had made a most efficient officer. In 1833, at Tracy's first election, he received seventy eight votes in Wayne township, to forty-three for Ransom Odle, a seng digger in the hills of the West Side. The persons who voted for Odle had sons who had stolen bee-hives and were prosecuted by Mr. Tracy.

In 1830 Mr. Tracy's income was estimated at \$500; in 1833, \$600; in 1842, \$1,000; in 1843, \$1,250; in 1847, \$1,600; in 1849, \$2,000; He was Recorder of the town from May 12, 1823, until April 4, 1834, when he resigned. In 1833 his compensation as Recorder was \$30.00 for the entire year.

The lawyers' incomes were estimated from 1830 to 1851, and they were taxed on them.

In 1839 and 1840 he was Corporation Counsel at \$50.00 per year. In 1837 he was a School Visitor, and served as such most of the time till 1853.

He became a Councilman in the town in 1823, and served till 1834. In 1824 he was authorized to print twenty-five copies of the Ordinances.

In 1827 he was Trustee of Wayne Township, and was elected to the same position in 1828.

In 1827 he was employed in the celebrated controversy about the Front of the Town, and perpetuated the testimony in relation thereto. In 1820 he and Washington Kinney were a committee to purchase the Front of the Town from Henry Massie. In 1839 he was a Director of the Commercial Bank, and in 1843, became one of its Assignees.

In 1842 he was a Commissioner in Bankruptcy, under the law of 1841.

The old Tracy homestead on Front street was built in 1833 by Jacob P. Noel, who sold it to Mr. Tracy, who resided there until his death, on December 25, 1850, of consumption. Mr. Tracy was married twice. His second wife was Mrs. Thurston.

Mr. Tracy was a gentleman very proud and always on his dignity. He was perhaps the best lawyer who ever practiced in Portsmouth. That was the opinion of the lawyers who were contempo-

rary with him and of the business men of his period of active life. He had an influence in the county possessed by no other lawyer before or since. The juries always believed in him and he never failed to convict a defendant when he made up his mind to do it. The County Officers, during the time he was Prosecuting Attorney would take no action without his advise and would follow the latter in every respect. With the County Commissioners, whatever Sam Tracy said, they did. He was engaged in all the principal litigation of his time. Captain James W. Davis, one of the leading business men of Portsmouth, said Samuel M. Tracy was the best lawyer he ever knew or heard of.

He had three daughters and one son by his first marriage. His daughter, Mary R., married George Johnson. Another daughter married M. B. Ross, and the third, Emily, married Mr. Julius C. Guthrie. His son, Samuel, died a young man.

It seems Mr. Tracy never had any ambition to be a Judge or a Congressman, but was content with being the leader of the bar to which he belonged. We doubt if there ever was another instance in the State of Ohio of the same lawyer holding the office of Prosecuting Attorney for 29 consecutive years.

Charles Oscar Tracy

was a younger brother of Samuel M. Tracy. He was born August 4, 1804 at Oxford, N. Y. He came to Portsmouth, Ohio in 1826 and located as a lawyer. He married Dec. 20, 1827 to Maria Kinney, a daughter of Aaron Kinney and had a family of two sons and three daughters. His son, Uri Tracy is living in Columbus. His son, Van Der Lyn Tracy, born in 1829, died a young married man. His daughters are Mrs. Frank Oakes, Mrs. Mary Camnitz of Goshen, Ohio and Mrs. Alice Hurd, wife of Colonel John R. Hurd of Colorado. In 1830, he built the home on Washington street just south of the German M. E. Church and resided there until his death.

In 1830, his income as a lawyer was estimated at \$300.00 and arose to as high as \$1500.00 in 1851. From March 6, 1830, until March 7, 1831, he served as Auditor of Scioto County, Ohio by appointment, but never was a candidate for any office. He left all of that to his brother, Samuel. In 1833, he was the Supervisor of the East ward in Portsmouth and received \$3.25 for one year's services. He was an eloquent advocate, but a lazy lawyer. It took considerable to rouse him up, but once aroused, he was as good a lawyer as any at the bar. He was witty, eloquent, courteous and kind to every one. As an advocate he was clear, logical and cogent. He was fond of hunting and fishing and never was happier than when with a hunting or fishing party, and a three weeks hunt or fish was the acme of his enjoyment.

He often said that the only meat fit to eat was that killed and dressed in the woods, and eaten there. He had a fund of anecdotes apparently inexhaustible. Hon. James W. Ashley, afterwards Con-

gressman from the Toledo District, was a law student under him.

As a companion, Charles Oscar Tracy was one of the most agreeable and entertaining of men.

Benjamin Ramsey

must have come to Portsmouth in 1837. The first notice we have of him in Portsmouth was in 1838, when the Ward Assessor found him and listed his income as a lawyer at \$300. The next three years he dropped \$100 off that and in 1843, he went up to \$500, in 1847 to \$800 and in 1851 to \$1,000, which was the high water mark with him. March 11, 1851, he was elected Mayor of Portsmouth and served two years, defeating James M. Ashley. In 1851, he was elected Probate Judge, the first elected. He took his set February 9, 1852, and served till November, 1853, when he resigned. He then got on to a stage coach and went to Western Pennsylvania, where he came from. He was a bachelor while he lived in Portsmouth. He was a Whig but would not join the "Know Nothings." If he ever had any religion, it never materialized. As a lawyer, he was only moderately successful. He was a large man, lazy and indolent. In 1838, he was in partnership with one William S. Murphy, as Murphy and Ramsey. In 1842, he was in partnership with Hon. Wells A. Hutchins, in his first year in Portsmouth. The firm was Ramsey and Hutchins. In 1846 he was in partnership with Sterret Barr as Ramsey and Barr. In 1842, he delivered a lecture to the Franklin Institute. These are all the *testigia* he left in Portsmouth. He pulled out November 8, 1853.

Andrew Crichton

was born August 8, 1819 in Perthshire, Scotland. With his father's family he emigrated to this country in 1833 at the age of fourteen. Most of his education was acquired at Perthshire, where the schools—like those in Scotland generally—were good. At an early age he assisted in the Clerk's office in Portsmouth and remained there for many years with John R. Turner. In 1841 he was elected County Recorder on the Whig ticket. He had 1,459 votes and his opponent, Daniels, 1,058. He was re-elected in 1847 and again in 1850. In 1853 he went on the bond of Martin Crain as Recorder. He was a lawyer in 1845 and was taxed as such on an income of \$500, in 1851 he was taxed on \$1,000, his income varying between these two dates from \$250 to \$1,000. He was a practicing attorney in this county until he died on March 14, 1855. In ——— he married Virginia McCoy by whom he had four children: Miss Kate Crichton of Portsmouth being the only survivor. The work by which Mr. Crichton was best known among this people was the admirable methods employed by him in the Recorder's office. Everthing there under his care was a model of neatness and order. Any point which the records were designed to show could be found in a moment, and the information was always accurate and reliable. For many years after his incumbency,

it was common for the older attorneys to refer to the methodical accuracy which characterized everything committed to the care of the Recorder's office under Andrew Chrichton.

Edward Jordan

was born in Messina, St. Lawrence County, New York, October 6, 1820. His father was Elijah Jordan and his mother Betsey (Frazee) Jordan. His father was a Baptist minister of repute for unusual eloquence, with a talent for many useful things such as cooper, watch-maker, carpenter, flute player and verse maker, by turns. As a boy, Edward Jordan had an unquenchable thirst for knowledge and was a great book reader. He at one time tried to learn the blacksmith trade, but found that he had no taste for the work. Having received the rudiments of an education, he concluded that the next best thing for him to do was to teach school, and he started out on a career for himself. He was very fastidious in his personal habits and was always neatly dressed. He had fine black hair and black eyes. He was always close shaved, and his linen was always immaculate. At that time he had a taste for athletics, being a good horseman, an excellent shot, and could row and manage a sail boat. As a youth, he never smoked or drank, and refused to gather with men in saloons, but was very fond of attending picnics, political gatherings, torchlight processions, barbecues, and demonstrations of that character. He was a young man of great personal courage. He came to Portsmouth in 1844 and entered himself as a law student with Samuel M. Tracy. He was an intimate friend of Ralph Leete, who was a pupil of Judge W. V. Peck. He maintained himself by teaching school. He taught at the old Red School House near Portsmouth, Ohio.

He and Leete were great friends and used to spend their Sunday afternoons together in Jordan's office, reading and criticising one another. James M. Ashley was with them part of the time. Mr. Jordan was admitted to the bar in 1846 and immediately formed a partnership with Edward Hamilton which dated from the 15th of February, 1846. In 1845, he was rated as a practicing lawyer in Scioto County and his income was assessed at \$500. He and James M. Ashley at one time edited and conducted a Democratic newspaper in Portsmouth. In 1847, his practice was assessed at \$400, in 1848, at \$600, in 1849, at \$800, in 1850, \$1,000. In 1849, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Scioto County, Ohio, on the Democratic ticket, being the only Democrat elected. He had 961 votes and Samuel M. Tracy 936. The Whig majority that year was 549. Mr. Jordan had no expectation of election. Samuel M. Tracy had been Prosecuting Attorney for the County for twenty-nine consecutive years and some one induced Mr. Jordan to place his name on the Democratic ticket merely to see what could be done. In 1851, he was re-elected against the same competitor, receiving 1,434 votes to 731 for Mr Tracy. His majority was 703.

April 26, 1851, he was elected City Clerk. He had 223 votes to 207 for J. L. Watkins. In 1856, he changed his politics, before that he had been a Democrat, but became a Republican on account of his anti-slavery ideas. Between 1856 and 1860 he became an intimate friend of Salmon P. Chase, and this friendship caused his appointment in Washington, hereafter mentioned.

He removed to Lawrence County in 1854 and was Prosecuting Attorney of that county from 1856 to 1858. He took an active part in the campaign of President Lincoln and after his cabinet was formed, he was made Solicitor of the Treasury and held that office for eight years, serving from 1861 to 1869. At the close of his term of service as Solicitor of the Treasury, he took his family to Flushing, Long Island, where he lived until 1872, while practicing law in New York city. His partners in New York were: Grosvenor P. Lowry, William Mellen, Daniel G. Thompson. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church while in Portsmouth. During Cleveland's administration, he left the Republican party and became a Democrat again. This was largely on account of the tariff question.

He was patient and deliberate and nothing could hurry him. Ralph Leete says he could control his temper better than any man he ever knew. He was industrious and energetic in his profession. He was courteous to all and a good advocate. He was slow to form his purposes, but sure to carry them out. He had great force of character and good judgment in legal matters. On October 27, 1852, he was married to Augusta Ricker, at Franklin Furnace, Ohio. Their children were: Mary Augusta, Professor of English, Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts; Susan Elizabeth, now Mrs. George Dimock of Elizabeth, New Jersey; Emily, now Mrs. Henry C. Folger of Brooklyn, New York; and Francis who married Harriet F. Abbott, daughter of Rev. Lyman Abbott of Brooklyn, New York. Our subject retired in 1872 to Elizabeth, New Jersey, where he made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Dimock until his death on September 22, 1899, surviving his wife eighteen years. He and his wife are buried in Woodland Cemetery near Ironton, Ohio.

James M. Ashley

was born in a suburb of Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 24, 1822, son of John Clinton and Mary Ann (Kirkpatrick) Ashley. His colonial ancestor was Capt. John Ashley of London, England, whose name appears in the second Virginia charter of 1707. His great grandfather, William, was master's mate in the navy during the Revolution. His grandfather, Rev. Benjamin Ashley, was a Baptist minister, and his father (b. 1800, d. 1855) was also an itinerant minister and a follower of Alexander Campbell. His mother was born in Alleghany City, Penn., in 1800, and died in Matamoras, Ohio, in 1861. The family, then consisting of husband, wife and three children, removed to Portsmouth,



GOV. JAMES M. ASHLEY.

Ohio, in the spring of 1826. James M. Ashley was educated at home under the stern discipline of his father, whose rigor clashed with the spirited and fun-loving nature of the youth, so that at the age of fourteen he left home. He never received much school-education. His mother sympathized with her spirited son, and her letters followed him in all his wanderings. After leaving home he became a common laborer on a flat-boat, then cabin boy, then clerk of a river steamer. He later engaged in freighting on the Ohio, with a flat boat of his own. During his first voyage down the Mississippi he left the steamer at Memphis, to call on his boyish hero, General Jackson, at the "Hermitage," where he was received very kindly.

In February 1841, he visited Washington to witness the inauguration of President Harrison, and while there Col. Richard M. Johnson, the retiring vice-president, introduced him to President Van Buren and other distinguished men. Some years after, he again visited Washington, and was introduced to President Tyler and John C. Calhoun, whom he found personally a very pleasing man. He attended the Democratic convention at Baltimore in 1844, and through Colonel Johnson had a seat on the floor of the house with the Kentucky delegation. Beginning active systematic work as an abolitionist when but eighteen, he spared neither time nor labor to understand the position and tendency of every public man of prominence in the South, and also the exact status of as many of the men of intellect in that section who were not in public life as could be induced to answer his letters. These facts show how, through correspondence and personal acquaintance he was enabled later clearly to comprehend the power and purpose of those who menaced the national life. During his life on the river he saw much that horrified him with the slave system. In later years he used to relate how free negroes employed to work on the same steamer with himself would be kidnapped. At landing places where the steamer would stop to take on freight they would go ashore to help with the work, and would be arrested on the charge of being runaway slaves, and being unable, without money or friends, to make a defense, and no owner appearing, would finally be sold to pay the expenses of apprehending them. Returning to Portsmouth while still young he studied medicine for a time, and then drifted into the newspaper business, conducting a Democratic newspaper for a time.

The Democratic Inquirer was started in Portsmouth by James M. Ashley and Edward Jordan, two prominent Democrats. The first publication of the paper was April 6, 1848. They published another issue April 13th, and then the enterprise broke down. Neither of them had a cent of capital. Captain Francis Cleveland bought them out and continued the Inquirer as a Democratic paper, gotten out every week until 1849, when it became a daily paper. After the failure of the newspaper, young Ashley began the study of law with Charles O. Tracy and in 1849 he was admitted to the bar. In January 1851,

he was assessed as a lawyer upon an income of \$1,000 but it is doubtful if he earned that amount of money. However as the tax was only \$5.00, Mr. Ashley, rather than admit that he had not earned it, paid it. On April 7, 1851, our subject was a candidate for Mayor as a Democrat against Benjamin Ramsey as a Whig and he was defeated. The vote stood: Benjamin Ramsey, Whig, 261, James M. Ashley 201, William Oldfield 97. If Judge Oldfield had kept out of the race Ashley might have been elected and his wonderful career belonged to the Portsmouth instead of the Toledo District. But it was "kismet" that the electors of Portsmouth were to make this mistake. If the citizens of Portsmouth had known of what greatness and talent Mr. Ashley was possessed, probably this would not have occurred as Ramsey was a man who attained no distinction whatever and he was too lazy to live. But this discouraged young Ashley with Portsmouth and justly so.

While in Portsmouth he became connected with the "underground railway," and at great risk to himself assisted a number of runaway slaves in their flight to Canada. In those days it was, of course, very necessary to be secretive about this; otherwise, with the state of sentiment that then prevailed along the Ohio Valley, he would have been sent to the penitentiary. At one time he met a Quaker on the street who said to him, "James, I think thee needs this," at the same time handing him \$20.00. Knowing that the Quaker was of anti-slavery sentiments he came to the conclusion that this money was given him to aid in the operation of the underground railway, and thinking that if the Quaker knew of his activity in that direction many others must, he decided to leave Portsmouth and in 1851 removed to Toledo, Ohio, where he engaged in the wholesale drug business. From the first he was very active in politics. In 1852 he at first supported Franklin Pierce, but later seeing the pro-slavery drift of the Pierce campaign, he changed his mind and voted for Hale and Julian. In 1854 he participated in the first Republican Convention of Lucas County held in the Court House at Maumee. During the Fremont-Buchanan campaign of 1853 he delivered many speeches of remarkable ability and boldness, declaring among other things, "that there was no escape from a revolution that must end either in the destruction of the Union, or in the abolition of slavery"—thus anticipating Lincoln's celebrated declaration "that a house divided against itself cannot stand."

In 1858 he was elected a representative to Congress from the Toledo district, being re-elected until 1868. Mr. Ashley made a trip to Illinois and at Alton first met Mr. Lincoln and heard his last speech in the famous Lincoln-Douglas debate. A very warm friendship followed, which lasted until Mr. Lincoln's death. Mr. Ashley soon became a prominent figure in the Republican ranks, acting with the most radical Abolitionists, many of whom he had long known. Dur-

ing the first session of Congress, after Mr. Lincoln became president, he introduced a bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, which met with no support and was finally replaced by another bill, the joint work of Mr. Ashley and Hon. Lot M. Morrill, which was finally passed April 11, 1862. It appropriated \$1,000,000, with which to compensate the owners for their slaves, but was supported by Ashley and his friends as the precursor to emancipation. He had no faith in compromises, but from the outbreak of the Civil War believed that the Union would be preserved. To that end his first re-construction bill was prepared in June, 1861, before leaving home to attend the extra session of Congress, convened by President Lincoln July 4th of that year; but his colleagues were not prepared for it.

At the regular session, December 23, 1861, he introduced a successful resolution instructing the Committee on Territories, of which he was chairman, to inquire into the legality and expediency of establishing territorial governments within the limits of disloyal states. On March 12, 1862, a majority of the committee reported his bill, but it was laid on the table. Mr. Ashley introduced a bill for the organization of the Territory of Arizona, and aided in securing a law prohibiting slavery in the territories. On December 14, 1863, he introduced a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, abolishing slavery, but on June 15, 1864, this proposition was defeated in the house. On his motion to reconsider Mr. Ashley succeeded in converting twenty-four border-state and northern Democrats and secured the passage of the measure. On January 31, 1865, the 13th Constitutional Amendment was passed and of this vote Mr. Ashley said later: "I knew that the hour was at hand when the world would witness the complete triumph of a cause, which at the beginning of my political life I had not hoped to live long enough to see." On his re-election to Congress in 1864, Mr. Ashley was tendered a banquet, at which, Hon. Salmon P. Chase said: "To him, more than to any other man, do we owe the consecration of all the new states to liberty by irrepealable provisions of fundamental law." March 7, 1867, Mr. Ashley introduced the resolution for the impeachment of President Johnson, and on May 29, 1868, a constitutional amendment proposing the election of president by direct vote of the people. In 1869 he was appointed territorial governor of Montana, which territory, with Arizona and Idaho, he had organized and named while chairman of the committee on territories, but he remained only about a year on account of a difference with President Grant. In the presidential campaign of 1872, Mr. Ashley supported Horace Greeley and favored the restoration of all rights, dignities and privileges forfeited by the rebellion, claiming that by so doing the republic would be elevated toward heights of moral grandeur.

Mr. Ashley has consecrated his life to the cause of a race from whom he could not expect any reward save the gratitude and appre-

ciation which he received. The colored people did everything in their power to honor him while living and to perpetuate his memory when dead, making a souvenir volume of his addresses. He left public life in 1870 with depleted finances, but observing that a railroad extending north from Toledo, across the peninsula of Michigan would furnish an outlet for about 300 miles of country, then largely without such facilities, he purchased valuable terminals at Toledo entirely on credit and proceeded to build the road north to Lake Michigan; there, with his eldest son, J. M. Ashley, Jr., constructed a fleet of train-carrying ferry boats, operating them to and from Gladstone, Wis.,—the first vessels to carry trains across so wide a body of water. This made the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan an important line. In connection with this great enterprise, Mr. Ashley again indulged his philanthropic impulses by schemes of industrial profit-sharing.

When the disciples of John Brown, who had encouraged him to make his raid on Harper's Ferry, all deserted him, Mr. Ashley had the courage to go into the midst of the angered south and visit the friendless old man in his prison, procured permission for the wife to visit the husband, and the tragedy over, asked for the body of the dead martyr and sent it north among the Adirondack hills. Meeting the stricken wife he said, with tears streaming down his face: "Dear Madam, Virginia has hung your husband, but Virginia will, some day, erect a monument to his memory, and his name will live among the martyrs of freedom and the race when all the rest of us are forgotten." Mr. Ashley was married in 1851 to Emma J. Smith, of Portsmouth, Ohio. They had three sons, James M., Henry W., and Charles S., and one daughter, Mary, wife of Edward Ringwood Hewitt of New York City. To his family he was remarkably kind and liberal, giving all his children college educations at a time when the financial strain was hard to bear; and in every other way he was kind and indulgent to an unusual degree. Governor Ashley died September 16, 1896.

Gov. Ashley always considered that his want of education was a very great handicap to his success in life. He never learned in school how to spell well or to express himself with perfect grammatical correctness. His mind was so made that while capable of long and intense labor on matters that interested him, he found it very difficult to do dry detail work of uninteresting sort, and for this reason he never made up the deficiencies of his early training. This characteristic followed him in business and in politics. His methods of business, while characterized by great foresight, and a large ability in appreciating the factors of enterprises of magnitude, seriously lacked carefulness of detail. He was extremely good at working out his own ideas, but had small inclination to put much time or study upon the suggestions of others. When putting up buildings he would plan them himself rather than invite the best skill of an architect. When moving

the impeachment of Andrew Johnson in 1867, he put no time or study upon a precedent. It is quite in accordance with this general trait that he is reported to have been somewhat averse to manual labor when he was a young man, although considered very bright mentally.

Perhaps his most remarkable quality was the extraordinary courage with which he would pursue his designs regardless of serious obstacles. His railroad enterprise was prosecuted and over \$6,000,000 obtained and expended by him on a very slender private capital. This involved him in very heavy liabilities and for fourteen years he was under a continuous financial strain. The failure of the railroad he had built with so much effort, after he had ceased from active control of it, was a very great grief to his last years, although he uttered no word of complaint. In social life he was a delightful *reconteur* having a very large appreciation of humor and loving to entertain his friends with stories and narratives that interested himself. If these had been preserved they would make no small addition to the history of the period in which he lived.

Joseph Mills Glidden

was born June 1, 1808, near Northfield, New Hampshire. His father Charles Mills Glidden was a successful stock raiser in this state. He moved with his family to Scioto County, Ohio, about 1820; where he followed the same vocation until his death, which occurred a few years later. Joseph Glidden was one of a family of seven sons: John, who died in young manhood, Mills, Jefferson, Obadiah, Galusha and Dan, all of whom were successful iron furnacemen. Our subject graduated with high honors at Dartmouth College in 1829 and wrecked his health by hard study in his course. Directly after he graduated, he took a three years voyage in a whaling vessel and came home a well man physically, but his mind was never what it was before his arduous study at college. He studied law at Portsmouth with Judge Peck, was admitted to the bar of Scioto County, but practiced but little. In 1845, Mr. Glidden was elected Marshal of Portsmouth, but resigned December 5, 1845. He was at one time a Justice of the Peace in Portsmouth. He was married first to Mary Donaldson of Highland County about 1835. She died and left one child, Charles Henry, now living at Lincoln, Illinois. In 1844, he married Eliza Emory Young, daughter of Rev. Dan Young, who was so prominently identified with early Methodism in Scioto County. Eliza Young, his wife, was born near Northfield, New Hampshire, October 3, 1819, and came with her parents, when a babe, to Scioto County, Ohio. She was one of a very numerous family of sons and daughters. At the age of sixteen, she taught a country district school. After that she taught in a private family, the Pogue's in Kentucky. She began teaching in the Portsmouth schools in 1839 at the age of twenty and taught till her marriage in 1844. She began teaching again in 1852

and taught continuously till June 1878. She taught the colored schools a part of the time. She had the reputation of being one of the best teachers in Portsmouth. Of this last marriage there were three children: Jefferson, Kate and Flora, now Mrs. John E. Williams, all residents of Williamson, West Virginia. Joseph Glidden died May 7, 1865, at Portsmouth. His wife died September 29, 1881, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John E. Williams, at Syracuse, Meigs County, Ohio.

William H. Reed

was born on the South Branch of the Potomac River in Virginia, about 1810. His father and mother brought their family, a large one to Adams County and they settled near Loudon. There Mr. Reed was educated in the common schools. After he came of age, he went to Sinking Springs and engaged in merchandising. He concluded law was best for him and studied law in West Union under Nelson Barrere. He was admitted to the bar in 1846, and located in Piketon, where he very soon attained distinction in his profession. He was on one side of every case of importance in Pike County for years, even after he left there and located in Portsmouth, which was in 1863. He was most highly esteemed as a lawyer in Pike County. Every one had confidence in him and believed in him. As a lawyer, he was disposed to be technical. He could always make a good argument to the Court or jury. While in Pike County, he was a partner in the banking business of T. Sergeant & Co., which failed. He also took an interest in Pioneer Furnace, which turned out badly. May 17, 1849, he married Mrs Catharine Penn, a daughter of Judge Johnson of Hillsboro. They had one child, Charles A., who grew to manhood, graduated at Marietta College and studied law. His health failed and he went to Iowa, where he died August 2, 1878. Mr. Reed never obtained the confidence of the people of Scioto County, or Adams, to the extent he had obtained that of the people of Pike County. That was not however, because it was not deserved. Mr. Reed was not of a pushing disposition. He never went after business, but let it come to him. Judge W. W. Johnson of Ironton passed a high compliment on him. He told of him that when a certain enterprise he was in failed and the partners were sued and judgments were obtained, others sought to conceal and dispose of their property, but he never tried to avoid the payment of any obligation and let his property be seized and applied to the debts of the concern.

Mr. Reed became addicted to the drink habit in Pike County and it ruined his life. He had enough troubles to drive one to drink. He never told them himself, or talked of them, but his acquaintances did. He died at about the age of 68 and was interred at Loudon in Adams County, where his grave is unmarked. He was an honorable man and a faithful, able and honorable attorney. He was no man's enemy but

his man. In personal appearance he was tall and slender, but much cramped in his shoulders. The top of his head was bald and around the sides of his head he had a fringe of brown hair, as fine as silk, and which never turned gray. His nose had a weakness in it, owing to an injury on his palace in middle life. Had he not for Daniel's pen picture of St. Paul in the latter's life of the Great Apostle, the description would not have been made true to himself. Mr. Reed was a Whig, while the Whig party was in existence. He afterwards became a Republican. He was never a candidate for any public office. His great strength lay in defending a cause. It was customary with him to file a general denial whenever it would be and to require the plaintiff to make full proof. If he failed to prove any necessary fact, then Reed demanded a non-suit. He was never a member of any Church, at least, not in his latter days. His religion consisted of his honesty and integrity.

William S. Huston

was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, January 29, 1811, the eldest son and child of Captain Samuel J. and Elizabeth (Lehman) Huston. He was reared in Portsmouth and received his education in its public schools. He was of a precocious mind and early developed a judgment in advance of his years. He was noted for his filial affection. His development early a faculty for making and saving money. The first hundred dollars he earned and saved he presented to his mother as an evidence of his tender affection for her. He studied law with Mr. George Johnson, and was admitted to the bar.

He was City Treasurer in 1841. He was practicing in 1836 and continued until his death except the period he was Probate Judge. He was elected Probate Judge in 1857 on the Democratic ticket and served one term, February 1, 1858, to February 9, 1861. He was appointed Regimental Quartermaster of the 56th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, October 18, 1861, and served until December 17, 1862, when he resigned. In 1863 and 1864 he was practicing law in Portsmouth. His health was never strong and he died August 27, 1865, at the age of forty-one years. Mr. Huston had great ability as a financier and had he lived he would have acquired a great fortune. The great and overpowering characteristic of his life was his devotion to his family, his father and mother and their children. He could never do too much for them, and he was entirely devoted to their interests. As a business lawyer he had no superior; but by natural taste he preferred the quieter walks of the profession.

George Ott Newman

was born in Stanton, Virginia, November 9, 1836, the eldest of six children of his parents, Hon. William Newman and his wife Catherine Ott. In 1839, his parents came to Portsmouth, where he has ever since resided. He attended the public schools of Portsmouth and in

1853, entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, and graduated in 1858. He entered the office of Moore and Johnson as a law student directly after his graduation. On August 1, 1860, he was admitted to the bar by the District Court of Morrow County, Ohio, and began practice in Portsmouth. In April, 1861, he was First Sergeant of Company A, 15th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Militia. This Company responded to the first call for 75,000 troops in the Civil War and became Company G, 1st O. V. I. It served from April 16, 1861, until August 1, 1861. It reached home 3 a. m. August 16, 1861, and every one was out to welcome it. Hon. Wells A. Hutchins delivered the welcoming address. Mr. Newman replied for the Company. Mr. Newman was elected in 1861 Prosecuting Attorney on the Democratic ticket, J. J. Harper being the Republican candidate. In 1863, the same two were opposed for the same office and Harper was elected. In 1868, Mr. Newman was the candidate of his party for Common Pleas Judge but was defeated. Mr. Newman was married September 1, 1866, to Miss Clay B., eldest daughter of Colonel O. F. Moore. Their children are Oscar William, a member of the Portsmouth Bar; Mrs. Kate Alger, wife of Edwin N. Alger of Huntington, W. Va.; Mrs. Fannie Shaw, wife of Edward H. Shaw, and Charles Russell. Mr. Newman is a good and well read lawyer. He is uniformly correct in preparing all legal instruments, a wise and prudent counsellor, and always takes the safe side. He has been President of the Portsmouth Library Board since its creation and has been a member of the Board of City Elections since 1880, its first organization. In politics, he has always been a Democrat. He is not a member of any Church, but prefers the Episcopal. He has fine literary tastes, and is popular with all who know him. He carries his years lightly. In 1870, he became a member of the firm of Moore and Johnson and Newman. After the death of Mr. Johnson in 1873, the firm continued Moore and Newman, until the death of Colonel Moore in 1885. Since then Mr. Newman has practised alone. In September, 1901, at the organization of the Portsmouth Bar and Law Library Association, he was made its President.

John Jefferson Glidden

was born September 19, 1840, at Junior Furnace. His father was Jefferson Wadley Glidden and his mother, Catherine Wolfe Young. His grandfather, Charles Glidden, came from New Hampshire in 1820 and his father in 1826. There were ten children in his father's family, although but three lived to maturity, John, Carlos and Mrs. Anna Houts. His father built the Goddard house at Junior Furnace in 1844. There stands a magnolia tree in the yard which was planted there by our subject's mother in 1844. In 1850, his father removed to Dayton, Ohio, on account of the schools and lived there three years. In 1854, he built the present Peebles residence on the north-east cor-

ner of Second and Washington streets, in Portsmouth, Ohio. His father lived there until 1858 when his wife died of consumption at the age of 48. In 1858, his father went to Junior Furnace and made his home with Jesse Young until his death in March 1863.

In 1856, our subject attended the Collegiate and Commercial Institute at New Haven, Conn., for two or three years. In the fall of 1851, he went into the law office of the Hon. Wells A. Hutchins in the Massie Block, as a law student. He entered the Cincinnati Law School in 1859 and graduated in 1860. As he was not then of age, he took a post-graduate course in 1860 and 1861.

On April 16, 1861, he enlisted in Company "G," 1st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, three months men. He was made a Corporal April 29, 1861, and mustered out August 1, 1861. He was admitted to the bar in 1861 in Columbus and located in Portsmouth. He formed a partnership with Martin Crain, the firm being known as Crain & Glidden, which continued for two years. After that time he practiced alone. In the Spring of 1869, he was elected City Solicitor of Portsmouth, Ohio. The vote stood, John Glidden, Republican, 787; Robert N. Spry, Democrat, 736; majority, 51 votes. In regard to his election Mr. Glidden said that he did not ask anyone to vote for him and did not expect to be elected. In December, 1870, he resigned his office as City Solicitor and located in La Porte, Indiana, and remained there until March, 1872, when he removed to Cincinnati and began the practice of law and has continued it ever since. He is located in the Atlas Bank Building on Walnut Street. He has always been a Republican.

He was married to Mary A. Bell, daughter of Robert Bell, Esq., in October, 1862. They had three children, two of whom died in infancy. His son, Bruce, of this marriage, is now a prominent lawyer in Denver, Colorado. He was married to Elizabeth Montgomery, and they have one child. Mr. Glidden, our subject, was married a second time to Miss Ruth Hall Glidden, daughter of Obadiah Glidden, December 20, 1870. The children of this marriage are Ellen, the wife of Walter W. Clippenger, an attorney of Cincinnati, Ohio; Hope S., who graduates this Spring in the Cincinnati Medical College, and Ruth, who resides in Brooklyn and has charge of a kindergarten. Mr. Glidden has had distinguished success in his chosen profession of the law. He has assiduously devoted himself to it and has been connected with some of the most important litigation in the courts, and his reputation could safely rest on his conduct of two or more important cases. His ability in these shown has sufficiently fixed and established his reputation as a most able lawyer.

James Severn Pollitt

was born at Tolesboro, Lewis County, Kentucky, October 14, 1839, son of Alexander and Elenor Pollitt. He had scarcely any educa-

tion, but always thirsted for one. At the age of twenty, he went to Maysville, Kentucky and studied law with the Hon. Wm. H. Wadsworth for whom he always professed and expressed the greatest admiration and friendship. At 22 years of age, he was admitted to the bar and located at Clarksburg, in Lewis County. He afterwards moved to Vanceburg, the County seat, and was elected County Judge, July 3, 1865, to succeed Socrates Holbrook who had resigned. August 24, 1866 he was elected for a term of four years, to the same office. He resigned October 20, 1868 and came to Portsmouth and formed a partnership with William H. Reed which continued until 1871. He was madly fond of politics. Nothing made him happier than to be in a political contest. In 1873, he received the Republican nomination for Mayor. He defeated George W. Flanders in the convention. Flanders ran independent and beat him before the people. The vote stood: Flanders 972, Pollitt 867. In 1873, he was a candidate for City Solicitor on the Republican ticket and defeated by Duncan Livingstone. The vote stood, Livingstone 1,061, Pollitt 1,039. In 1881, he was a candidate for Common Pleas Judge and carried the County, but it was taken away from him. In 1883, he was again Republican candidate for Mayor against John J. McFarlin, Democrat, and was defeated by the following vote: McFarlin 1,361, Pollitt 1,129, majority 232. These votes in which he was defeated are given to show that he stood well with his own friends and that he was never discouraged or appalled by defeat.

His Republicanism was of the purest and most zealous kind. He never sulked in his tent. No matter about his misfortunes, he always supported the ticket. He always controlled the negro vote. They were his friends and stood by him. He had an extensive practice in Scioto County, and was something of an orator. He believed in exercising his gifts as an advocate, and did so. He was a thin, slender man of very dark complexion, black full beard and long black hair, and was a typical Kentuckian. He never could tolerate anything Democratic. When the Cincinnati Daily Gazette and the Commercial were printed as separate papers, he regarded the Gazette as Orthodox and the Commercial heterodox. He never could bear to see a Republican read the Commercial. He was fond of talking of his fixed principles. While he never swore a profane oath, his favorite, so called oath was "Dod burn it." His enthusiasm for his party never flagged, and he could not tolerate political luke-warmness in others.

He was honest to the core. He was a victim of consumption. A week before he died he proposed to go to Florida and take his son Orville with him, but when it was apparent that he must die, he called Orville to him and told him that he would take a longer and farther journey and go alone. He was married June 26, 1865 to Miss Lucy C. Parker of Vanceburg, Ky. They had two children: Arthur Wadsworth, born June 4, 1869, died June 28, 1871 and Orville Preston, born

September 18, 1871, now County Clerk of Lewis County, Kentucky. He died November 2, 1885, with the greatest calmness and composure. He was buried at Hill Crest Cemetery, just west of Vanceburg, Kentucky, and his widow and her son took up their residence in Vanceburg, Kentucky, where they have remained since. James S. Pollitt's ambitions were not great, but they were very dear to him, and yet he was thwarted in them all, and compelled, when but 46 years of age, to depart to the land of spirits, but in all his reverses and disappointments he acted the part of a man. His was a noble soul in a frail casket, but his memory is honored by all who knew him well.

Judge Fernando Cortes Searl.

Here is a subject whose father, a great reader of Prescott's *Conquest of Mexico*, compelled him to bear the name of a Spanish general all his life and yet he has done well and prospered and in the course of his long life has demonstrated what the Spanish General ought to have been. Then our ideas of Spaniards in the course of years have changed. While we admired the characters portrayed by Prescott, when his books were new, now that the doctrine of humanity has forged to the front, the characters of the Spaniards have been relegated to the background. The name of our subject in its origin, in the far misty past was of Scandinavian origin. The Searls went from Sweden to Normandy several generations before William the Conqueror, and when he went over to England on his free-booting expedition, they packed their traps and went along, ready for fighting or plunder, or both. Our subject's great-grandfather came from England with a brother, Gideon. His son, Reuben was born in New England. His son, Nathaniel, father of our subject, was born in Middleton, Rutland County, Vermont, February, 1788. The same year the Searl family moved out of the house where Nathaniel was born and the White family moved in and Rebecca White, afterwards the wife of Nathaniel Searl, was born there in 1797. Her father, Abel White was a Revolutionary soldier from Steuben County, New York. He and his wife, Comfort, died in Scioto County, Ohio.

Nathaniel Searl and his wife Rebecca were married in Steuben County, New York, March 26, 1806, and had eight children. Miranda was the eldest of the family and was seventeen years older than our subject. The family moved to Scioto County in 1813, from New York, prior to the birth of our subject, who was born July 18, 1825, on the Searl farm, in sight of Chaffin's Mills, Vernon Township. He was a thinker and reasoner from boyhood. He would discuss matters with his father at the early age of eight years. So persistent was he that to get rid of him his father would send him to bed, as evening was always their time for discussing. His father was pro-slavery and young Searl would take the side of anti-slavery. He was an abolitionist at eight years and had reasoned the matter out for himself. He went to school

but little till the age of fourteen, when he attended for three months. At fifteen years of age, he went to school for five months. He was very industrious and had a knack of doing anything. He could be a carpenter, blacksmith or machinist as occasion required. At the age of sixteen, he became a teacher in the public schools and began by teaching in a district in Madison Township, where his uncle John White lived. At the age of eight he read an account of the murder of Lovejoy in Illinois which confirmed his views as an abolitionist. He was not slow to announce his opinions, formed when a child, and there was an effort made to deprive him of his school on account of his anti-slavery opinions. He continued to teach from time to time until he was thirty-five years of age. He taught in South Webster from 1853 to 1859. In 1855, he tackled Kansas. He took a pre-emption claim but came home for his wife and never went back. He was an Assessor in Vernon Township for several years. He was Justice of the Peace in Vernon Township from 1849 to 1852, and afterwards in Bloom. In 1855, he began the study of law under Jordan and McCauslen. He had canvassed the County with Jordan for the Republican ticket. He came to Portsmouth in 1858, to accept the position of Deputy Sheriff under John L. Ward, who was Sheriff from 1859 to 1863. John L. Ward thought to make a politician of him, but he was born one, and the pupil was more apt than his teacher. In 1859, Deputy Sheriff Searl tried his virgin hand on politics. He was a candidate for Justice of the Peace in Wayne Township and defeated Cornelius McCoy by 65 majority. Squire McCoy was an easy subject but Searl's victory made him eager for more. In 1860, the Republican party was a weak and wobbly affair, but young Searl was one of them. The American party had been all powerful and held sway in Scioto County. Searl, Joseph Ashton and Milton Kennedy had stood for the Republican party when none others would. Searl was placed on the ticket for Probate Judge against William S. Huston, a popular Democrat and Searl was elected by a majority of 57 votes. The poll was, Searl 2,186 and Huston 2,129. John L. Ward, his political godfather was on the ticket too and was re-elected for Sheriff. On April 19, 1861, there was a great Union meeting at the Biggs House and Searl was one of the speakers. His devotion to the Union never waived. In 1862, he was a Commissioner of the Draft. On May 8, 1863, he was admitted to the bar. In 1863, Searl was re-nominated Probate Judge and the vote stood, Searl 2,273, Franklin Patterson 1,743, Searl's majority 530. In 1866, he was a candidate for a third term and was elected. The vote stood Searl 2,615; J. T. Douglas 2,158, Searl's majority 457. He was Deputy Sheriff under John L. Ward for two years and in that time was a member of the County Board of School Examiners and its clerk. In February, 1864, he went into the 140th O. V. I., as First Lieutenant of Co. F, and served until September 2nd. He was at home three weeks of the time to attend to

business of the Probate Office and while with his regiment served as Judge Advocate on Court Martial. During the war he was Chairman of the Military Committee of the County and had powers equal to that of a dictator. He supervised the enlistment of volunteers and as a friend of the negroes, he believed in recruiting them for service and did so. He put them into the service and secured them bounties from \$150 for single men to \$250 for married men. He was a member of the City Council for four years and its President in 1876. In 1865 and for several years, he acted as a Government Claim Agent. He began the practice of law in 1870 to 1872 in the partnership of Harper and Searl. From 1873 to 1880, the firm was Searl and Dever and in 1880 it was Searl and Briggs. In 1884, the partnership was Searl and Milner and the same year became, Harper, Searl and Milner. Afterwards in 1890, it was dissolved and since then Judge Searl has practised alone. He was married March 12, 1884, at the age of nineteen, to Julia Schoonover, and had one son and three daughters. His eldest daughter Minta, is the wife of Rev. J. C. Vananda of Morganhill, California. Helen is the wife of a Mr. Fleming and resides at Cheny near Wichita, Kansas. His daughter, Mrs. Morton is deceased and his son, Orpheus A., is the postmaster at Sciotoville. His wife died August 1, 1876. In 1878, he married Catherine A. Shoemaker, and has four children: Clinton M., a lawyer in Portsmouth; Bertha M. Loyston, aged twenty-one, Beecher aged sixteen and Katie aged fourteen. Judge Searl is not aware of it but he is a man of many idiosyncrasies. He is a first-class poet. He wrote the "Shanghai Rebellion," "Ukawabbewein," "The Story of the Bald Crag in Kentucky," and many others. He can write poetry on any subject. He is a man of extraordinary good common sense and judgment and that is the Yankee part of him. He never belonged to any secret order but the Sons of Temperance which maintained its organization but a short time. In a newspaper controversy he is sure to get the best of his opponent. There is one remarkable characteristic of Judge Searl and that is, that he has always acted on his convictions. He was a Whig until the Republican party was formed and then he joined that and has adhered to it all his life. He never went off after strange political gods at any time, and his strict adherence to one party made him a political success. His excellent business sense has enabled him to acquire a fortune which he knows how to take care off. He, John L. Ward and Thomas T. Yeager are the only ones who ever went into politics and at the same time succeeded in business; but they would have succeeded in anything.

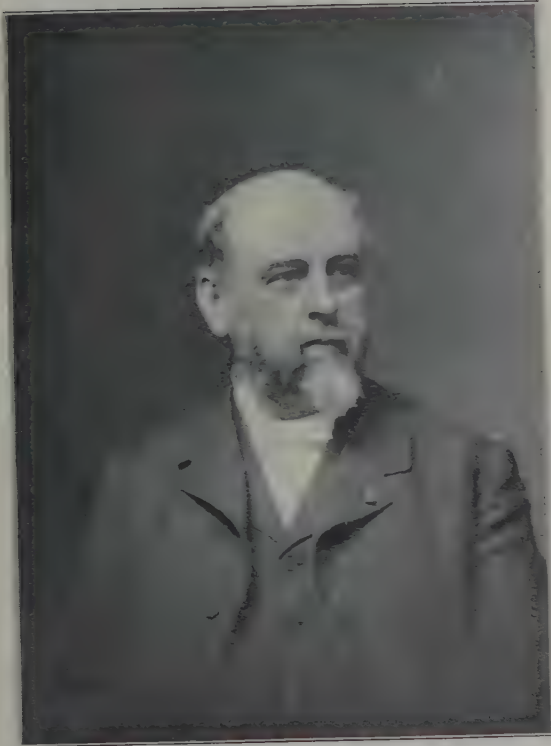
Robert Newton Spry

was born at Norwich, New York, March 10, 1840. His father was Richard Spry, who located in Portsmouth, Ohio, July 27, 1844. He attended the Portsmouth schools and graduated in the Portsmouth High School. He then attended the Ohio Wesleyan University at

Delaware, O., for two years, but owing to defective eyesight, gave up his course. He enlisted in Captain John R. Hurd's Company in the Second Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, but was rejected for imperfect vision. In 1862, he began reading law with Hon. Thomas McCauslen, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1864. He was Second Sergeant of Company E, 140th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served from May 2, to September 3, 1864. In the Spring of 1865, he was elected City Solicitor of Portsmouth, as a Republican, over George H. Gaffey, Democrat, by the following vote. Gaffey, 468; Spry, 551, majority, 82. In 1867, he was re-elected to the same office on the Republican ticket. The vote stood Spry, Republican 732; Hutchins, Democrat, 651; majority 81. In 1869, he became a Democrat. On November 10, 1868, he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney in place of A. J. McFan, resigned, and served till October, 1869. In 1869, he was the Democratic candidate for Solicitor and was defeated. The vote stood: John J. Glidden, Republican, 787, Spry, 736, majority, 51. In October, 1869, he was on the Democratic ticket for Prosecuting Attorney against Colonel H. E. Jones. The vote stood Jones, 2,440, Spry, 2,212, majority 228. We give these votes to show Mr. Spry's popularity where he was known. On June 29, 1870, he married Miss B. Inez Davis, who survived him. They had one daughter, Roberta, now the wife of Edward Whitelaw of 106 Cannon street, Charleston, South Carolina. In 1871, he was the Democratic candidate for Representative, and was defeated by John C. Malone; the vote stood: John C. Malone, 2,518, Spry, 2,407, majority, 111. In 1873, he defeated William B. Grice, Republican, for Prosecuting Attorney. The vote stood: Spry, 2,534, Grice, 2,271, majority, 263. In 1875, H. W. Farnham defeated him for a second term for Prosecuting Attorney, by the following vote: Spry, 3,044; Farnham, 3,213, majority, 169. Mr. Spry was a well read lawyer. His pleadings were always carefully prepared and were scarcely ever open to motion or demurrer. For a lawyer, he wrote a readable hand. Mr. Spry's whole life was tinged with sadness. From his manhood he felt "the sword of Damocles," in the shape of consumption, hanging over him. He resisted its inroads for years, but at last succumbed June 10, 1877, at the age of thirty-seven. He was much liked by all who knew him intimately and well. He was of a retiring disposition, but there was no more agreeable companion than he. To all the lawyers who knew him, his memory is ever fragrant. He was a lover of music and his soul was attuned to its harmonies. He had a fine sense of honor and was uniformly true to his friends. The latter were always ready to do anything for him. If any one ever possessed more of the manly or heroic virtues, the editor never knew them.

Nelson Wiley Evans,

the editor of this work, was born June 4, 1842, at Sardinia, Brown County, Ohio. His father was Edward Patton Evans, who was then



NELSON W. EVANS.

a lawyer practicing in Brown and Highland Counties. His mother was Amanda Jane King, born June 20, 1824. His father resided in Sardinia until April, 1847, when he removed to West Union, Adams County, to practice his profession. Our subject resided in West Union from that time until the fall of 1860. He went through the usual experiences of boyhood, enjoyed all its pleasures and endured its sorrows. As a schoolboy he showed a disposition to take life seriously, which has followed him ever since. In the fall of 1860, he attended the North Liberty Academy, and in January 1861, he entered the Freshman class of Miami University, half advanced. He remained in that school until June, 1863, when he enlisted in the 120th O. V. I.

He was made First Lieutenant of Company G in that regiment, and with it marched to Cumberland Gap, which was taken by capitulation from the Rebel General Frazier on September 9, 1863. His regiment was attached to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, under General Ambrose E. Burnside. He participated in the campaign in East Tennessee against Longstreet. On March 4, 1864, the regiment was mustered out, and he returned to Miami University, where he was graduated in June, 1864. On the eighteenth of September, 1864, he was appointed Adjutant of the 173rd O. V. I. and joined his regiment at Nashville, Tennessee. The regiment performed duty about Nashville until the time of the battle, when it was placed in the second line for the attack on Montgomery Hill. Owing to the first line moving the rebels, his command was only exposed to a dropping fire. Prior to the battle of Nashville, Mr. Evans was promoted to a Captaincy in his regiment, and during the siege of Nashville by Gen. Hood, and during the battle, was Adjutant of a brigade. After the battle of Nashville, his regiment was sent to Columbia, Tennessee, and from there to Johnsonville, Tennessee, where it performed the duty of gathering stragglers from the Rebel army, and taking them to Nashville as prisoners of war. During the time the regiment was at Johnsonville, Captain Evans was detailed as Acting Assistant-Adjutant-General.

At the close of the war, he resumed his studies of the law and in October, 1865, he entered the Cincinnati Law School. He remained there until April, 1866, when he was admitted to the bar by the District Court of Hamilton County. He located in Portsmouth, Ohio, on August 1, 1866, and has remained there ever since. On September 9, 1868, he was married to Miss Lizzie Henderson, of Middletown, Ohio. He was a School Examiner of the county for two and a half years from 1867. He was a City Solicitor of Portsmouth, Ohio, from 1871 to 1875, Register in Bankruptcy of the Eleventh District of Ohio from 1870 to 1878, and a member of the Board of Education of the city of Portsmouth for ten years. He is one of the Trustees of the Miami University, and a vestryman of All Saints Episcopal Church.

For nine years he has been a Trustee of the Children's Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at Cincinnati. He has two daughters, Gladys and Muriel. In politics, he is and always has been a Republican. A friend who has known Mr. Evans since 1871, speaks of him as follows: "Captain Evans is one of the foremost attorneys at the Portsmouth bar, and has a large and lucrative practice. He is an indefatigable worker and in the preparation of his cases for trial, makes himself thoroughly familiar with every detail and fights to the last in the interest of those he represents. He is a good counsellor, a safe and a careful business and commercial lawyer. In his intercourse with his fellow men he is frank, open, courteous, accommodating and always true to his friends. His intimate associates like him best. Socially he stands high and his honesty and integrity make him respected by all."

Col. Henry Ewing Jones

was born at Nashville, Tenn., September 28, 1836. His father, David D. Jones moved to Portsmouth, Ohio, when he was seven months old. He was educated in the Portsmouth schools and then attended Dennison University at Granville, Ohio, where he graduated in 1860. He then took up the study of law with Hon. Wells A. Hutchins. In 1860, he was First Sergeant in a Militia Company at Portsmouth, belonging to the 15th Regiment, O. V. M. In 1861, he volunteered in Company G, First Ohio Regiment of Volunteer Infantry and was made Second Sergeant. He entered that regiment April 16, 1861, at the age of 24 years and was mustered out January 1, 1861. September 18, 1861, he entered the 56th O. V. I. as Adjutant. He was made Captain of Co. A, February 6, 1863. He was transferred to Co. D, August 8, 1863. He was detached on Brigade and Division Staff until May 8, 1864, and was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel January 18, 1865. He was not mustered out till April 25, 1866. He was appointed Colonel May 25, 1866, but not mustered. He was wounded in the first three months service, at Vienna. He was admitted to the bar in 1866 and January 23, 1867, formed a partnership with Hon. J. J. Harper as Harper & Jones. In 1867, he was a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney on the Republican ticket, but in that year of Republican disaster, he was defeated by A. J. McFan. The vote stood McFan, 2,560; Jones, 2,440. In 1869, he was again elected. The vote stood Jones, 2,440; Spry, 2,212; majority 228. In 1871, he was re-elected. The vote stood Jones, 2,542; Huston, 2,365; majority 177. On July 9, 1873, he formed a partnership with Hon. A. C. Thompson as Jones and Thompson. He was a well read lawyer, a pleasing speaker and an excellent advocate. He married Miss Harriet Timbrooks and they had four children, Edith, Gertrude, Henry and Wells, who was in the Spanish war. Col. Jones, died September 13, 1876, of apoplexy. His widow and one son, Henry have since died.



COL. HENRY E. JONES.

No man in Scioto County gave more to his Country than he, and he was as true a patriot as ever breathed. In every position he held whether military or civil, he discharged his duties with great ability and to the satisfaction of the public and those concerned. He had a constitution which would ordinarily have lasted him till the age of ninety. He was a large man, physically, and of great strength. Had he lived he, no doubt, would have attained as much distinction in civil life as he did in his military career, which was most brilliant as the history of his regiment discloses.

Samuel Gardner McCulloch

was born March 6, 1839, at Bellefontaine, Ohio. His father was Noah Zane McCulloch and was the first white child born in Zanesville, Ohio. His mother's maiden name was Psyche Shuffleton. He attended the common schools in Bellefontaine and graduated in the High School in 1857. He went to Circleville in the same year. He worked there for five years as bookkeeper for W. W. Bierce. Before leaving Bellefontaine, he commenced reading law with Judge Lawrence and kept it up. He left Circleville in 1862, to accept an appointment in the Quartermaster Department. He served for a short time with the army of the Potomac. He was sent to Clarksburg, Virginia and served there from December, 1862 until February 1864, then he served at Harper's Ferry from February, 1864 to October, 1864 and went from there to Hagerstown, Maryland and from there to Martinsburg thence to Cumberland, Maryland, and then to Wheeling, West Virginia, where he was discharged. In August, 1866, he was admitted to the bar at Bellefontaine. In October, 1866, he located at Clarksburg, West Virginia and practiced law there one year and removed to Spencer, Roane County, West Virginia, and practiced in that and surrounding Counties until September, 1876, when he removed to Portsmouth, Ohio. While a resident in Roane County, he was Prosecuting Attorney and he was Deputy United States Assessor and Collector at that place for four years from 1871 to 1875. He was one of the five Commissioners of the state of West Virginia to the Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia, in 1876. In the city of Portsmouth, he began the practice of law. He was City Clerk in Portsmouth from May 1, 1881, to June 1, 1893. He was elected Secretary of the Board of Public Works February 12, 1901 and removed to Columbus, Ohio, where he now resides at 564 Oak street. He was married May 15, 1866, in Baltimore, Maryland, to Mary Ellen Middleton, daughter of Henry C. Middleton of Buckhannon, West Virginia. His wife is a lineal descendant of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Maryland, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Her grandfather was Henry O. Middleton of Fredricksburg, Maryland. He moved from there to Clarksburg, Virginia. He has two children: Samuel L. who resides in Portsmouth and Grace Carroll in Columbus with her father.

er. Mr. McCulloch is a Republican and a member of the Episcopal Church. He is a Blue Lodge Mason.

Robert Allen Calvert

was the second son of George Washington Calvert and was born in Scioto County, June 17, 1837. He passed his minority on his father's farm. He received his education in the common schools and Wittenberg Academy at Springfield, Ohio, from which institution he graduated. Directly after his graduation he embarked in the grocery business with his brother, Frank W. Calvert and continued it four years. He bought out his brother at that time and continued the business for three years longer. He concluded to take up law as a profession and conducted his reading in the office of the late John W. Collings, of Portsmouth, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar in West Union, Adams County, Ohio, on October 8, 1868. He at once began the practice of law at Portsmouth where he has since resided.

On June 17, 1862, he was married to Martha Jane, daughter of John D. Clark, of Clark County, Ohio. They had five children: Cosette, the wife of W. S. Todd of Cincinnati, Ohio; Robert Emerson, Ralph Waldo, Bertha and Forest W., who died at the age of eight and one-half years.

In the fall of 1872, he was elected Probate Judge of Scioto County and re-elected in 1875 and served six years.

In politics, Judge Calvert is a Republican. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Homer Wilson Farnham

was born September 18, 1844, in Kingsville, Ashtabula County, Ohio. His father was Homer Wilson Farnham and his mother's maiden name was Clarice Griswold. They were married August 22, 1843. He attended school at Kingsville, Ashtabula County, Ohio, and at Ann Arbor, Michigan. He enlisted in Company "F," 98th Regiment of Pennsylvania Infantry, April 8, 1865, for one year. He was honorably discharged June 29, 1865, with his company near Washington, D. C. Directly after his return in the fall of 1865, he came to Haverhill, and began teaching in the Public Schools, and taught there until 1868. He came to Portsmouth in February, 1868, and entered N. W. Evans' law office as a student of law. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1869. He became a partner with his preceptor, N. W. Evans, immediately after his admission to the bar, and remained with him as such until November, 1870, when he formed a partnership with Judge Towne, under the name of Towne & Farnham. He was appointed School Examiner in place of John Bolton, December 11, 1872, and served for a period of eight years. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Scioto County, Ohio, October 12, 1875. The vote stood Farnham, Republican, 3,213; Robert N. Spry, Democrat, 3,044; Farnham's majority, 169. He was re-elected Prosecuting Attorney of

Scioto County, O., in 1877. The vote stood Farnham, Republican, 2,722; William Waller, Democrat, 2,691; Farnham's majority 31. He remained in partnership with Judge Towne, and part of the time with Mr. Purdum until 1880, when he formed a partnership with Ryan & Ball. The firm became Farnham, Ryan & Ball.

He was married November 28, 1870, to Miss Carrie Boynton, daughter of Peter Boynton, of Haverhill, Ohio. They have two children: Claire, wife of Lawrence S. Robertson and Claude Cadot who is now residing in Louisville, Kentucky. Mr. Farnham died August 15, 1896. He was a good collector, a well read lawyer and a humorist. He excelled in the criminal law. His wit was bright and sparkling and he was always genial.

Charles Henry McFarland

was born September 26, 1849, at Columbus, Ohio. His father was Daniel McFarland, who has a separate sketch herein; and his mother's maiden name was Lydia McCulloch. He was brought to Portsmouth, Ohio, with his parents when he was five years of age. In 1863 he was a carrier for the Tribune. In 1866 he was sent to the Military school at Dayton, Ohio, for 3 years. At the age of nineteen he began reading law at Portsmouth, Ohio, with Judge Bannon; and attended school at Lexington, Kentucky. He was a student there for one year, studying law. He was admitted to the bar, November 9, 1870. He began practice in Portsmouth, Ohio, and remained in Portsmouth until the fall of 1886, when he removed to Los Angeles, California, where he has since resided. April 20, 1880, he was appointed on the Decennial Board of Equalization in Portsmouth, Ohio. He was elected City Solicitor in April, 1885, and served until November 6, 1886, when he resigned. He was married July 28, 1877 to Miss Lily D. Larkins, daughter of D. V. Larkins. He was City Attorney in Los Angeles for three terms, or six years, from 1890 to 1896. He has a good practice and is regarded as one of the ablest lawyers at the bar. He has two sons, Daniel, born Sept. 6, 1879, and Hugh, born January 1, 1882. His son Daniel is employed at a railroad office in Santa Ana, California, and Hugh is a school boy at home.

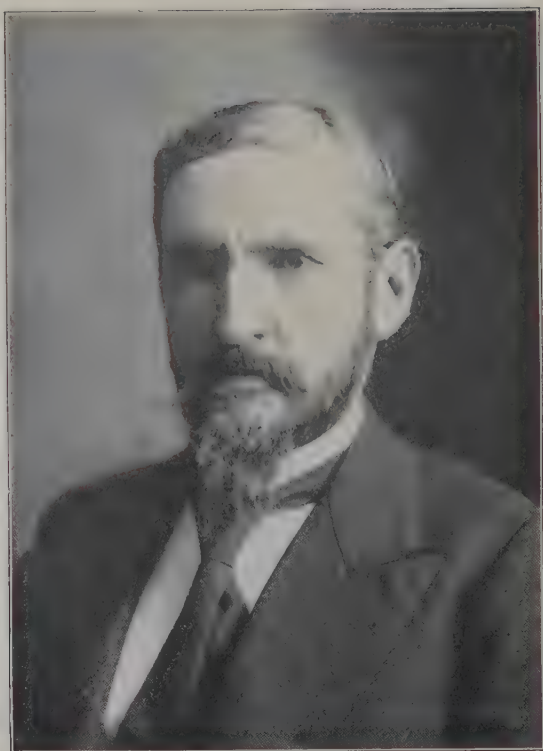
William Waller, Jr.

was born March 3, 1849 in Portsmouth, Ohio. He obtained his education in the public schools of Portsmouth and studied law with Colonel O. F. Moore. He was admitted to the bar April 25, 1872. He practiced law all his life, with the exception of four years he spent with his father in the hardware business and four years as a clerk in the Post Office under W. K. Thompson, Postmaster. In 1874, when the School Board of two from each ward was organized, he was made its first Clerk and served till 1879. March 15, 1875, the Kinney Guards were organized and he was made First Sergeant. In 1877, he was a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney on the Democratic ticket and was de-

feated by only 31 votes. The vote stood: H. W. Farnham, 2,722, William Waller, 2,691. He was defeated by the treachery of his own party because of his temperance principles. He was a candidate for the same office in 1890 and was defeated by John C. Milner. The vote stood 3,825 for Milner and 2,495 for Waller, making a majority of 1,330. Soon after that he changed his party relations, becoming a Republican, and on April 9, 1895, he was elected a Justice of the Peace in the city of Portsmouth by the Republicans. He was reared in All Saints Church. He was Superintendent of Christ Church Sunday School for a long time and for some time prior to his death had been Superintendent of the Sunday School at St. Thomas Chapel, a mission maintained by All Saints Church. He was a faithful member of the Portsmouth Reading Club. He was stricken with paralysis on the evening of June 9, 1896. His left side was first affected and then his whole body. He only spoke once or twice. He appeared to suffer much and died at 1 A. M. June 10th. He possessed fine literary taste and was most companionable. He was a good friend. He was a strong church man and took great interest in historical matters. While he was not ambitious, he was a most useful citizen.

Theodore K. Funk

was born January 30, 1848, on a farm in Champaign County, Ohio. His father was Jacob Funk, a native of Champaign County, where he lived until 1897, to the advanced age of eighty-two years. His father was a farmer and in the early politics of the state was quite prominent. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Long. He attended the district schools and afterwards attended the Collegiate Institute at Urbana, Ohio. In the fall of 1866 he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, and graduated in 1871, taking a classical course. On leaving college, Mr. Funk became a law student in the law office of Judge William Lawrence of Bellefontaine, Ohio, and was admitted to the practice of law in the Supreme Court of Ohio in 1873. In the same year, he located in Portsmouth, Ohio, where he has practised ever since. In 1884, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Scioto County on the Republican ticket, receiving a vote of 4,123 to a vote of 3,192 for A. J. Dever, making his majority 931. In 1887, he was re-elected to the same office against the same opponent by a vote of 3,512 to 2,289 in favor of his opponent, his majority being 1,223. He was elected Presidential Elector in 1892 for his congressional district and cast his vote for Benjamin Harrison. In 1893, he was a candidate for Congress in his district to fill the unexpired term of General Enoch of Ironton, and again in 1894, and though he received the support of his County, he failed to receive the nomination in both cases. He takes an active part in Republican League work and has canvassed his County and District during the campaigns for many years. He was married in 1874 to Miss Emma Kinney, daugh-



DUNCAN LIVINGSTONE.

ter of Peter Kinney, first Colonel of the 56th O. V. I. He has five children. He is a Republican of pronounced character and is very prominent in state politics. In his profession he has been remarkably successful and enjoys a lucrative practice. He devotes much time to criminal practice and has engaged in many important murder trials. He is an eloquent speaker, an able advocate and a safe counsellor.

Duncan Livingstone

was born January 22, 1850, at Clinton Furnace, Vernon Township, Scioto County, Ohio. His father's name was Angus Livingstone, a native of Barr, Morven, Argyleshire, Scotland, and was born January 16, 1808. His mother was also a Livingstone by birth and her name was Margaret. She was born at Fort William, Invernesshire, December 15, 1807. They were married in New York City, September 5, 1849. Mr. Livingstone's ancestors originally came from Achnacremore in Benderloch and settled at Savary in the Parish of Morven the year 1600. His ancestors on both sides were staunch Jacobites and took an active part in the romantic rising of 1745 for Bonnie Prince Charlie famed in history, poetry and song. The Livingstones were a sept of the clan Stewart of Appin and quite a number of them were killed at the battle of Colloden. There, one of his ancestors, Donald Livingstone, rescued the flag of his clan by tearing it from its staff and wrapping it around his body. It is the only flag now in existence that was borne in the army of the unfortunate Chevalier. Angus Livingstone came to the United States in 1842, and his wife in 1848. They were engaged to be married long before they came to this country. Angus Livingstone on landing at New York City went to his uncle, John Livingstone, residing near Waterville, Oneida County, New York. From there he went to Cleveland where he sent for his mother and two brothers, John and Duncan. From Cleveland the whole party went to Junior Furnace where they located in 1845. The men went to working at the Furnace. Angus Livingstone had been a furnaceman in Scotland, having worked seven years at the Gartsherrie Ironworks, Lanarkshire. The brothers went from Junior to Ohio Furnace when David Simon was there. From there they went to Olive, where Angus was located when married. The whole party afterwards went to Clinton Furnace in 1849. They remained at Clinton until March, 1853, when they located on Dogwood Ridge on a farm where they afterwards resided. Our subject obtained his education in the schools of Wheelersburg from 1855 until 1868. From 1868 to 1871, he was a farmer. He came to Portsmouth, July 31, 1871, and entered as a law student with the late Martin Crain. On October 1, 1871 he changed his preceptor from Martin Crain to Nelson W. Evans, at the request of the latter, and with the consent of his first preceptor. He was admitted to the bar, December 2, 1873, by the Supreme Court of Ohio. He remained with his preceptor, practicing law till June 1,

1876; then he practised alone till 1885, when he returned to Nelson W. Evans' office where he has been since. He was City Solicitor of Portsmouth, Ohio, from 1875 to 1877, elected by the Democrats, and has never held any other public office. He was a Democrat until 1885 when he became a Republican. In the summer of 1899, he visited the land of his forefathers, remaining there about three months; and while abroad, also visited Ireland. On the maternal line direct, he is a great-grand nephew of Ewen MacLachlan, the celebrated Gaelic poet and scholar.

Though born and raised in a non-Gaelic speaking community, he is master of that language, can speak and read it as fluently as he can the English and takes a great delight in the language and literature of the mountain tongue. He is one of the first lawyers at the Portsmouth bar, and his advice and counsel in law matters are regarded as the best. He was never married. He has a wonderful faculty of making friends wherever he is known and does it without effort on his part.

Henry Clay Turley

was born in Scioto County, Ohio, January 10, 1852, the second son of Col. John A. Turley, who has a separate sketch herein. He was educated in the Portsmouth Public Schools. At the age of sixteen, he began his business career as a clerk. At seventeen, he went to Kansas where he was engaged as a farmhand and cowboy for four years. He returned to Portsmouth, Ohio, and read law under Jones & Thompson of that city. He attended lectures at the Cincinnati Law College and graduated with honor in the Spring of 1876, when he was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati. He became the partner of his preceptor, Judge Albert C. Thompson and remained such until the fall of 1868, when he was elected Probate Judge of Scioto County. The vote stood: 3,303 for Turley against 2,856 for Jura C. Fullerton. He was re-elected in 1881, and the vote was 3,445 to 2,359 for Hon. John M. Lynn. In 1885, he moved to Mississippi and settled on a plantation in Adams County, near Natchez.

In 1895, he moved to Natchez and in 1897 was appointed Postmaster of that City, by President McKinley, receiving the strongest endorsement for appointment ever sent to Washington from Natchez. In 1901, he received a spontaneous endorsement for re-appointment, signed by practically every business man in Natchez and the petition was circulated by an old Confederate veteran, though Turley was ever a Republican, but he declined re-appointment and accepted the position of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Pearl River District of Mississippi. In 1898 and again in 1900, he was the nominee of the Republican party as its candidate for Congress, in the Sixth Mississippi District, making an excellent showing in each campaign and receiving

almost twice as many votes as the next highest candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket, but as the negroes were not permitted to vote, the odds were as five to one against the Republicans and he was defeated by very large majorities.

He was elected Republican National Committeeman for Mississippi in 1900 and was also a member of the State Executive and State Central Committees and was by unanimous resolution of the State Central Committee, made sole Referee of Federal appointments in that State. In February 1902, he resigned the office of Collector and directed his attention to his private business affairs.

James Martin Dawson

was born in Madison Township, September 4, 1842. He obtained a common school education. He taught in the country schools. In September 1874, he entered the law as a student. He was admitted to the bar in 1876. The same year he entered into a partnership with Nelson W. Evans as Evans & Dawson. This partnership continued until the fall of 1884, When Mr. Dawson was elected Probate Judge. The vote stood: James M. Dawson, Republican, 4,076, Henry McCall, Democrat, 3,243, majority 833. He was re-elected in 1887, receiving 3,454 votes to 2,327 for his opponent, John R Hughes, his majority being 1,127. In 1891, on retiring from the Probate office, he formed a partnership with A. T. Holcomb as Holcomb & Dawson. This continued until 1894, when the firm dissolved and Judge Dawson practiced alone. May 18, 1883, he was appointed a member of the City Board of Equalization in place of Charles A. Barton. From 1893 until his death he was a member of the Board of Education. April 18, 1880, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Wood, daughter of Benjamin Wood. They had seven children, six sons and a daughter. He died April 6, 1898. His children are Norborne, Earl, James M., Wiley Evans, Kline, Paul Henderson and Vinnie.

George Hereodh Jones

was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, June 9, 1855, the youngest son of David D. Jones and Margaret Griffith, his wife. He attended the Portsmouth public schools until 1874, when he went into his brother Henry's office as a law student. Then he went to Cincinnati, and attended the Cincinnati Law School in 1875 and 1876 and graduated in April, 1876. He was admitted in July, 1876, and began the practice as a partner of his brother Colonel H. E. Jones in Portsmouth. His brother died on September 13, 1876. In 1879, he located in Huntington, Indiana and took charge of the office of Judge James R. Slack, and was there until 1881. He was then appointed United States Inspector of Customs at Port Townsend, Washington. On his arrival there in the fall of 1881, he was appointed United States Shipping Commissioner for the Puget Sound Collection District. He held this

passed for one year and resigned in favor a partnership with Hon. Charles K. Brannan of Port Townsend, Washington.

He was President, Secretary of all the Northwest Counties of the Territory of Washington. He was City Attorney of Port Townsend from 1854 to 1857. He was in politics all the time he was in the state, as a Republican, and was in all the conventions in the County and Territory. In 1857 and 1858, he was a member of the convention organized to secure the admission of the state and on the Executive Committee of that convention. In 1858, he was elected a member of the Congressional Committee of the Territory of Washington. He represented the Counties of Jefferson, Island, Clallam and San Juan and was on the Judiciary Committee of the convention and senate union. In this convention, he advanced the public ownership of land as the soundest and gave the name of "Homestead Jones." A number of the articles incorporated in the Constitution were prepared by him. He was a member of the School Board at Port Townsend for three years from 1861 to 1864, and its President for one year.

He was Captain and Major in the First Marine and served in the field on several occasions. He was Major of the United States Knights at Trillium. He was received the nomination for Superior Judge of Jefferson County, Washington, by the Republicans and the Democrats refused to endorse it. He declined the offer because he considered himself too young. At the time he was in the state of Washington, he was engaged in the practice of law. He was Chairman of the Central and Executive Committees of Port Townsend and the County of Jefferson for several years. He aided the convention to nominate William H. Kelley for President. He was a delegate to the 2d National Republican Convention in 1860. In February, 1861, he was appointed United States Attorney in the Department at Seattle to represent the government in taking evidence of claims against it on account of Indian depredations on all the territory west of the Mississippi. He continued the work March, 1862.

He was offered inducements to settle in the native state and in the Spring of 1862, purchased a tract of 100 acres, Chino. He has an office at 125 South Walling. In June 1862, he formed a partnership with Hon. Charles Henry, lately Secretary of State in Iowa and Kansas. He was married October 27, 1862, to Ada B. Frost, daughter of Captain C. M. Frost and Mary C. Jordan, his wife. He is General Counsel of the Marysville Assurance Company whose principal office is in Columbia, Ohio, and is Special Counsel for the Columbia, New Albany and Indianapolis Eastern Company. He has one of the best minds for the legal profession, the referee goes because familiar with the intricacies of a lawyer. His great forte is the investigation of facts. His keen insight, thoroughness and consistency and when done he has good judgment as to the results to be expected. He is a hard worker and never tires when he has concluded the investigation of a case or

knows all there is in it for his side and for the other side too. He is a safe and wise counsel and a clear and forceful advocate.

Isaac Jefferson Haney

was born 1848, in Harrison Township, Scioto County. His father was Isaac Haney, and his mother's maiden name was Rebecca Procter. Both were natives of Kanawha County, W. Va. His grandfather Haney came from Germany. His father could not speak English until after he was twenty-one years of age. His parents emigrated to Scioto County and settled on Long Run, two miles west of Harrisonville. Our subject had only a common school education. At the age of seventeen he quit school and worked on the farm for four years. He then attended school for six months and began teaching. He taught for six years, and worked on his father's farm during the summers. At the age of twenty-seven, he began the study of law with Ex-Judge Martin Cram. He studied with him one year and then returned to farming, but kept up his studies of law at home. He was admitted to the bar in 1877, at Jackson, Ohio. Most of his education was obtained at home, both in school books and in law. He began the practice of law in 1877 with Martin Cram. He practiced for three years, and then went home and practiced law as opportunity afforded. He remained on the farm until 1892. He then removed to Harrisonville and lived there one year. In 1893, he removed to Portsmouth, where he has since resided. He resides at No. 1,453 Summit Street, and has his office there. He was married October 29, 1885, to Addie Bowyer, daughter of Wesley Bowyer. They have one child, Grace, aged fourteen years. He was a Democrat until 1855, when he became a Republican on account of the tariff question. He was elected Justice of the Peace of Clay Township in 1898, and served one year, when the territory in which he resided was annexed to Portsmouth and he gave up his office. When he was six years old, he fell from a fence and injured his hip. He walked with crutches until he was fourteen years of age, and since then has been permanently lame.

James Pursell Purdum

was born September 24, 1856, in Portsmouth, Ohio. His father was John W. Purdum, a native of Cumberland County, Maryland, but a resident of Portsmouth, Ohio, from 1832 until his death in 1900; his mother was Sarah Pursell, a native of England and daughter of Charles Pursell.

His education was acquired in the Public Schools of Portsmouth, Ohio, and the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. He began the study of law in 1876, and was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of Ohio, March 4, 1878. He commenced the practice of his profession in Portsmouth at once, and went into the firm of Towne, Farnham & Purdum where he remained until September, 1881;

since which time he has practiced alone. He was Clerk of the Board of Education from 1878 to 1881 and City Solicitor from 1881 to 1885. He has held no other office except that of Clerk of the City Board of Elections, 1880 and 1890, to which he was appointed by Governor Foraker. He is a Republican in politics; a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and a Mason and Knight Templar. He was married May 11, 1887, to Miss Louise Davey, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Henry) Davey, (both deceased), of Ironton, Ohio. He has the following children: Helen, Sarah, Mary Louise, Margaret Cornelia, Mildred, Alice and John W.

George Drake Scudder

was born January 17, 1856 in Trenton, New Jersey. He was the son of Edward Wallace Scudder and Mary Louisa (Drake) Scudder, his wife. The Scudder family came to this country at or near the time of the landing from the Mayflower and settled in Massachusetts, where many of the family still reside. Subsequently a part of the family removed to Long Island, and from there Richard Scudder the ancestor of the subject of this sketch, moved about 1730 to a farm on the banks of the Delaware river, a few miles north of Trenton. A paternal ancestor of George D. Scudder acted as guide to Washington's army the night before the battle of Trenton. Edward W. Scudder the father, was a member of the Senate of New Jersey, President of that body for one year, and in 1860 was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, which position he held until the day of his death in 1893.

Mary Louisa Drake was the daughter of George K. Drake, who was also a Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey for seven years. The mother of Mary Louisa Drake was a Halsey. The old Halsey homestead is still standing in the southern part of England, and the head of the family, Mr. Thomas Halsey is now, and has been for many years, a member of the House of Commons.

George D. Scudder received his early education at the State Model School, Trenton, New Jersey. In the fall of 1872, he entered Princeton College, from which institution he graduated in 1876 with the degree of A. B. In 1879 he received the degree of A. M. from the same institution. He began the study of law in 1876, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1879 as an attorney-at-law and in 1882, upon examination, was admitted to the degree of counsellor at law. He practiced law in the City of Trenton, New Jersey from 1879 until 1893. November 20, 1870, in Portsmouth, Ohio, he was married to Harriet Helen, daughter of Charles A. M. Damarin and Harriet Caroline Damarin of Portsmouth, Ohio. They have one child, a son, Charles Damarin Scudder. The subject of this sketch was for two years a member of the Common Council of the Borough of Chambersburg, a suburb of the City of Trenton, New Jersey. He was nominated in the

Spring of 1886 by the Democrats as their candidate for Mayor of that Borough, but was defeated. In the fall of 1886, he was nominated and elected as a member of the House of Assembly of the Legislature of New Jersey. He served one term and declined a re-nomination. Afterwards, by appointment of the Court, he served for a short time as Prosecuting Attorney of the County of Mercer, New Jersey. Owing to ill health, he was obliged to give up business in 1893, and after spending some months traveling in Europe, settled in Portsmouth, Ohio, where he has since resided. He was admitted to the practice of law in Ohio in 1897. At the time of the nomination of Mr. Bryan for the Presidency, Mr. Scudder, being opposed to free silver, withdrew from the Democratic party, and became a Republican, although not taking any active part in politics. At the age of twenty, Mr. Scudder became a member of the Third Presbyterian Church of Trenton. In 1886, he helped to organize a new church in the outskirts of Trenton, called the Bethany Presbyterian Church, of which he was a trustee and a ruling elder until his removal to Ohio, in 1893. On coming to Ohio, he, with his family united with the First Presbyterian Church at Portsmouth, Ohio, and he was shortly afterwards elected an elder of that church. He is also Superintendent of the Sabbath School. Mr. Scudder has twice represented his Presbytery in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

John Kelvey Richards

was born at Ironton, Lawrence County, Ohio, March 15, 1856. His father was Samuel Richards, born near Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, February 6, 1814, and died at Ironton, Ohio, June 30, 1891. His father located in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1824, and Lawrence County in 1840. He was one of the founders of Ironton, being for nearly thirty years the Secretary and General Manager of the Ohio Iron and Coal Company and the Iron Railroad Company, the two corporations which laid out and built up that town. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Ann Kelvey, who was born in West Union, Adams County, Ohio, October 9, 1827. She married Samuel Richards at Burlington, Ohio, September 15, 1852, and died at Ironton, Ohio, September 1, 1863. She was the granddaughter of Thomas Kelvey, who was born October 1, 1763, married (July 18, 1785) Ann Secker, said to be a niece of Thomas Secker, Archbishop of Canterbury, and who came to America about 1801. Thomas Kelvey was of Scottish origin, the name being originally McKelvey. Thomas Kelvey was a man of education and means. He located in West Union in 1831, and in Burlington, Lawrence County, in 1838.

Mr. Richards graduated from the Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania in 1875; graduated from Harvard College in 1877; studied law and was admitted to the bar, October, 1879. He was Prosecuting Attorney of Lawrence County from 1880 to 1882. He was City Solicitor

tor of Ironton from 1885 to 1889; Master Commissioner in the Cincinnati & Eastern Railway case in 1885. In 1882 and 1883 he was engaged in the practice of law in Portsmouth, Ohio, as a partner of Hon. J. J. Harper. The style of the firm was Harper & Richards. Mr. Richards during his residence in Portsmouth satisfied the members of the local bar that he was one of the ablest lawyers of his age in the State. He was State Senator from the Eighth Ohio District, composed of Lawrence, Gallia, Meigs and Vinton Counties, from 1890 to 1892; Attorney General of Ohio during Governor McKinley's administration, 1892 to 1896; a member of the Commission to Codify the Insurance Laws of Ohio, 1895 to 1896; of the Second General Assembly of Ohio, in 1896; Special Counsel of the State Board of Appraisers and Assessors of Ohio, 1896 to 1898; General Counsel of the State Board of Medical Registrations and Examination of Ohio, 1896 to 1898. Solicitor General of the United States from July 1, 1897, to the present time. He was married June 12, 1890, to Anna Willard Steece, of Ironton, Ohio. They have two children: John Kelvey, jr., born at Ironton, April 20, 1891, and Anna Christine, born at Columbus, September 29, 1894.

Mr. Richards is an ardent Republican and has taken an active part in politics since leaving college. He has been a member of Ward, City, District and State Committees engaged in the active organization and conduct of campaigns. He has been a delegate to City, County, District, State and National Conventions. He has spoken for the Republican party throughout Ohio and in other states. On becoming State Senator, he made a study of taxation in Ohio, with special reference to constitutional limitations. The accepted opinion was then that, under the Constitution of Ohio, as it stood, nothing but property could be taxed for general revenue. Accordingly when several unsuccessful attempts, at great expense, has been made to amend the Constitution and enlarge the taxing power, he took the position that no amendment was required, that rights, privileges, franchises and occupations could be taxed under the Constitution as it stood. These views have since been embodied in our tax laws, which have added largely to the revenues of the State and have been sustained by the highest courts. Among these are the laws levying taxes upon foreign corporations, upon telegraph, telephone and express companies, upon railroad, street railway, electric light, gas, water, pipe line and similar corporations, upon sleeping car companies, upon freight line and equipment companies, in fact practically upon all corporations, foreign and domestic, of a quasi public nature, enjoying peculiar franchises.

In addition to drafting and sustaining these laws, Mr. Richards drafted the present election laws of Ohio, a modification of the Australian ballot system and sustained them in the courts. He drew the present law relating to the practice of medicine in Ohio, and as the counsel of the State Medical Board maintained its validity in the courts.

He sustained the constitutionality of the Compulsory Education law of Ohio in the Supreme Court, and subsequently redrafted the law, putting it in its present form. As Solicitor General, he is the representative of the Government before the Supreme Court of the United States and has argued the more important cases which have been submitted to that court during the present administration. In doing this, he has had to meet the leaders of the bar from every section of the country, but has been no less fortunate in the results, than he was as Attorney General of Ohio.

Notable among these cases are the Joint Traffic Association case (171 U. S. 505) argued for the railroad by Mr. Carter, the leader of the New York bar, Mr Phelps, Ex-Minister to England, and Ex-Senator Edmunds, of Vermont; the case of *Nichol v. Anns* (173 U. S. 509), involving the validity of the Federal Tax on sales at exchange, and board of trade, in which Ex-Secretary Carlisle and Mr. Robbins, of Chicago, presented the opposition to the law, and the Addyston pipe case in December, 1890, in which the Sherman anti-trust was first applied to an industrial combination.

Volney Reeves Row

was born September 17, 1859, at Portsmouth, Ohio, in the house in which he now resides. He is a son of Charles Cavalier Row and Lucina L Squires, his wife. She was a daughter of John Squires. Our subject graduated from the Portsmouth High School, June, 1876. He served a time as Clerk in the post office and for the Mayor. He began the study of law in 1876 under Moore & Newman, and was admitted to the bar October 3, 1883. He has practised in Portsmouth ever since. He was appointed City Solicitor November 6, 1886, to fill a vacancy by the removal of Charles McFarland. The next Spring he was elected without opposition, receiving 1,386 votes. He was re-elected in 1889 without opposition, receiving 1,342 votes. He was Justice of the Peace of Wayne Township from 1891 to 1894. He was re-elected in July, 1894, but resigned April 1, 1895. He was elected Mayor of Portsmouth on the Republican ticket, in April, 1895, receiving 1,686 votes against 667 for J. B. Carter. He was defeated for the same office in 1897 by Charles C. Glidden by a vote of 1,477 for himself and 1,742* for Glidden. Since that time he has devoted his time to the practice of law. He was married September 15, 1885 to Miss Caroline E. Doerr. They had one daughter, Mary L., and one son, Fred, who died at the age of ten years. Mr. Row's law office is at No. 314 Chillicothe street. He is a Republican, a Knight of Pythias and a 32nd degree Mason. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church of Portsmouth.

John R. Hughes,

Attorney-at-law, was born near Wakefield, Pike County, Ohio, the son of Samuel Hughes and Martha Ann (Sturgeon) Hughes. His

Harwood first went west upon the farm. In the fall of 1858, he matriculated at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, and was graduated Bachelor of the Science Course in 1861. In the fall of the same year, he began the study of law under Eamon & Anderson at Portsmouth, Ohio and was admitted to the Bar in 1866. On the 20th day of May, 1862, he was united in marriage to Jennie C. Chapman, daughter of Nathan A. and Grace Chapman of Twinsburg, Ohio. Their union was blessed with four. The eldest died at the age of eight and the two living are Oscar Elmer and Gladys Newell. Mr. Hughes is a well read lawyer. As a counselor there is none better. He is prudent and cautious in all ventures and makes it a rule to take the safe side. He is a business and commercial lawyer. In the national game he has been a Democrat, but being in favor of a Gold Standard he is not sure if his party is with him, but he is certain of his own views. He is a good neighbor and a good citizen. He enjoys the distinction of having given the first order for this work when its canvas began.

Harry Ball

was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, September 1, 1871. He is the son of the late W. H. Ball and Sarah A. Ball nee Barber. His ancestors on the father's side came from Schenectady County, New York, his father's brother having been born there, but his father was born in Jackson, Ohio. On his mother's side he comes from the Nation of Virginia, his mother's people having been in Delaware County. He has been bred and reared upon a farm. He was educated in the Portsmouth Public Schools, being a graduate of the class of 1889 of the High School. His father was a farmer and young Ball spent part of his youth time upon a wagon, working at the same time at the city and worked every day in the day of his graduation. After completing his course in the High School, he spent some time teaching school in Salem, Ohio, and in the public high school of the city. He read law with Judge Mark J. Dyer and Hon. Daniel J. Ryan and was admitted to the bar, March 1, 1891. He was Clerk of the Board of Education of the City of Portsmouth. In 1891 he was elected City Solicitor by the Republicans and re-elected in 1893. As the Solicitor of the City he discharged his duties faithfully, prosecuting several delinquent suits to judgment, so that he has given the city counsel that it did not follow. In 1895 he was elected Probate Judge of Salem County and re-elected in 1897 for a second term of three years. In politics, Judge Ball has always been a fervent Republican, and began work in 1892 in the famous Maine campaign. He has taken an active part in every political campaign since. Religiously he is a Methodist and has twenty-five years has been a member of English M. E. Church. On August 31, 1901, he was united in marriage with Miss Nora Morris, the youngest daughter of

the late Stout Morris of Union Mills. Her mother, whose maiden name was Josephine McQuiston, is still living at the old homestead. To Judge Ball and wife have been born four children: Margaret M., Emily Hortense, Harry Morris and Richard Morris. The last died on the 24th day of October, 1901, aged about seven months.

George Merrill Osborn

was born at Wheelersburg, Ohio, October 7, 1858. His father, Arthur Patterson Osborn, was a native of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, born September 2, 1814 and died at Wheelersburg, Ohio, September 18, 1887. His father was a tanner by trade and moved in 1840 to Springfield, Ohio, and in 1847 moved to Pond Creek, Scioto County, where he built a tannery for Smith and Davis and was employed there as Superintendent for several years. In 1858, he moved to Wheelersburg, where our subject was born, and took charge of the tannery of George W. Flanders. Soon after this Mr. Flanders was elected Auditor of Scioto County. Mr. Osborn bought the tannery and remained in that until 1880 when he retired from business. Our subject's mother, Elizabeth Way, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, September 3, 1813, the daughter of Michael and Susan Way. Arthur Patterson Osborn and Elizabeth Way were married February 25, 1833. Their surviving children are: Stephen, Lewellyn, Arthur Patterson and our subject. There are seven deceased. Arthur Patterson Osborn enlisted in Company M, 7th Ohio Cavalry when only sixteen years of age, and served eighteen months. He then received an appointment to the Naval Academy through Hon. H. S. Bundy and graduated in 1869. He served on various vessels for a number of years and retired December 8, 1898 on account of bad health. George M. Osborn attended the public schools at Wheelersburg and took a course in the Iron City Business College at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, which he finished in 1875. He taught school ten consecutive years. In 1873, he read law with Hon. A. T. Holcomb for one year. In 1877, he returned to Portsmouth and read law with T. C. Anderson and was admitted in June, 1887. He was appointed County School Examiner in 1885 and served until 1891. He served five years as a Trustee of Porter Township from 1886 to 1891, and was a member of the Wheelersburg School Board for three years, from 1888 to 1891. He was a member of the Portsmouth City Council from 1896 to 1898 and again from 1900 to 1902; a member of the City Board of Health from 1894 to 1896; a member of the City Board of School Examiners since 1895, and of the City Hospital Board, since 1897.

After he was admitted to the bar, he formed a partnership with Mr. T. C. Anderson, which continued until he was elected Probate Judge and took the office in February, 1891. He was re-elected in 1893, and served until February, 1897. He was married, June 4, 1890, to Carrie F. Feurt, daughter of Henry and Mary Feurt. He is a member

of the Masonic lodge, the Mystic Shrine, Knights of Pythias and the Elks. He is a Republican.

Samuel Miles Johnson

was born November 14, 1853. He is the son of Hon. George Johnson, a member of the Portsmouth bar and Mary Ruth Tracy, his wife, a daughter of Samuel Miles Tracy. He was the second son and third child of their marriage. He attended the Portsmouth public schools until he completed the B course in the High School in 1871. He then went to Kenyon College and entered the preparatory class. He entered the Freshman class in September, 1872, and was advanced until March, 1875 when he came home and began the study of law. He studied one month and then went into the United States revenue office with General B. F. Coates, Collector and remained there until 1880. From 1880 to 1884, he was a Deputy under Marcus Boggs, U. S. Collector. In 1882, he went into the insurance business with General Benjamin F. Coates, the firm being Coates & Johnson and they continued in this until 1886, when he sold out to John K. Duke. He had studied law for one year prior to his father's death and began studying law again and was admitted October 9, 1890. In 1898, he was appointed Referee in Bankruptcy in Scioto County. He served until September, 1901. At the latter date, he was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the 11th District of Ohio. He was a member of Council of Portsmouth from the Second Ward from 1882 to 1884. December 3, 1884, he was married to Noreh Heron of Connersville, Indiana. They have five children: Emma Katherine, Heron Miles, Sherrard McCarty, Kenyon Monroe and Karoleene. He is a Republican, a Knight Templar, a 32nd degree Mason, and a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Portsmouth.

Henry T. Bannon

was born June 5, 1867, in Portsmouth, Ohio, the son of Hon. James W. Bannon and Mary (Smith) Bannon. He attended the Portsmouth public schools until the fall of 1885. He was a student at the Ohio State University during the ensuing year. In 1886, he entered the University of Michigan, taking the literary course, and graduated in 1889. During his college days, he was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity. After graduation he studied law under his father and was admitted to the bar in March, 1891. He went into partnership with his father under the firm name of Bannon & Bannon. He was a member of the City Council for three years and was its President in 1895. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1896 and re-elected in 1899. He was married May 25, 1893, to Miss Jessie Damarin, daughter of L. C. Damarin. They have two children: Elizabeth and Louis Damarin. He is a Republican. He is a most indefatigable worker and aims to bring out of his cases all that is



FRANK B. FINNEY.

in them. When he does not win his case it is altogether the fault of the court in not being able to see it as Mr. Bannon does. He knows everybody and is very popular.

Oscar William Newman,

son of George O. and Mrs. Clay B. Newman, was born at Portsmouth, Ohio, June 14, 1867. He attended the Portsmouth schools for the course of twelve years and graduated from the High School, June, 1884. He then attended Kenyon College and remained till the close of his junior year in 1887. He began the study of law in the Fall of 1889, under his father and was admitted to the bar in October, 1891. He began the practice of law in Portsmouth, Ohio, alone and so continued it until September, 1893, when he formed a partnership with the Hon. A. C. Thompson. This continued until November, 1898, when it was dissolved by the appointment of Judge Thompson as Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio. Since then, he has continued his law practice in Portsmouth alone. On June 18, 1894, he was married to Judge Thompson's eldest daughter, Charl. He has one daughter Katharine L. In politics, Mr. Newman is a Democrat, and in religion, an Episcopalian. He is highly esteemed as an excellent young lawyer and bids fair to establish a distinguished reputation in his profession.

Arthur Hurd Bannon

was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, on August 16, 1868, the son of the Hon. James W. Bannon and Mary Smith, his wife. He attended the public schools until 1884, studied under Prof. J. A. I. Lowes for two years, and in September, 1886, entered the Michigan University in the Philosophy course. He graduated in 1890. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1892. He is a member of the firm of Bannon & Bannon, attorneys-at-law. He was a member of the Board of Education of Portsmouth, Ohio, from 1895 to 1901. He has laid off ten acres in the Brushart Addition and subsequently laid off the Lincoln Addition of six and one-half acres, and has been engaged in selling lots as well as practicing law. He is an active, energetic young lawyer.

Frank B. Finney

was born November 10, 1869, in Vernon Township, Scioto County, Ohio. His father is Capt. Andrew J. Finney, and his mother's maiden name is Levina Wait, daughter of Benjamin Franklin Wait. He received his education in the country schools until he was twelve years of age. He then attended school in the city of Portsmouth, until he was sixteen years of age. At the age of seventeen, he went to work in a railroad and insurance office where he remained one year. He then worked two years as bookkeeper for C. P. Tracy & Company, Wholesale Boot & Shoe House.

He then went to Lebanon, Ohio, to attend the National Normal University, was there two years and graduated in June, 1891, in the scientific course. In October, 1891, he entered the Cincinnati Law School, and graduated on the 31st of May, 1893, and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio on the 1st of June, 1893. He received a prize of \$75.00 in the Law School for the best essay written in a Class of one hundred. Directly after admission to the bar he practiced there four years until 1897, when he came to Portsmouth and entered into partnership with the Hon. A. T. Holcomb. This continued for two years, when he opened an office of his own, which is located at rooms 9 and 10, Damarin Building. He was married July 11, 1895, to Miss Belle Burnham, daughter of Daniel and Jennie Burnham of Cincinnati, Ohio. He has one child, Frank Burnham, born December 22, 1899. He served on the Republican Executive Committee of Cincinnati from 1894 to 1897. He is a Republican in his political affiliations, and a member of the Methodist Church. He is a member of the Elks, Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Modern Woodmen.

Mr. Finney is one of the most energetic, industrious, tireless members of the Portsmouth bar. When he undertakes any task he will not fail in it, unless his failure is due to outside causes he cannot control and cannot anticipate. He is a diligent student and keeps himself well informed in all the literature of the law. He possesses excellent judgment of men and of the motives which control their action. He comes of a long line of honorable revolutionary ancestry and has inherited the good qualities of every generation of them since the Seventeenth Century. He is an excellent trial lawyer, bright, quick and resourceful. He is a forceful advocate and if he lives and has his health his ultimate position in his profession will be at the top. It is not safe to predict what Mr. Finney may accomplish, for he is likely to exceed the expectations of his most enthusiastic friends, and no one has any more than he.

Harry Ward Miller

was born March 24, 1869, the son of Captain Isaac and Ellen (Ward) Miller. His mother was the daughter of John L. Ward. He attended the public schools of Portsmouth until 1886. He then attended Prof. Lowes' school for two years. After that he spent eighteen months in the office of Colonel Floyd Smith and eighteen months in Florida as private secretary to the Superintendent of a railroad. In 1891, he commenced reading law with Harper, Searl and Milner and was admitted in June, 1893. He went to practicing and in January 1894 formed a partnership with F. C. Searl under the firm name of Searl and Miller. This continued until 1900. He then began practicing alone and has an office with Judge Dever. He was City Solicitor from 1897 to 1899 and a member of the City Council of Portsmouth

from 1900 to 1902. In the Spring of 1902, he was nominated by the Republican party for the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Scioto County. He will no doubt be elected if he lives. He was married January 3, 1901 to Miss Anna McLaughlin, daughter of Robert McLaughlin of California, Ohio. They have one child, a son, Ward McLaughlin. He resides at 360 East Fifth street, Portsmouth, Ohio. Mr. Miller is well read in his profession. He is careful, prudent and conservative in the management of all business and bids fair to be one of the most prominent business men of Portsmouth as well as to attain one of the highest positions in his profession. The foregoing is from the editor of this work. The following is from another of his colleagues at the bar, who has had the opportunity to know what he speaks.

"Harry Ward Miller has succeeded and will continue to succeed, as well because of his intense earnestness, great industry and strict integrity, as because of his great natural abilities. Both physical and mental he is the prototype of his honored grandfather, John L. Ward. With Mr. Miller there is no hesitation, evasion or equivocation. It is either so or not so. He does not go to extremes. He is one of the safest of men. You can always tell where to find him. He never goes off on a tangent. In the language of the turf he is the kind that describes the safest and most trusty horse, "He can be left unhitched and found when wanted." True as steel to his trust, to his duties and his friends, firm as a rock, yet as mild mannered and pleasant in his address as a Chesterfield, using on all occasions choice and forceful language; generous to all, he is a man who could well serve as a model to his fellows and his friends so regard him."

Thomas Carlyle Beatty

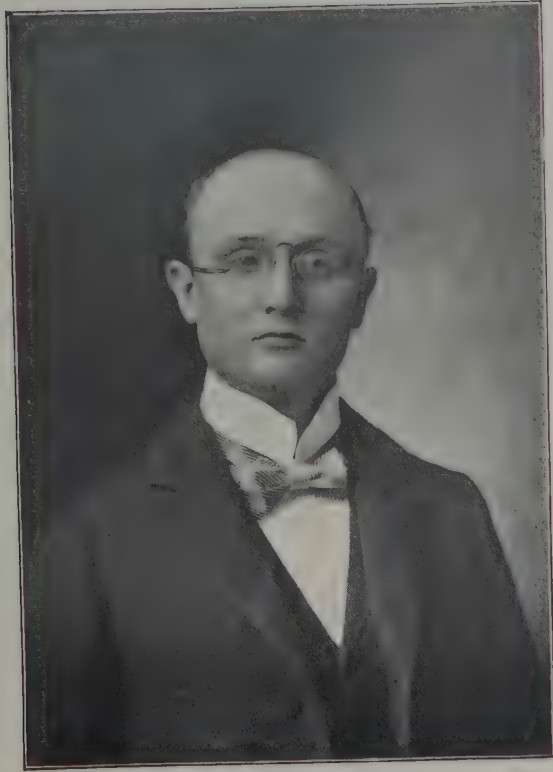
was born December 7, 1868 at Powellsville, Ohio. He is the son of Robert Beatty and Armina (Remy) Beatty. His paternal grandfather was Reinard Beatty from Pennsylvania. His grandfather Thomas Remy was from France. Our subject is the oldest of three children. His father moved to Howard Furnace when he was three years old and worked in the mines there. At the age of ten, young Thomas went to work in the clay mines and worked there until he was twenty years of age. He had three months school out of each year but studied at home, and at the age of twenty he obtained a certificate to teach. He taught school first at Bonser's Run, two years at Friendship, two years at Sugar Grove and one year at Hogan's. He attended the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, in 1891 and 1892. In 1891 he began reading law and was admitted to the bar December 7, 1894. He taught till May, 1895 and commenced practice in Portsmouth. He was Clerk of the Board of Education of Portsmouth in 1898 and 1899 and was elected Solicitor in 1901. He is a Republican and a member of the Sixth Street M. E. Church. He was married

February 27, 1890 to Margaret Appel, daughter of Theodore Appel and Mary Brant, his wife. They have two children: Charles Edwin, aged five and Howard Holcomb, aged two. Mr. Beatty is one of the hardest workers at the bar. There is no limit to his industry or diligence in his chosen business. He avoids every hindrance to success and will no doubt achieve it. He has a wide acquaintance in the county and has the capacity and ability to accomplish the most difficult tasks in his profession.

James Sheridan Thomas

was born in Meigs Township, Adams County, Ohio, one of the youngest sons of George A. Thomas and Sarah J. Wittenmeyer, his wife. He has a twin brother, Professor Stephen S. Thomas, of Bloomfield, Missouri. He attended school in the district of his home and labored on his father's farm until he was seventeen years of age, when he attended North Liberty Academy for one year. In 1889 and 1890, he attended the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, where he graduated in the Scientific course in 1890. From the fall of 1890 until Spring of 1892, he taught school at Otway, Ohio. From the Fall of 1892 till the Spring of 1894, he had charge of the schools at Sciotoville. In 1893, he taught a summer school at Wheelersburg. He began the study of law with the Hon. Ulric Sloane at Winchester in the summer of 1892, and kept it up until the Fall of 1894, when he entered the Cincinnati Law School, and attended that during the Fall, Winter and Spring of 1894 and 1895. He stood fifth in a class of one hundred and fifteen in his studies.

He was admitted to the bar, May 31, 1895, on his twenty-fifth birthday. On July 1, 1895, he began the practice of law in the city of Portsmouth, where he has since resided. In politics, he is a Democrat, and has always taken an active part in political contests. In 1895, he was the candidate of his party for State Senator in the Seventh Senatorial District, but was defeated by Elias Crandall, the Republican candidate. He canvassed the district in the interest of his party. In the Spring of 1899, there was a special election to vote on the adoption of a new charter for the city of Portsmouth. This occurred about three weeks before the regular municipal election. He took strong grounds against the charter, and spoke against it in public meetings. The charter was defeated and its defeat resulted in his election to the office of City Solicitor in the strong Republican city of Portsmouth, where a Democratic City Solicitor had not been elected since 1875. He defeated one of the very best young Republicans of the city, Harry Miller, who was a candidate for re-election. He was married August 17, 1900, to Bertha LeFevre. As a lawyer, Mr. Thomas is very active and industrious. He is careful and painstaking, and bids fair to make his mark high up in his profession.



JAMES S. THOMAS.

Nathan B. Gilliland

was born November 7, 1859, in Harrison Township. He is a son of Jacob G. and Mary (Baker) Gilliland. His grandfather, Samuel Gilliland, was one of the early settlers of Jackson County, Ohio, and was of Irish descent. Mr. Gilliland received his education in the common schools and fitted himself to teach, which occupation he followed for five years, from 1878 to 1884. He studied law at home while farming and was admitted to the bar in 1898. He was appointed Deputy Probate Clerk February 9, 1897, by Judge Harry Ball and is still serving in that capacity. He served as Clerk of Harrison Township three terms, from 1882 to 1884, and as Justice of the Peace from 1887 to 1890. Mr. Gilliland is a strong Republican and takes a very active part in local politics. He is a member of the Sixth Street M. E. church. He was married November 19, 1884 to Sina Monroe, daughter of Leonard Monroe. They have had five children, as follows: Mary E., deceased; Chloe E., aged fifteen; Firman B., aged eleven; Evan R., age seven and Hazel J., aged three.

Cecil See Miller

was born July 10, 1870 at Millersport, Lawrence County, Ohio, the youngest son of Anderson Miller and Elizabeth Wickline Miller. His father, Anderson Miller, has a separate sketch herein. He attended the schools of Millersport until he was 17 years of age. He then attended the Normal School at South Bend, Indiana and the Ada Normal School for a short time. He then attended the Ohio Wesleyan University and was graduated in 1896 taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then attended the Law Department of the University of Cincinnati, graduating therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In 1899 he received the degree of Master of Arts from the Ohio Wesleyan University. He was admitted to the Bar June 17, 1898, and located in Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1898, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession.

Politically Mr. Miller is a Republican. He is a member and Trustee of Sixth Street M. E. church of Portsmouth.

Edward Jacob Daehler

was born December 29, 1876, at Portsmouth, Ohio, the son of Frederick C. Daehler and Margaret Leichner, his wife. He attended the Portsmouth schools till 1895 when he graduated from the Portsmouth High School. In the fall of 1895 he entered the Ohio State University at Columbus, and was there two years in the English-Philosophy course. In the fall of 1897, he entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and took up the study of law exclusively. He remained there till June, 1900, when he graduated in the law course and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to practice law in Michigan and admitted to the bar of Ohio by the Supreme Court in June 1900. He opened an office in Portsmouth, Ohio,

July 1, 1900, in the Spry Building and afterwards removed his office to the Damarin Building, 103 West Second street. He is a Republican and a member of the German Evangelical Church. In April 1902, he was elected a member of the City Council of Portsmouth and in its organization was made Chairman of the Finance Committee. Here is what his most intimate business associate, Hon. Frank Finney says of him, "I have known Edward J. Daehler from boyhood. Have been closely associated with him for some time, and he has been in my office for the past two years. He is a young man of correct habits, highest moral character, sterling integrity, and a forceful and wide-awake young man of superior intelligence, of genial, clever disposition, and possesses qualities eminently fitting him for any position of trust, public or private. He is aggressive, and though pleasant, always firm in the performance of that which he thinks is right."

Edward Garfield Millar

was born May 17, 1877. His father was George Bliss Millar. His mother was Ann E. Carre, daughter of Thomas W. Carre. He attended school at Lucasville and at the Ohio University in the years, 1892 and 1893. In 1893 to 1898 he spent his time on his father's farm and in the fall of 1898 he began studying law with A. T. Holcomb. He attended law school at Cincinnati in the fall and winter of 1899 and 1900 and graduated from the law school in the spring of 1901. He was admitted to the bar of Ohio, June 11, 1901. He located in Portsmouth, August 12, 1901, and went into partnership with A. T. Holcomb, as Holcomb and Millar.

William Ralph Sprague

was born October 17, 1875, in Licking County, Ohio. His father was Austin E. Sprague, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Bailey. He attended the district school, including the Reynoldsburg High School, and attended the Ohio State University from 1892 to 1895. From 1895 to 1897 he was engaged in farming, and from 1897 to 1901 he finished his philosophical course at the Ohio State University. From 1899 to 1901 he studied law in that institution and for six months practised it. He was admitted December 7, 1901. He was engaged in the law office of G. J. Marriott, of Columbus, Ohio. He located in Portsmouth in December 1901, and has been engaged in the practice of law ever since in the same office with Noah J. Dever and Harry Miller.

Frank Warwick Moulton

was born in Lucasville, Ohio, February 14, 1877, the son of Hon. Chandler J. Moulton and Mary C. Smith, his wife. He attended the schools of Lucasville till the age of fifteen years. Then he entered the Ohio University at Athens and graduated in 1897. In September 1897, he was appointed to a clerkship of the United States Commission

to the Paris Exposition of 1900. He served at Chicago from September, 1897 to February 1900. While in Chicago, he studied law, in the winters of 1898 and 1899, and part of the winter of 1899 and 1900. Then he went to Paris, France, and was there till October 1, 1900. At that time, he resigned and entered the Cincinnati law schools. He attended the Law School till June 1902, when he graduated. He was admitted to the bar of Ohio, June 12, 1902. On September 1, 1902, he formed a partnership with Nelson W. Evans, of Portsmouth, Ohio, in the law business, as Evans and Moulton, and is engaged in the practice of the law at Portsmouth, Ohio.

Clinton Miranda Searl

was born May 7, 1879. He is the son of Fernando C. Searl and Caroline Shoemaker, his wife. He attended the Public Schools of Portsmouth until he was nine years of age, when his parents moved to Wheelersburg. He attended the schools there until he graduated in 1898. He was a member of Company H, 14th O. N. G., and enlisted in Company H, 4th O. V. I. for the Spanish War April 1898 and was made a Corporal. He was discharged in October, 1898. In the winter of 1898 and 1899, he attended the Portsmouth High School and took a special course. In the fall of 1899, he entered the University of Michigan and began the study of law. He graduated June 19, 1902, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar of Ohio, June 13, 1902. He located at Portsmouth, Ohio, for the practice of law June 20, 1902. He is a Sergeant in Company K, 7th O. N. G.

Alexander Carson Woodrow

was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, November 9, 1857. His parents were Nathan A. and Margaret Jane (Kissick) Woodrow. His father was of English and his mother of Scotch Irish descent. Nathan A. Woodrow, his father, enlisted in Company E, 91st O. V. I. August 9, 1862, for three years. He was wounded May 9, 1864, in the battle of Cloyd's Mountain, Virginia, and was mustered out with the Company June 24, 1865. While he was in the army, his family resided at West Union. They remained there until 1868, when they came to Portsmouth. Our subject attended school at West Union and then at Portsmouth until he was in the Second year of the High School. After leaving school, he was employed for two years as shipping clerk with the Portsmouth Shoe Manufacturing Company. In 1879, he entered the office of Captain Nelson W. Evans as a clerk. At the same time he studied law with Duncan Livingstone and Captain Evans. He was admitted June 5, 1883, and has practiced law ever since. November 1, 1887, he left Captain Evans' office and was associated with Homer W. Farnham for the next ten years. On September 6, 1880, he was appointed Deputy Surveyor of Customs for

the city and served during Colonel James E. Wharton's term. He was City Solicitor from 1895 to 1897. He is a Republican. Mr. Woodrow is noted for the correctness of all his papers in the course of his practice of the law. Everything he does in the legal way is precise and exact. He is of a genial disposition and liked by all who know him.

CHAPTER X.

MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.

Early Conveyances Early Marriages The Portsmouth and Columbus Turnpike Company The Ohio Canal Railroads in Scioto County County Elections Independence Days in Scioto County Notable Trials The Scioto County Bible Society Bibliography of the County Accidents and Sudden Deaths The Mound Builders of Scioto County.

1. The first deed recorded in the County was from John Gabriel Gervais to Peter Stephen Duponceau, both Frenchmen. The land was 200 acres of the Gervais tract and the consideration was \$600.00. Both of the parties to this deed have sketches herein. Duponceau was a Philadelphia lawyer, and no doubt this conveyance was for his fee in lobbying the bill for the French Grant through Congress in 1795. The deed was executed September 3, 1803, at Burrsburg, Scioto County, Ohio, now Haverhill, before Kimber Barton, Justice of the Peace. Francis LeClercq and Peter Romaine Bureau were the witnesses. Duponceau held on to the tract until February 20, 1833, when he sold it to Thayer D. White for \$1,000 in silver.

2. The second is a conveyance from John Beasley and Sally, his wife, to Samuel Van Hook. The consideration was \$100.00. It conveyed fifty acres on Turkey Creek, part of a tract of 400 acres patented to John Beasley. The number of the survey is not given. January 29, 1803, is the date of the deed, and it was acknowledged before John Ellison, a Justice of the Peace of Adams County, Ohio. The month is spelled Genuwary and the word hickory is spelled hycory.

3. The third deed of record is dated January 29, 1803, from John Beasley and wife to William Corns, Sr. It recited that Beasley was from Adams County of the Northwest Territory. The consideration was \$100.00; and conveyed fifty acres out of the same tract mentioned on the first date. The deed had but one witness, John Ellison, and was not acknowledged until May 10, 1803.

4. The fourth deed is from Joseph Lucas and wife to John Hamilton. The consideration was \$200; and conveyed 116 1-2 acres on Pond Creek. The number of the survey is not given. The deed is dated October 3, 1803, and was acknowledged before William Lucas, Justice of the Peace, November 2, 1803.

5. The fifth conveyance is from Joseph Lucas and wife to Benjamin Feurt, dated November 1, 1803. The consideration was \$20.00, and conveyed nine acres on the West Side of Pond Creek. The number of the survey is not given. William Lucas was the Justice of the Peace who took the acknowledgement.

6. The sixth conveyance was from William Lucas, Sr., and Susannah, his wife,—he being a Revolutionary soldier,—to Samuel Reed, grandfather of Samuel Reed, of the Portsmouth National Bank, of Portsmouth, O. The date is November 20, 1803, the quantity is 100 acres on the Scioto Brush Creek for \$50.00. The survey is not given, and the acknowledgement was before Joseph Lucas, Associate Judge.

7. The seventh conveyance is from William Lucas, jr., and Elizabeth his wife, to Samuel Reed, the same as mentioned in Number 6. It is dated August 24, 1803. The consideration was \$125.00, and conveyed eighty-eight acres on the Scioto Brush Creek. Joseph Lucas, Associate Judge, took the acknowledgement.

8. On August 1, 1803, William Lucas, jr., and wife, conveyed 100 acres for \$300.00 on the Scioto Brush Creek, to William Lucas, Senior. The survey is not named. Joseph Lucas, Associate Judge, took the acknowledgement.

9. The ninth conveyance is of outlots 5 and 6 in Alexandria by Thomas Parker and wife by John Belli, attorney, for \$100.00. The deed is dated November 6, 1803, and the acknowledgement was before Thomas Waller, Justice of the Peace. On the same day out lot 7 of Alexandria was conveyed between the same parties for \$45.00.

10. The tenth deed is from John Beasley and wife to James Edison. The consideration is \$300.00, and conveyed 120 acres of land on Turkey Creek. It is dated August 5, 1803, and acknowledged before John Ellison, Justice of the Peace of Adams County, Ohio.

Early Marriages.

February 19, 1805—Philip Lewis, Sr., to Elizabeth McBrides, Joseph Moore, J. P.

July —, 1805—Joshua Parrish to Elizabeth Marshall, William Jackson, J. P.

May 29, 1806—William Kendall to Rachel Brown, Robert Lucas, J. P.

July 1, 1806—Samuel Salladay to Sarah Gilhumis, Thomas Waller, J. P.

July 12, 1806—John Moore to Nancy Jackson, James Quinn, Elder M. E. Church.

October 23, 1806—Peter Noel to Susannah Feurt, Benjamin Feurt, J. P.

December 10, 1806—Uriah Barber to Rachel Beard, John Brown, J. P.

November 3, 1807—Joshua Parrish to Catherine Miller, Thomas Waller, J. P.

November 17, 1807—Jacob Noel to Lucretia Hitchcock, Benjamin Feurt, J. P.

December 28, 1807—James Graham to Polly Lauderback, Emanuel Traxler, J. P.

June 6, 1808—Joshua Stockham to Hannah Bennett, Robert Lucas, J. P.

June 28, 1808—Daniel McKinney to Kate Sampson, Thomas Waller, J. P.

July 11, 1808—Nathan Glover to Polly Jones, Thomas Waller, J. P.

July 17, 1808—Uriah White to Mary Huston, Robert Lucas, J. P.

August 27, 1808—Francis Valloday to Nancy Slater, John Fitzer, J. P.

July 13, 1809—William Givens to Susanna Anderson, D. McKinney, J. P.

August 17, 1809—Jacob Utt to Jemima Crull, Robert Lucas, J. P.

September 18, 1809—John H. Thornton to Sarah Glover, Charles T. Mastin, J. P.

October 21, 1809—Francis Le Clercq to Mary Louise Cadot, William Montgomery, J. P.

March 19, 1810—John Clark to Abigail Louis, William Crull, J. P.

April 4, 1810—Robert Lucas to Eliza Brown, William Crull, J. P.

October 24, 1810—William Givens to Rachel Stockham, Emanuel Traxler, J. P.

April 15, 1811—Philip Moore to Amelia Collins, Eskridge Hall, M. M. G.

January 10, 1812—Philip Moore to Cynthia Belli, Eskridge Hall, M. M. G.

January 26, 1812—Benjamin Feurt to Mary Dever, David Gharky, J. P.

February 13, 1812—Gabriel Feurt to Lydia Hitchcock, David Gharky, J. P.

May 3, 1812—Nathan Wheeler, Jr., to Nancy Chamberlin, John Taylor, J. P.

May 19, 1812—George Salladay to Phoebe Chaffin, George Guthrie, J. P.

September 28, 1812—John Smith to Mary Stratton, _____

January 8, 1813—Joseph Boynton to Elizabeth Wheeler, George Guthrie, J. P.

December 30, 1813—Ezekiel Day to Rebecca Bowen, William Poneed, J. P.

January 24, 1814—William McFaden to Priscilla Hammett, George Guthrie, J. P.

February 10, 1814—John Smith to Nancy Compton, Benjamin Feurt, J. P.

March 3, 1814—Charles Boynton to Rhoda Sumner, P. J. Pearse, J. P.

September 13, 1814—William Turner to Elizabeth Fleming, Thomas Sebring, J. P.

- November 8, 1814—Jesse Martin to Mary Ann Bowen, Tapley White, J. P.
 December 29, 1814—Levi Moore to Amanda Gunn, Allen Moore, J. P.
 January 15, 1815—David McDonald to Nancy Munn, Tapley White, J. P.
 April 3, 1815—John Noel to Margaret Lowery, Benjamin Davis, J. P.
 June 1, 1815—John Funk to Margaret Glover, Jesse Hitchcock, J. P.
 September 1, 1815—Jacob Noel to Ann Glover, Robert Lucas, J. P.
 November 12, 1815—James B. Prescott to Lydia Boynton, Robert Lucas, J. P.
 —————1815—Joseph Guthrie to Hannah Dever, William Collins, J. P.
 February 22, 1816—Jonathan B. Hard to Sophronia White, George Guthrie, J. P.
 March 7, 1816—General Robert Lucas, to Friendly O. Sumner, William Power, J. P.
 March 14, 1816—Abraham McConnell to Elizabeth Ferguson, Benjamin Feurt, J. P.
 September 5, 1816—John Barber to Violet Swords, Ezra Osborn, J. P.
 October 31, 1816—John Noel to Anna Hammett, Ezra Osborn, J. P.
 November 16, 1816—William Oldfield to Maria Hempstead, Ezra Osborn, J. P.
 November 30, 1816—Stephen Masters to Malinda Martin, William Bush, J. P.
 January 1, 1817—John Collins to Cassander Moore, Allen Moore, J. P.
 February 27, 1817—Benjamin Barklow to Margaret Foster, Jesse Hitchcock, J. P.
 March 21, 1817—James Munn to Filissa Oliver, Jacob Noel, J. P.
 May —, 1817—Isaac Brown, Jr., to Mahittable Burt, Benjamin Wait, J. P.
 June 1, 1817—John Olliver, to Patty Munn, Benjamin Burt, J. P.
 June 6, 1817—Peter Brown to Sarah Cole, Allen Moore, J. P.
 July 3, 1817—William Duduit to Faire La Croix, William Power, J. P.
 October 19, 1817—Benjamin Melcher to Nancy Loyd, Stephen Lindsey, V. D. M.
 January 16, 1818—William Carey to Vine Harrison, Allen Moore, J. P.
 January 18, 1818—John Groninger to Eleanor Munn, Allen Moore, J. P.
 March 22, 1818—Reuben Kennedy to Hannah Enslow, Thompson Sebring, J. P.
 March 22, 1818—Richard Sill to Polly Funk, Jesse Hitchcock, J. P.
 March 25, 1818—Jesse White to Polly Campbell, Ezra Osborn, J. P.
 March 29, 1818—Joseph Wheeler to Lydia Skelton, Ezra Osborn, J. P.
 July 16, 1818—James Linn to Rachel Jones, Stephen Lindsey, V. D. M.
 August 19, 1818—Stephen Smith to Sarah Mills, Rufus Chaney, M. G.
 September 14, 1818—David Stockham to Martha Wells, John Bennett, J. P.
 September 30, 1818—David Dudley to Elizabeth Boynton, Rufus Chaney, M. G.
 October 20, 1818—Nathan Sears to Grace Newkirk, Silas Cole, J. P.
 November 12, 1818—Henry Utt to Nancy Bennett, John Bennett, J. P.
 December 7, 1818—Jacob Clingman to Jane Bacom, Jesse Hitchcock, J. P.
 February 19, 1819—Samuel Lindsey to Maria Pierce, John H. Lindsey, J. P.
 March 3, 1819—Stephen Chandler to Mary Lamb, Henry Baker, Elder, M. E. Ch.
 March 6, 1819—James Batterson to Polly Squires, Benjamin Burt, J. P.
 May 15, 1819—Shadrack Chaffin to Sally Salladay, William M. Burt, J. P.
 June 14, 1819—Benjamin Butterfield to Nancy Powell, Ezra Hard, J. P.
 October 14, 1819—James Lodwick to Elizabeth Hempstead, Stephen Lindsey, V. D. M.
 October 19, 1819—Cornelius McCoy to Eleanor Patton, Stephen Lindsey, V. D. M.
 October 28, 1819—Southey Copes to Ruth Hutton, David Mitchell, J. P.

- December 10, 1819—Claudius Cadot to Nancy ~~Bail~~, Thompson Sebring, J. P.
- December 16, 1819—William Peck to Mary Hicky, John Smith, J. P.
- December 19, 1819—James Salsbury to Nancy Kehoe, Stephen Lindsey, V. D. M.
- January 8, 1820—Jesse Marshall to Mary Carteren, Thompson Sebring, J. P.
- February 7, 1820—Joseph Bonser to Rebecca Patton, John H. Lindsey, J. P.
- April 2, 1820—Thaddeus Bennett to Abigail Wait, John Smith, J. P.
- May 22, 1820—Peter Lindsey to Abigail Wheeler, John H. Lindsey, J. P.
- May 22, 1820—Rezin Enslow to Mary Sebring, William M. Burt, J. P.
- July 3, 1820—Daniel Corwine to Eliza Dale, John Smith, J. P.
- August 27, 1820—John Brown to Susannah Nelson, Thomas Brown, J. P.
- October 28, 1820—Ruben Chaffin to Sarah Smith, Rufus Chaney, M. G.
- November 30, 1820—Wilson Bates to Elizabeth Kinney, Stephen Lindsey, V. D. M.
- December 4, 1820—Washington Kinney to Mary Waller, Stephen Lindsey, V. D. M.
- February 18, 1821—Edward Cranston to Nabby Coie, Philip Moore, J. P.
- February 22, 1821—Marcus Bosworth to Sarah Dole, Stephen Lindsey, V. D. M.
- March 21, 1821—Phineas Chaffin to Armina Wheeler, Rufus Chaney, J. P.
- March 27, 1821—Solomon Noel to Fanny Johnson, Jacob Noel, J. P.
- April 11, 1821—Giles S. B. Hempstead to Elizabeth Peebles, Stephen Lindsey, V. D. M.
- October 11, 1821—William Kendall to Christina Lawson, Stephen Lindsey, V. D. M.
- November 5, 1821—Zina Gunn to Clarissa Haumer, Philip Moore, J. P.
- December 20, 1821, William Lucas to Elizabeth Tripp, Jesse Hitchcock, J. P.
- January 1, 1822—William Boynton to Nancy Belloat, Samuel G. Jones, J. P.
- February 6, 1822—Nathan Quin to Margaret Noel, J. P. Noel, J. P.
- March 22, 1822—Abner C. Clingman to Sarah Woolever, Rufus Chaney, J. P.
- March 30, 1822—John Squires to Louisa Lamb, Jacob Delay, J. P.
- September 4, 1822—Manasseh Lawson to Agate Valodin, Rufus Chaney, J. P.
- October 8, 1822—Hugh Cook to Mercy Smith, W. M. Oldfield, M. G.
- October 13, 1822—Samuel M. Tracy to Mary Daly, J. E. B. Kellog, M. G.
- October 21, 1822—John Ashley to Matilda Lauderback, James Thompson, J. P.
- December 12, 1822—Stephen Kent to Ruby Whitcomb, Dan Young, J. P.
- January 30, 1823—Isaac Noel to Mary Ann Orm, J. P. Noel, J. P.
- January 30, 1823—James Daum to Hannah Goble, Samuel B. Burt, J. P.
- April 10, 1823—Solomon Noel to Mary Huston, J. P. Noel, J. P.
- April 11, 1823—Xanthus Cannaday to Celia Scott, Thomas Brown, J. P.
- May 21, 1823—Levi Barker to Nancy Leonard, Stephen Lindsey, V. D. M.
- May 28, 1823—Samuel J. Huston to Elizabeth Leonard, Stephen Lindsey, J. P.
- October 24, 1823—Henry Cox to Vicy Utt, Samuel G. Jones, J. P.
- December 25, 1823—John Stockham to Hannah Bennight, Daniel McKinney, J. P.
- February 25, 1824—John W. Veach to Ann Plummer, Thomas Coale, J. P.
- April 25, 1824—Eben Dole to Elizabeth Carril, Stephen Lindsey, V. M. D.
- May 11, 1824—David D. Cady to Ann Eliza Kinney, William Oldfield, J. P.
- July 1, 1824—Samuel C. Briggs to Elizabeth Smith, J. P. Noel, J. P.
- July 25, 1824—Francis Valloday to Temperance Burt, William Oldfield, J. P.
- December 11, 1824, Azel Glover to Elizabeth Deering, Havillah Gunn, J. P.
- January 3, 1825—Chester P. Hard to Sarah Kimball, John James, J. P.

PORTSMOUTH AND COLUMBUS TURNPIKE. 333

- January 12, 1825—Kennedy Lodwick to Caroline Wood, Havillah Gunn, J. P.
- February 1, 1825—Hannibal G. Hamlin to Mary Whitney, William Oldfield, J. P.
- May 4, 1825—Thayer D. White to Eliza Kimball, Lawson Drury, J. P.
- June 16, 1825—Daniel Y. Whitecomb to Susannah Vincent, William Burt, J. P.
- October 13, 1825—Stephen Chandler to Louisa Lucas, William M. Burt, J. P.
- December 30, 1825—Samuel C. Briggs to Rebecca Timbrook, John James, P. G.
- February 29, 1826—William Duduit to Lucy Flanders, Lawson Drury, J. P.
- July 30, 1826—Conrad Overturf to Rhoda Kendall, J. Wood, V. D. M.
- November 23, 1826—Moses Gregory to Eliza Belli, Ruben Wait, J. P.
- May 27, 1827—Robert Wood to Jane F. Peebles.
- September 20, 1827—Enos Gunn to Nancy McDonald, Ezra Osborn, J. P.
- December 18, 1827—Charles Oscar Tracy to Maria Kinney, Ezra Osborn, J. P.
- , 1827—Simon De Long to Carthine Moore, John Noel, J. P.
- June 11, 1828—Arthur Davis to Margaret Leonard.
- April 21, 1831—James Keyes to Catherine Jones.
- November 14, 1832—John Terry to Susan Waller, Rev. E. Brainard.
- March 28, 1837—Henry Buchanan to Elizabeth Belt, daughter of Judge Levin Belt of Washington, D. C.
- April 20, 1837—Arthur Davis to Susannah Leonard.
- July 26, 1837—John Waller to Mary Jane Baldrige.
- August 23, 1837—Eliphaz Hayward to Mary Cadot.
- September 3, 1837—Landon Taylor to Jane Vincent, Rev. Dan Young.
- May 13, 1838—Moses Gregory to Phoebe Tillow, at Sharonville, Ohio.
- January 20, 1839—Robert Hamilton to Rachel Peebles.
- July 2, 1839—John D. Feurt to Maria Jane Oldfield, Rev. E. Burr.
- October 10, 1839—L. P. N. Smith to Rebecca Peebles, Rev. A. Brown.
- March 15, 1842—Sebastian Eifort to Rachel Jackson.
- May 14, 1842—James Murfin to Eliza Rogers.
- January 2, 1843—John A. Turley to Charlotte Robinson.

The Portsmouth and Columbus Turnpike Company.

was incorporated by a special act passed February 7, 1831. There were twenty-five incorporates named in the act, five of whom were from Scioto County. They were: Samuel M. Tracy, William Kendall, Ezra Osborn, John Peebles, Nathan K. Clough and John Noel. John J. Vanmeter, James B. Turner, William Blackstone and Robert Lucas were of Pike County. Lincoln Goodale, Samuel Parsons, Robert W. McCoy and Joel Buttles were from Franklin County. James T. Worthington, David Crause, Thomas J. McArthur, Thomas James, George Renick and Anthony Walke were of Ross County. Andrew Huston, G. W. Doan, George Crook and John Cochran were of Pickaway County. The Capital stock was \$250,000. Books were to be opened at Portsmouth, Chillicothe, Circleville and Columbus. Shares were \$100 each. When 400 shares were subscribed there was to be a meeting of the stockholders. The road was to begin at the Court House in Portsmouth then on Market street between Second and Front, and to enter Columbus at the Southern termination of High Street. The road was to be opened, not exceeding 100 feet wide, thirty of which was to be roadway. No grade was to be higher than four degrees. The first ten miles were to be built from Portsmouth. Toll gates were to be erected every ten miles. The rates of toll were fixed for every ten miles. Four-wheeled carriages with two horses or oxen 25 cents. Two wheeled carriages drawn by two horses or oxen 18½ cents; sled or sleigh, two horses, 12½ cents; horse and rider 6½ cents, led horses 3 cents, cattle 25 cents for twenty, sheep or hogs 12½ cents for twenty. Four wheeled pleasure carriage drawn by two horses 37½ cents; each additional horse, 12½ cents. Two wheeled carriage and one horse, 25 cents, four wheeled carriage drawn by one

horse 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Going to Church on Sunday, militia men going and returning from musters and funerals were free. The Legislature might alter these rates by fifty per cent after ten years after the road was completed. The Company was required to put up mile stones with the distance from Columbus and Portsmouth thereon, and rates of toll were to be posted at the gates. The Company was to keep an account of the expense of the construction of the road and its revenues and expenses, and the State had a right to buy the same at a fixed price or the Commissioners of the Counties, the parts in their respective counties, and make the road free.

On January 25, 1832, this act was amended by allowing the road bed to be twenty feet wide outside the mile at the beginning in the City of Portsmouth. The stock was made \$10.00 per share and when one hundred shares were subscribed, the Company could organize.

On February 21, 1833, the Legislature gave the Company till October 1 to complete ten miles of their road without forfeiture. The by laws of the Company had a Treasurer for each County. All elections were to be held at the Court House in Chillicothe, and no stock was to be transferred until fully paid up. The general plan of the road was, the road was to be opened one hundred feet wide, cleared within twenty feet of center. The road bed was to be 33 feet wide, with the center 18 inches above the sides by regular curve; no grade above four degrees. All slopes one-half to one inch, embankment. Excavations were one foot rise to one foot base. There was to be twenty feet road bed in the center, broken limestone macadamized. Gravel was to be nine inches thick. The Treasurer was allowed two per cent in moneys collected from stock holders, and one per cent in moneys from the State or Counties. One and one-half per cent for disbursing moneys coming from his predecessor. Directors were allowed \$2.00 a day for the time engaged superintending or otherwise.

The Ohio Canal.

As this is not a history of the Canal as such, only such notice of it will be given as affects Scioto County. June 4, 1825, the Canal was begun at the Licking Summit. It was the intention to work it both ways. Governor Morrow and his aids, the Canal Commissioner, the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, Governor Clinton of New York and General Van Reissellear were present. Rev. Jenks of Granville officiated as Chaplain. Governor Clinton addressed the people. The Militia was out in force with all their tinsel. Mr. Kelley of the Canal Commissioners, presented two spades to Judge Minor, President of the Board. He gave them to Governors Clinton and Morrow. Each Governor used a spade and a great shout went up. Then each of the officials of the Canal used a spade. There was a public dinner, after which a number of toasts were drunk. About 8,000 persons were present. At the same time it was announced that the commissioners by unanimous vote had decided to come from Chillicothe down the west side of the Scioto, because it would cost \$36,000 less. On September 2, 1825, 1200 laborers were employed at Licking Summit. They were paid \$8.00 per month. July 6, 1826, the line between Piketon and Portsmouth had not been determined. At this time 2,000 laborers and 3,000 teams were at work between Licking Summit and Cleveland. In that distance 44 locks were required. There was a fall of 395 feet between those points. August 10, 1826, the Canal Commissioners borrowed \$1,000,000 at six per cent. January 28, 1827, Governor Worthington was a canal commissioner. It was expected the work in the Scioto Valley would be put under contract the following season. March 8, 1827, the surveys on the west side of the Scioto were completed and the surveys on the east side from Piketon to Portsmouth were to be made. July 5, 1827, the canal was expected to be opened from Akron to Cleveland. July 19, 1828, the location of the canal in Scioto County was fixed by the Canal Commissioners. The town took a boom. The Times, not the present Times, but a paper called the Western Times, was filled with advertisements. August 2, 1828, many of the citizens of Pike and Scioto County protested against the location of the canal on the west side. That portion of land between the present Scioto Bridge and the old mouth of the Scioto was then called the "Isthmus," and on January 7, 1829, the canal commissioners resolved to cut a way through the "Isthmus" between the Ohio

and Scioto rivers and make the mouth of the canal at the lower end of Portsmouth. February 21, 1829, it was announced that the "Isthmus" at the west end of Portsmouth was to be cut through and aqueducts would be built at Pee Pee, Camp Creek, and Brush Creek.

June 6, 1829, proposals for parts of the canal were published in the Western Times. On June 15th and 20th, lettings on the Ohio canal were made. Section 83, was Brush Creek Aqueduct. Section 90 was Pond Creek Aqueduct. Section 97 was Three Locks near Portsmouth and Section 98 was through the low bottoms. George W. Darlington had sections 55 and 56. Section 99 was a dam across the Scioto and section 100 was the cutting through the "Isthmus." Eads and McGregor had the three locks at Union Mills. November 21, 1829, proposals for damming the Scioto and cutting through the "Isthmus" were advertised to be let December 7, 1829. Lemuel Moss of Franklin, obtained the contract. August 19, 1831, the plans at the east end of the canal were changed. The canal was to end on the west side of the Scioto. It could not be completed before the summer of 1832. October 7, 1831, the canal was opened from Cleveland to Chillicothe, 250 miles. September 15, 1832, the canal was opened to Waverly. Boats arrived and there was a public celebration. October 13, 1832, the opening of the canal to Portsmouth was to be celebrated. Col. William Oldfield was to be Marshal. Dr. Hempstead was to receive the guests and William V. Peck was to deliver the oration. All Revolutionary Soldiers were invited to join in the ceremony.

October 20, 1832, owing to the prevalence of cholera, the celebration was deferred. December 1, 1832, the canal was completed. April 1, 1837, G. J. Leet had a line of packets to Columbus which went through in twenty-four hours. June 3, 1837, there was a line of boats running through to Cleveland. September 23, 1837, the flood destroyed the culvert at Camp Creek and the canal was broken. Extra stages were put on and teams employed to handle passengers and goods. January 2, 1838, navigation was closed, and the new aqueduct at Camp Creek was not finished. January 23, 1838, navigation was resumed. Between January 6th and 21st there arrived at Portsmouth 8,031 barrels of pork, 5,571 barrels of flour, 561 barrels of whiskey, 176 barrels of lard, butter 108 kegs, cheese 141 casks. Two or three large steamboats were freighted for New Orleans. July 10, 1838, the project of the lateral canal was discussed in the Scioto Tribune. In the Scioto Tribune of June 30, 1838, there was an account of the public meeting held in the interest of the Lateral Canal. The vote of the town on subscribing to the stock was 161 for and 37 against. This vote was taken on July 24, 1838, but this project never materialized. Edward Hamilton was chairman of this meeting. Moses Gregory and G. S. B. Hempstead were Secretaries. July 31, 1838, notice was published of a basin to be constructed at the town of Alexandria. The legislature was to be applied to. At a public meeting of the citizens of Portsmouth held December 29, 1838, it was decided to petition the legislature to subscribe one-third of the stock of the Ohio Canal and Manufacturing Company and build a canal on the east side of the Scioto. Edward Hamilton was chairman of the meeting and S. M. Tracy was Secretary. John R. Turner, Joseph Riggs and E. Glover were appointed to bring the matter before the legislature. March 15, 1839, a resolution was passed by the legislature to construct a canal from Bear Creek to Portsmouth crossing the Scioto at Bear Creek. The Ohio Canal and Manufacturing Company were to give up their rights. The news reached Portsmouth March 19. Four days later, White and Rogers of the Senate and Donally and Ripley of the House were met by a cavalcade and escorted to the United States Hotel where they spent the evening. On that evening the town was illuminated. March 29th, 1839, the canal was closed for repairs but was expected to be open by April 10th. November 15, 1839, the canal was closed from Brush Creek down for repairs. November 29, 1839, goods were brought to Brush Creek by canal and thence wagoned to Portsmouth. February 24, 1840, 200 delegates went from Portsmouth to the Whig State Convention by canal. They were from Hamilton, Brown, Lawrence, Adams and Scioto Counties. February 28, 1840, the Bear Creek culvert fell in. The tolls on the Ohio Canal for 1837 were \$433,699, for 1838, \$382,135, expenses of repairing \$214,581.

August 27, 1846, survey was being made by the State down the east side of the Scioto for a canal. July 18, 1855, the canal was in a deplorable con-

dition. March 31, 1858, there was a tri-weekly packet line to Columbus. The boats left Portsmouth Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 11 a. m. and returned on alternate days. February 29, 1860, the tolls for the quarter ending February 15, 1859, were \$10,824.65; for the quarter ending February 15, 1860, were \$7,150.11; for the quarter ending May 15, \$9,926.15; for the quarter ending May 15, 1859, were \$17,477.34; for the quarter ending May 15, 1860, were \$10,568.93.

December 29, 1860, Barton and Thompson made a canal propeller and tried it on the waters of the canal. March 1, 1865, navigation opened, the canal had been closed two months. November 14, 1866, the first canal boat for many months came through from Cleveland. Captain A. W. Williamson's Evening Star was making through trips to Chillicothe tri-weekly. February 23, 1867, there was a break in the canal at Sharonville which took two weeks to repair. The Ohio Canal from Cleveland to Portsmouth is 306 miles long, with feeder 11 miles, total length 317 miles. It cost \$4,695,203. Licking County reservoir covers 3,600 acres. November 13, 1887, the extension of the Ohio canal to the Ohio river was celebrated. It cost \$10,000 and only one boat ever went through it.

Railroads in the County.

On January 18, 1849, a Railroad through Chillicothe and Lancaster to Newark was talked of. On January 22, 1849, there was a Railroad charter granted by the legislature to the Scioto Valley Railroad Company. On March 13, 1849, there was a railroad meeting at Portsmouth of which Wm. Oldfield was President and E. W. Jordan was secretary. On March 24, 1849, the town voted on \$100,000 Railroad subscription; there were 320 ayes and 3 noes. On April 5, 1849, there was \$23,000 to \$24,000 private subscriptions given to the Railroad at Portsmouth. On May 26, 1849, the Company voted on railroad subscriptions for \$25,000. The stockholders of the Scioto & Hocking Valley Railroad Company met at Chillicothe May 9, to elect seven directors. The vote to be held on the Railroad subscription was postponed on May 17 on account of cholera. On May 24, 1849, at a meeting at Chillicothe C. A. M. Damarin, J. V. Robinson, B. F. Conway were elected directors for Portsmouth, and J. V. Robinson was elected president of the board. This was the first organization. On June 14, 1849, the directors issued an appeal to voters of the county for a subscription to the Railroad. The vote was cast Oct. 11, 1849. There were 503 votes for the Railroad and one against it in the city but the county told a different story. In the whole county there were 930 votes in favor of the Railroad subscription and 937 against it, thus the proposition was lost by seven votes. Ross County voted at the same time; the vote stood 2,128 for the Railroad subscription and 2,098 against it. Pickaway county voted 1,810 for a subscription and 984 against it, majority 826 for the subscription. There was another election called for May 25, 1850, and in the city the vote was 715 for and 2 against it. Clay township voted 73 for and 11 against. The vote in the county was 1,234 for and 284 against; there was no vote in Morgan or Brush Creek township.

July 15, 1850, the stockholders of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad met at Portsmouth and elected directors. J. V. Robinson, C. A. M. Damarin, J. L. McVey and Peter Kinney of Scioto County were chosen. J. V. Robinson was elected President, John McDowell secretary and Peter Kinney treasurer.

November 23, 1850, proposals for building the first twenty miles of this Railroad were invited, which was to be let January 1, 1851, and work began on it February 31, 1851. On January 9, 1851, there were 19 miles between Hales Creek and Jackson, C. H. let. This put the road under contract all the way to Jackson.

May 28, 1852, the directors of the Scioto & Hocking Valley Railroad elected were J. V. Robinson, C. A. M. Damarin, Peter Kinney, J. L. McVey and Joseph Riggs from Portsmouth. On the 9th day of July, 1852, the first ties were laid on the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad in Scioto County. On September 10, 1852, the first locomotive appeared in Portsmouth and it ran four miles out the track. On November 12, 1852, the Railroad was completed 14 miles out of the city. On December 24, 1852, there was an excursion to Scioto Furnace, 25 cents for the round trip. It left at 2 p. m.



SCENE IN THE McDERMOTT STONE CO. QUARRY NO. 4.

On March 25, 1853, the road was completed to South Webster. October 5, 1853, trains ran to Jackson leaving at 9 a. m., and returning left Jackson at 2 p. m. C. A. M. Damarin was Superintendent of the road. On October 12, 1853 James Connelly was made Superintendent of the road.

The earnings of the Railroad for March, 1854, were \$7,180. At that time the company had two locomotives and 45 miles of road were operated. The earnings for June, 1854, were \$8,183.25. August 16, 1854, J. W. Webb was superintendent of the road.

May 16, 1855, at the annual election of directors, C. A. M. Damarin, J. Riggs and Wm. Hall of Scioto County were elected. The stock represented was \$644,700. The report from May 1, 1854, to May 1, 1855, showed the earnings of the road to be \$84,068.60, of which \$58,074.14 were for freight and \$25,994.46 for passengers; the operating expenses were \$25,220.58. 4,633 through passengers had been carried in the year and 39,207 way passengers. 17,461 tons of pig iron had been hauled; 12,098 tons of iron ore, 66,993 bushels of coal and 93,524 bushels of corn. On September 19, 1855, the same Railroad was being built from Jackson to Berlin. November 28, 1855, trains began to run from Chillicothe to Cincinnati and from Chillicothe to Hamden on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad.

March 26, 1856, the train was first run through to Hamden.

May 20, 1857, at the election of directors of the Scioto & Hocking Valley Railroad C. A. M. Damarin, George Johnson, John P. Terry and George A. Waller were elected from Scioto County.

E. A. Spruce of Perry County was president, J. P. Terry was made vice president, George A. Waller was treasurer and J. W. Collins was secretary.

On January 20, 1858, H. B. Green was superintendent. The receipts for April, 1858, were \$10,400.12; the expenses were \$4,774.09. May 26, 1858, the Directors elected from Scioto County were C. A. M. Damarin, J. V. Robinson, Sr., George A. Waller, Wm. Newman and E. B. Lodwick. The following statement was published:

1858—Receipts for June, \$10,008.75. Expenses for June, \$5,149.04. Receipts for July, \$10,058.88. Expenses for July, \$5,721.63. Receipts for August, \$9,479.74. Expenses for August, \$4,618.40. Net Earnings, \$3,857.07.

1859—Receipts for January, \$8,022.50. Expenses for January, \$6,469.70. Net earnings, \$15,082.80. Receipts for March, \$9,712.33. Expenses for March, \$4,044.00. Receipts for September, \$9,470.35. Expenses for September, \$4,711.00. Receipts for November, \$8,496.68. Expenses for November, \$4,003.75. Receipts for December, \$8,457.57. Expenses for December, \$4,132.02. Net earnings, \$4,325.55.

It seems that on January 6, 1860, the road was in the hands of a receiver.

1860—February receipts, \$7,305.34. February expenses, \$4,084.89. Net earnings, \$3,220.45.

This receivership seems to have taken place on November 2, 1859; J. W. Webb was the receiver. In June, 1859, an order of sale was made. June 24, a motion was argued to set aside the order. A. G. Thurman and O. F. Moore supported the motion; Henry Stansberry, V. Worthington, Hunter and Daugherty were against it. The motion was sustained on the ground the Company could not mortgage its franchises. The order was set aside and the road left in the hands of a receiver. In October, 1859, the receipts were given as \$8,815.30, the expenses were \$4,659.87, net receipts \$4,155.43.

January, 1860, the receipts were \$6,197.76, expenses \$3,537.88, net receipts \$2,659.88.

On April 6, 1860, Alex Boyer fell between the cars in passing from one to another and was killed. He left a wife and three children. This is the first accident recorded on the road.

April 30, 1862, the receipts for the year previous were published as \$67,338.01, expenses, \$41,202.03.

May 27, 1863, the Scioto & Hocking Valley Railroad sold for \$411,100 to a company from Providence, R. I., for the second mortgage bond holders. All the stock was lost. The name was changed to the Portsmouth and New-ark Railroad.

Jan. 20, 1864, the latter corporation sold out to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad and thereafter the road was known as the Portsmouth branch of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad. April 2, 1864 the road organized as the Portsmouth and Columbus Railroad, capital stock \$1,500,000.00.

Ex. Governor Dennison, H. D. Payne, L. M. Hubbard, Amassa Stone, Jr. and W. H. Clements were incorporators. The books were to be opened in Columbus May 10, following. This ship passed in the night.

Feb. 26, 1866 the gauge of the Portsmouth branch of the M. & C. Railroad was changed to correspond with that of the main line.

April 20, 1870 the Boston, Portsmouth and Cincinnati Railroad was organized. Col. P. Kinney, was President, D. W. C. Loudon, Secretary, E. P. Evans, Treasurer. This road was a day dream; it made a survey and died.

On July 26, 1870, the first train from Portsmouth to Columbus by way of Hamden and Athens was run. The train left Portsmouth at 9 a. m., reaching Columbus at 5:20 p. m., being 8 hours and 20 minutes on the road. The fare was \$5.00. This was \$2.00 cheaper than by the way of Loveland and \$4.00 cheaper than by way of stage through Chillicothe. The estimate of building the Boston, Portsmouth and Cincinnati railroad was published Sept. 22, 1871, and as it is a curiosity it is given in full:

Excavations, Etc.	Hamilton.	Clermont.	Brown.	Adams.	Scioto.
Excavations	\$124,530	\$ 49,340	\$100,150	\$137,100	\$110,000
Embankment					73,566
Trestlework	213,000		33,500		147,060
Tunnels				234,000	60,000
Bridges	152,900	30,316	350,000	143,540	420,000
Culverts	4,500	4,120	5,750	6,860	3,980
Iron	75,758	182,121	205,568	216,572	172,524
Ballast	15,152	26,124	41,114	63,214	34,451
Ties	6,300	15,286	17,366	28,743	14,551

NOTES—Total cost, \$3,717,719. Two tunnels in Adams 4,000 and 2,500 feet. Two in Scioto 1,600 and 900 feet.

Made by Paul Mohr, Jr., E. P. Evans, of Adams; E. B. Lodwick, of Scioto; D. W. C. Loudon, of Brown, and two others.

May 13, 1871, there was an excursion to Columbus and back in one day for \$5.00 by the Marietta & Cincinnati and Hocking Valley Railroad. The train left Portsmouth at 4 a. m. to reach Columbus at 10:50, and returning left Columbus at 6 p. m.

July 15, 1872, the county voted on building a Railroad. The vote in the city was 2,002 for, and 21 against. The total vote of the county was 3,472 for and 603 against; all the opposition came from the country. The law was afterwards held unconstitutional and the vote amounted to nothing. It was on the 21st of May, 1873, when the law called "the Boesel law" was declared unconstitutional.

November 10, 1872, the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, began erecting a telegraph line along its line. This was the first time a telegraph line was operated along the branch.

On September 17, 1873, the citizens of Portsmouth petitioned the M. & C. Ry. to put on a train leaving Hamden in the morning and returning in the evening. November 5, 1873, this train was put on arriving at 10:20 a. m. and leaving at 2 p. m. October 1, 1870, the fare to the Cincinnati Exposition was \$5.00 for the round trip; the train left Portsmouth at 6:30 a. m. and arrived at Cincinnati 2:30 p. m. Tuesday. It left Cincinnati Wednesday evening and arrived at Portsmouth at 6 a. m. Thursday.

On March 3, 1875, \$115,520 was subscribed by Portsmouth to the Michigan and Ohio Railroad; the Tribune of March 3, 1875, has a list of the subscribers. April 28, 1875, Geo. D. Chapman appeared in Portsmouth for the first time. His mission was to build the Scioto Valley Railroad. He had come from Kansas for that purpose. He professed to be a man of great resources and backed by fabulous wealth. He proposed to take and pay down \$150,000 stock in the Railroad and to require no money until the road was done. The effect of his

enterprise was to paralyze the Michigan and Ohio Railroad and kill that project.

August 8, 1865, the Scioto Valley Railroad was put under contract from Columbus to Chillicothe.

April 12, 1876, the Cincinnati, Batavia and Portsmouth Narrow Gauge Railroad was first heard of in Portsmouth, May, 3, 1876, the Board of Trade appointed a committee to visit Batavia and learn as to the Narrow Gauge Road. This committee was composed of Dr. J. W. Fuller, F. C. Searl, J. P. McAndrew, John G. Peebles and N. W. Evans. August 23, 1876, Col. Samuel Woodward, (the Col. being purely ornamental), wrote to S. S. Jones at Rarden, that the Cincinnati and Eastern Railroad was graded to Williamsburg, and track laying was to be begun that week, and Portsmouth was the ultimate destination.

On the same day an excursion left Portsmouth for Columbus by the way of Hamden and Chillicothe by the Scioto Valley Railroad, for \$3.00 for the round trip. The Scioto Valley Railroad had been completed from Columbus to Chillicothe June 3, 1876.

March 31, 1877, nearly \$100,000 had been raised for the Scioto Valley Railroad. April 21, 1877 work began grading for this road in Scioto County. John B. Gregory had the contract for grading the sixteen miles in Scioto County.

May 6, 1877, three hundred men were at work grading on the Scioto Valley Railroad. May 31, 1877, Col. S. Woodward and Major Byrne were in Portsmouth in the interest of the Cincinnati and Eastern Railroad. The meeting was held at the court house and W. B. Grice was secretary. Speeches were made by Col. Woodward, Major Byrne, N. W. Evans, F. C. Searl, L. C. Damarin, D. W. Murray, Col Peter Kinney, Dr. J. W. Fulton and Col. J. E. Wharton. June 2, 1877 the road was opened to Sardinia with appropriate ceremonies. The company asked Portsmouth \$2,000 per mile to aid in building the road. On June 5, 1877, Portsmouth voted on purchasing the Agriculture works for car shops, the vote stood 743 for and 97 against, majority 651. On August 4, 1877 the Cincinnati and Eastern Railroad entered Winchester. There was a great celebration over the event at that place. The company had two locomotives, one was named the Stephen Feike and the other Dick Thompson, and those two gentlemen came riding into Winchester on the pilots, and the locomotives were covered with flowers. All of Adams County was gathered there on that occasion, as this was the first Railroad, and so far has been the only one, to enter the borders of the county.

January 17, 1877 the subscribers of the Ohio and Michigan Railroad were turned over to the Scioto Valley road and on March 11, 1877 the people of Portsmouth were called on to extend their subscription to the Scioto Valley Railroad for 90 days. April 10, 1877, at two o'clock, ground was broken on the city hospital grounds for the construction of the Scioto Valley Railroad. \$115,000 had been raised and Geo. D. Chapman subscribed \$5,000 more, making \$120,000. There were 2,000 people on the grounds. J. B. Gregory and R. A. Bryan laid off the ground and Dan McFarland made the address, then the following persons each threw a spade full off earth: Col. Peter Kinney, Dr. G. S. B. Hempstead, Jas. Lodwick, James O. Johnson, John P. Terry, Aaron Noel, John G. Peebles, and Col. John A. Turley. The Kinney guards fired a salute until twenty rounds had been fired. Hon. W. A. Hutchins made the address of the occasion.

April 25, 1877, Col. J. E. Wharton was soliciting in Adams County to secure rights of way for the Cincinnati and Eastern Railroad Company. May 2, 1877, the legislature passed and enacted a law authorizing the city of Portsmouth to purchase ground and erect a depot. This ship passed in the night. The legislature also passed a joint resolution to authorize the Scioto Valley Railroad to occupy part of the eastern bank of the canal in Ross County. The lessees of the public works asked the Railroad Company \$30,000 for one of the tow paths and the project was given up. This applied only to Ross County. October 1, 1877, Geo. D. Chapman failed to complete the Scioto Valley Railroad by October 1, as he had agreed and all subscriptions were forfeited, but as all had paid in advance, he was not worried about his failure. When he let the grading to J. B. Gregory the work was not to be paid for in money, but in certificates of indebtedness to the contractors. These certificates of indebtedness had an endorsement to the effect that they would be received at par to pay

subscriptions of stock to the Railroad Company. This compelled the contractors to go to the subscribers and sell these certificates at once. They were sold at first at a discount of 15 per cent and afterwards went down as low as 50 per cent, and the result was that the subscriptions were paid in advance in this manner before the day that the road was to be completed. November 4, 1877, at 3 p. m., the Scioto Valley Railroad was completed between Portsmouth and Columbus. November 5, 1877, Monday, 6 p. m., the first passenger car arrived from Columbus at Portsmouth, time four hours. December 28, 1877, there was an excursion given by the Scioto Valley Railroad Company to the subscribers. It was tendered by Geo. D. Chapman and made up of directors cars only. Invitations were issued to subscribers and refreshments were provided; 125 persons went upon the excursion. Geo. D. Chapman, E. Wilhoff Banker, Mr. Peters and E. K. Stewart, a Columbus banker, were the hosts. The day following there was a return excursion from Columbus for the Railroad and Business men. The people of Columbus gave the people going on the excursion from Portsmouth free rides about the city and tickets to the theaters. On the return excursion the Portsmouth People gave to the excursionists a free dinner at the Biggs.

On August 14, 1878, the contract for the construction of the Cincinnati and Eastern Railroad between Winchester and Galena was let to Albert Hill.

May 1, 1880, a Railroad to Ashland, Ky. was agitated, and a law was passed allowing cities to build railroads. May 6, 1880, a great Railroad meeting was held at Portsmouth. It was addressed by N. W. Evans, Dan J. Ryan and others. May 8, 1880, there was a vote in the city for building a Railroad to Ashland, Ky. There were 1,122 for and 648 against the project, majority 473. May 15, 1880, Jos. Robinson became superintendent of the Scioto Valley Railroad. May 29, 1880, J. J. Harper appointed Wells A. Hutchins, L. C. Damarin, James Y. Gordon, D. N. Murray and Wm. Bolles trustees of the Railroad to Ashland, Ky. This ship passed in the night. Sept. 18, 1880, work was begun on the Railroad between Ironton and Portsmouth, known as the Scioto Valley Extension; the road was built from Portsmouth eastward and it was expected to be completed in November. December 22, 1880, the track for the Scioto Valley Extension to Ironton was laid to a point just beyond Franklin Furnace.

January 18, 1881, Portsmouth and Ironton were first connected by rail. February 12, 1881, the Board of Trade asked the legislature to give the Cincinnati and Eastern Railroad the use of the canal between Scioto Brush Creek and Davis' Distillery.

March 18, 1882, the Cincinnati and Eastern Railroad was let from Otway to the Scioto River. May 11, 1882, the bill authorizing the Cincinnati and Eastern Railroad to occupy the tow path of the Ohio Canal from Brush Creek to Davis' Distillery passed the house by 72 to 0, and became a law, having previously passed the Senate. September 23, 1882, the contract was let to build the Scioto River bridge for the Cincinnati and Eastern Railroad to Col. J. C. Dewey. It was to be 1,000 feet long, 40 feet high, and to have seven piers. There was to be 2,000 feet of grade between the bridge and the canal, and 100,000 cubic feet of earth were to be moved.

February 9, 1881, the first train arrived in Ironton over the Scioto Valley Extension carrying 100 passengers.

April 22, 1883, the Cincinnati and Eastern Railroad went into the hands of a receiver, Samuel Woodward. October 13, 1883, Judge Loudon ordered the Cincinnati and Eastern Railroad completed to Portsmouth. Receiver's certificates to the amount of \$250,000 were ordered issued, and the road was ordered to be changed to a standard gauge from Batavia Junction. At that time it had out its first mortgage bonds \$500,000, \$257,500 the second mortgage bonds and \$704,900 the third mortgage bonds. The floating debt secured by three-mortgage deeds was \$162,879.79, and there had been an additional floating debt, not secured, of \$176,539.58, and of this debt \$24,061.56 was due to the operation of the road. At that time the company had 86.5 miles of track on the main line and 14.3 on the branch line. The cost of construction to Portsmouth was estimated to be \$157,427.54, and of widening the gauge, \$83,000, total \$235,427.54. The receiver's certificates were to run three years and to be redeemable in six months. July 25, 1883, the road was completed to Henley and a new mail route established to Portsmouth from Henley, by hacks. At

the same time the Belt Road project appeared in Portsmouth. It was another ship which passed in the night. The directors were James Y. Gordon, C. A. M. Damarin, John G. Peebles, Geo. Davis, W. Q. Adams, H. R. Tracy, J. F. Towell and W. A. Hutchins. On December 5, 1883, the death of the belt line was announced in the Portsmouth Tribune, with black lines.

January 16, 1884, the new C. W. & B. depot was built. It was 52 feet long, 22 feet wide, with two waiting rooms and a ticket office; it is still in use. May 21, 1884, the Cincinnati and Eastern Railroad had reached Rushtown. June 30, 1884, it had reached Wharton. July 9, 1884, the Scioto Valley Railroad tried to prevent the Cincinnati and Eastern Railroad from crossing its track and elevated the track six feet at the point of crossing. August 25, 1884, the Cincinnati and Eastern Railroad was opened to Portsmouth. December 8, 1884, the roof of the Arion tunnel caved in. May 23, 1884, the council granted the Cincinnati and Eastern the right of way over the streets and alleys from 16th to 10th streets, between North Waller and Offnere Sts.

July 2, 1884, W. R. McGill, president of the Cincinnati and Eastern Railroad, fell out of a baggage car door over the trestle near Winchester, and was instantly killed. August 3, 1884, the Cincinnati and Eastern track crossed the Scioto Valley Railroad. August 16, 1884, the track of the road was laid to the Barbee trestle, and regular trains were run to Wharton. May 6, 1884, John R. McLean was made Receiver of the Cincinnati and Eastern Railroad. It was stated that the road was to be made standard gauge at once.

May 29, 1885, the Scioto Valley Railroad went into the hands of a receiver, Joseph Robinson. On September 1, 1885, Gen. B. F. Coates was appointed receiver of the Cincinnati and Eastern Railroad, in place of John R. McLean, resigned.

May 25, 1886, the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad between Ashland and Cincinnati was begun opposite Portsmouth. February 24, 1886, the Ohio and Northwestern Railroad was proposed to come to Portsmouth. April 8, 1886, the Cincinnati and Eastern Railroad shops were moved to Portsmouth. September, 1886, the earnings of the Cincinnati and Eastern Railroad were \$19,874.64.

January 25, 1887, the Cincinnati and Eastern Railroad was sold for \$1,000,000.00, and it was purchased by the Ohio and Northwestern Railroad Company. On April 11, 1887, the former employees of the Cincinnati and Eastern Railroad presented Gen. Coates with a set of silverware. November 9, 1887, the Ohio and Northwestern was made standard gauge all the way to Portsmouth. May 14, 1887, the Ohio and Northwestern Railroad built a track from Portsmouth to Sciotoville. August 20, 1887, the Scioto Valley Railroad laid its tracks on Tenth street for its junction with the C. W. & B. and to its shops. November 7, 1887, the Ohio and Northwestern Railroad was made standard gauge from Portsmouth to Cincinnati.

May 2, 1888, the locomotive first appeared in Springville, Ky., a cannon was fired at Portsmouth and was answered by a scream of the locomotive from the other side. The track layers were working from Ashland down; 62 pound steel rails were laid. June 16, 1888, the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad track was laid 13 miles below Maysville; the work progressed at the rate of one mile per day. June 15, 1888, the Ohio and Northwestern Railroad went into the hands of a receiver, Samuel Hunt.

August 8, 1888, Samuel Hunt, Receiver, asked for \$325,000 Receiver certificates to complete the Railroad, \$100,000 to purchase leased rolling stock, \$35,000 to build the road from Portsmouth to Sciotoville, \$47,243.18, to pay for cross ties and timber furnished already, \$111,924 for improving the road bed and trestles.

January 5, 1889, the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad began to run regular trains on the South Shore road, and trains from Huntington to Cincinnati were arranged for. January 8th, it began to run local trains, but through trains were not to go on until March 1st. The passenger train from the west came in at 12:05 p. m., from the east, 3:26 p. m., and went only to Covington, Ky. January 2, 1889, at Philadelphia, \$600,000 Ohio and Northwestern bonds sold, one block at 60 cents and one at 57 cents with coupons from July, 1887, attached. May 13, 1889, the "F. F. V." train passed through Portsmouth at 1:30 p. m. on the C. & O. R. R. December 4, 1889, the Scioto Valley began to run a sleeper to Chi-

cago. December 25, 1889, the C. W. & B. R. R. was sold out and transferred to the B. & O. South Western.

January 21, 1890, the Scioto Valley Railroad was sold to a Reorganization Committee for \$3,265,200. The indebtedness on it was \$44,231,955.79 including all expenses. The Central Trust Company from New York were the buyers for reorganization. The new organization was called the Scioto Valley and New England Railroad, and mortgaged the road for \$15,000,000. June 21, 1890, the Norfolk and Western Railroad bought the Scioto Valley Railroad for \$5,000,000, and the assumption of bonded indebtedness.

June 11, 1891, the Ohio and Northwestern Railroad ceased to exist and became the Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Virginia Railroad, with a capital stock of \$2,160,000.

February 6, 1895, a receiver was appointed for the Norfolk and Western Railroad at Philadelphia. The order was made by the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern Division of Virginia. F. J. Kimball and Henry Fink were the Receivers. November 20, 1895, the Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Virginia Railroad mortgaged its road for \$500,000.

November 11, 1895, the Scioto Division of the Norfolk and Western Railroad sold for \$110,000. It was sold subject to at \$5,000,000 mortgage. The sale was at the Portsmouth Station.

January 24, 1899, the Portsmouth and Ohio Valley Railroad was incorporated to build a Railroad from Wharton to Reitz Stone Quarries. Ignatius Reitz, Albert Reitz, Henry Bannon, George E. Kricker and William Turner were incorporators. July 11, 1899, the Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Virginia Railroad bought the old Harty Spring works property for \$21,100. November 1, 1899, through train service from Cincinnati to Pittsburg began by the C. P. & V. Ry. from Cincinnati to Portsmouth, the N. & W. to Kenova and the Ohio River Railroad the remainder of the way. There was one train a day each way.

March 1, 1901, the Norfolk and Western Railroad purchased the Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Virginia Railroad.

County Elections.

It is absolutely impossible to find any records of the elections in Scioto County prior to the year 1818. They were preserved on loose sheets of paper and fled away for a period of time and then destroyed. None are on file or preserved prior to 1876. The election returns given here are taken from old files of newspapers, or from some other sources. The first newspaper ever published in Scioto County was published on August 5, 1818. The returns for the years 1821, 1822, 1823, 1830, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1841, 1843, 1847 and 1857 the Editor was unable to find. The following is the vote for 1818:

For Governor, Ethan Allen Brown received 269 votes; James Dunlap, 189. For Congress, Henry Brush received 415 votes; Levi Barber, 30. State Senator, Edward Tupper received 25 votes; Robert Lucas, 345; Jesse Hitchcock, 70. For Representative, John James received 41 votes; Ezra Osborn, 347; Caleb Hitchcock, 122. For Commissioner, Samuel B. Burt received 178 votes; John Smith, 177; and Gabriel Feurt, 80 votes. For Sheriff, Nathan Wheeler received 389 votes; John Noel, 80. For Coroner, Henry Sumner received 174 votes; Seth Graham, 124 and John H. Thornton, 56.

In the year 1820, the vote is given below. There were no nominations for county officers and each one seemed to run on his own motion:

For Governor, Ethan Allen Brown, 635 votes; Jeremiah Morrow, 8. For Congress, Henry Brush, (Chillicothe), 436 votes; Thomas Scott, (Chillicothe), 211 votes; Levi Barber, (Marietta), 75 votes. State Senator, Robert Lucas, 394 votes; no opposition. Representative, Nathan Wheeler, 465 votes; Caleb Hitchcock, 431; David Mitchell, 200; William Miller, 151; William Collins, 66 votes. Commissioners, Jacob Noel, 287 votes; Joseph Moore, 233; Wm. M. Burk, 210. For Sheriff, John Noel, 229 votes; Elijah McInter, 170 votes; Marcus Bosworth, 123; Elijah Glover, 100; Wm. Oldfield, 96; Joseph Bonser, 9. For Coroner, Uriah Barber, 411 votes; Ebenezer Corwine, 213; H. Sumner, 68 votes.

There are no records between 1820 and 1824.

1824 was a presidential year and the following is the statement of the vote in that year in the county:

For Senator, Robert Lucas, 1,062 votes; John Noel, 525 votes; Jacob Noel, 294. Representative, John Lucas, 974 votes; William Collins, 755; John Davison, 681; Roswell Craine, 653; Thomas Kerr, 247; Francis Adams, 5. For Sheriff, William Carey, 382; Samuel B. Burt, 270; Daniel Corwine, 263; Jacob Anderson, 1. Commissioners, William Lodwick, 424; Daniel McKinney, 265; Jesse Marsall, 258; Charles P. Hatton, 203; John Clingman, 200; John Brown, 122; John Chapman, 121; Samuel R. Nourse, 19; Thomas W. Burt, 19. For Auditor, David Gharky, 593; Ebenezer Corwine, 342. For Congress, S. F. Vinton, 604; Levi Barber, 190.

Robert Lucas was elected to the State Senate and John Lucas and William Collins to the House. William Carey was elected Sheriff, William Lodwick and Daniel McKinney, Commissioners, and David Gharky, Auditor.

To give the elections from year to year such as have been preserved to the present time would occupy the space of the book. These elections are not profitable except for the purpose of showing the increase in the vote for the several years.

1828 being a presidential year the vote on the various county offices is given below:

For Governor, Allen Trimble, 670; John W. Campbell, 352. For Congress, Samuel F. Vinton, 346; George House 346. For Senator, William Kendall, 370; Robert Lucas, 341. For Representative, Joseph Lodwick, 637; John Davison, 390. For Commissioner, William Jackson, 522; Peter T. Lindsey, 394. Auditor, David Gharky, 564; Ezra Osborn, 405. For Sheriff, Moses Gregory.

The election of 1829 was a famous one on account of the Senatorial race between Robert Lucas, David Mitchell and Dr. Giles S. B. Hempstead. The following is the vote on these in the county:

	Lucas.	Mitchell.	Hempstead.
Scioto.....	311	280	233
Lawrence.....	191	211	19
Pike.....	323	108	153
Jackson.....	253	281	36
	1,078	880	441

In this election, George Hammit, a Revolutionary soldier was a candidate for Commissioner and received 212 votes to 442 for Samuel B. Burt. The result of this election to the Whigs caused nominations to be thereafter effected by nominating conventions.

In the election of 1831, there were four candidates for Sheriff and three for Coroner. What they all wanted to run for those offices at that time, no one can now tell, but the vote stood as follows:

Commissioner, William Jackson, 458; John B. Dodds, 252; Thomas Aldridge, 49; N. Littlejohn, 71. Coroner, Uriah Barber, 360; David Enslow, 147; Samuel Gould, 88.

In 1832, Robert Lucas was a candidate for Governor. He received 453 votes in Scioto County to 778 for his opponent, Darius Lyman. This would indicate that Scioto County was strongly Whig. In this year there was a three-sided fight for Congress. In Scioto County, the vote stood, General Duncan McArthur, 753 votes; Wm. Allen, 453; Gen. Wm. S. Murphy, 22. Allen's majority, in the District was one. Judge Mitchell was a candidate for State Senator. He had 766 votes in the county to 437 for John Thomas, but Thomas' majority in the District was 97. Moses Gregory was elected Auditor without opposition, receiving 766 votes. For Assessor, Conrad Overturf received 706 votes and Seymour Pixley, 437. Edward Cranston had no opposition for Commissioner and his vote was 687. There was a three-cornered race for Recorder. John R. Turner had 78 votes; Samuel Nixon, 317 and Havillah Gunn, 78.

In 1836, Joseph Vance for Governor received 977 votes to Eli Baldwin, 550. William Key Bond and William Allen were the candidates for Congress and Bond had 914 votes and Allen 579. There were two representatives to be elected in the joint district of Scioto, Brown and Adams County. William Kendall and James Pilson were the Whig candidates and received 981 and 920 votes respectively. John Glover and James Loudon, of Brown, were the Democrat candidates and received respectively 488 and 599 votes. Moses

Gregory, candidate for Auditor, had 1,949 votes. He was opposed by John Peebles, father of John G. Peebles, who received 398 votes. Peter Noel had 997 votes for Commissioner, and R. B. Alfred, 358. The Congressional District included Scioto, Ross, Pike, Fayette and Jackson Counties. William Key Bond's majority in the District was 536. In the year, 1834, William Allen was beaten in the district by 315 votes.

In 1837, Oliver Lindsey was the Whig candidate for Sheriff and Mark Bradburn, the Democratic candidate. Lindsey's vote was 657 to 622 for Bradburn. For Commissioner, William Jackson was the Whig candidate and received 744 votes to 472 for Abijah Batterson on the Democratic ticket. There were four candidates for Assessor, Azel Glover, Whig, 234 votes; John C. Ashley, Democrat, 154; John Peebles, Independent, 40, and James Kinnison, Independent, 109.

The race for Coroner was between William Jones, the old school teacher, who received 210 votes, and Uriah Barber, the Revolutionary soldier, who received 351 votes. Barber was the only Democrat on the ticket who was elected.

For the Legislature, William Kendall had 897 votes, and his opponent, John Glover, Democrat, 408.

For State Senator, Charles White, Whig, had 865 votes, and John Patterson, Democrat, 435 votes. This vote represented the strength of the Whig and Democrats in the county. There was only one candidate for Prosecuting Attorney, Samuel M. Tracy. He received 1,053 votes.

In 1838, Governor Vance on the Whig ticket, had 880 votes, and Shannon, Democrat, had 603. For Congress, Bond on the Whig ticket, had 853 votes, and Latham on the Democratic ticket, 605. For Commissioner, Wm. Salter had 1,015 votes and one C. V. Folen had 32 votes. John R. Turner was a candidate for Recorder and received 778 votes. He was opposed by Wm. Jones, our old friend, the school teacher, who had 227 votes.

In 1839, for Commissioner, Peter Noel had 756 votes and Thayer D. White, his opponent, 619 votes. The parties' strength was represented on the vote for Senator. George Edwards of Brown, Whig, received 755 votes, and John Glover, of Scioto, Democrat, 690 votes.

In 1840, in the race for Governor, Corwine had 1,421 votes and Shannon, 790. William Russell for Congress, had 1,884 votes and Allen Latham 779. Russell's majority in the district was 1,700. Daniel Young for Representative, had 1,357 votes and his opponent, Tieran had 785. Wm. L. Boynton, was elected commissioner by 1,334 votes to 792 for Thayer D. White. For Sheriff, John H. Thornton, had 1,356 votes and his opponent, Clark, 781.

In 1842, Corwine for Governor had 1,073 votes and Shannon, his Democratic opponent had 780. For Sheriff, John H. Thornton had 880 votes and John Cook, 920. This was the time John Cook stole a march on the Whigs and defeated their candidate for Sheriff. Everybody was suprised at this result except John Cook, who knew how it was done.

In 1844, Bartley, Whig, for Governor, had 1,451 votes and Todd, Democrat, 1,087. Vinton, for Congress, had 1,454 and Mr. Morgan, his opponent, had 1,069. This year Isaac H. Wheeler was elected Sheriff. He had 1,384 votes to 1,147 for John Cook.

In 1846, the Whig candidate for Congress had 989 votes and Byington, Democrat, had 754. For Representative, John A. Turley had 1,064 votes and Abijah Batterson, 771.

In 1848, J. L. Taylor for Congress had 1,530 and Francis Cleveland, Democrat, had 1,064. Moses Gregory, as Surveyor had no opposition. For Infirmary Director, John McDowell, Whig candidate, had 1,501 votes, and Samuel J. Huston, Democrat, 1,067 votes.

In 1849, Wm. L. Salter, Republican candidate, for Senator, received 1,192 votes and Joseph McCormick, Democrat, 643 votes. For Representative, James Rodgers, Republican, received 1,162 votes and Wm. Newman, Democrat, 695 votes. This was the year in which Edward Jordan defeated Samuel M. Tracy for Prosecuting Attorney. He received 961 votes to 936 for Tracy. Wm. Conklin, Whig, defeated Abijah Batterson, Democrat, for Treasurer by a vote of 1,198 to 709.

In 1850, J. L. Taylor, Whig candidate for Congress, carried the county by receiving 1,126 votes to 654 for McCormick. In that year, Col. Moore, Whig,

defeated Johnson, Democrat. Moore had 1,326 votes to 430 for Johnson.

In 1851, Col. O. F. Moore received for Senator, 1,309 votes to 888 for Francis Cleveland, Democrat. W. A. Hutchins, Whig Candidate for Representative, received 1,148 votes against Joseph Moore, Democrat, who received 828 votes. This was the year in which John R. Turner was elected Clerk of the Courts for that term by a vote of 1,134 to 1,133 for George H. Flanders, only 1 vote majority. For Treasurer John Cook received 1,278 to 790 for George H. Sharkey. For Prosecuting Attorney, Edward A. Jordan, Democrat, received 1,334 votes to 731 for Samuel M. Tracy, Whig. The vote on Coroner was the closest fight. John Squires, Whig candidate received 822 votes; C. F. Reiniger 821. For Infirmary Director, Joseph Riggs received 1,160 votes. James Lodwick, Democrat, 986 votes.

In 1852, the Whigs made a clean sweep. For Congress, Taylor had 1,419 votes and Sherer, Democrat, had 1,083. George A. Waller, Whig, received 1,326 votes for Auditor to 1,145 for Thomas Kendall.

In 1853, Nelson Barrere for Governor, (Highland County,) received 1,077 votes to 1,260 for Wm. Medill, Democrat. One Lewis a third candidate, received 120 votes. In this year the Democrats seemed to have swept everything. There was a Democrat re-action.

Thomas McCauslen, for Senator, received 1,622 votes, Elijah Glover 708. Joseph Riggs, candidate for State Board of Equalization, received 1,103 votes and one Anderson, the Democratic candidate, 1,331. George Hoad for Representative, received 738 votes. One Hudson, had 1,072 and Cassidy had 685. Martin Crain was a Whig candidate for Recorder. He received 1,275 votes to 1,169 for B. F. Cunningham.

In 1855, on the vote for Governor, Salmon P. Chase had 1,042 and Medill 1,050, Trimble, 1,740. On the vote for Senator, H. S. Bundy had 482 votes to 1,067 for Westphall. For Representative, Daniel McFarland received 1,145 votes to 1,049 for Hempstead, Democrat. For Prosecuting Attorney, Glover received 1,206 votes and George Johnson, Independent, 1,167.

In 1856, Col. Moore for Congress on the American ticket had 1,343 votes and Miller, on the Democratic ticket, had 1,399. Hoffman, Republican, 533. Coffrin, American, 1,571 votes and John Cook, Democrat, 1,616. The Democrats elected their Auditor, J. J. Appler by a vote of 1,395 to 1,294 for George W. Flanders, American. Judge Searl, candidate for Auditor, had 483. He was on the Republican ticket. Benjamin Miles was the American candidate for Recorder. He had 1,501 votes. McCrum, Democratic candidate for the same office had 1,375. Cole, Republican, 374. Joseph Riggs was the Republican candidate for Commissioner and had 473 votes. Tracy, on the American ticket, for Commissioner had 1,363 votes and Hudson, Democrat, had 1,391. Thomas Keys, Republican candidate for Surveyor had 473 votes, Brown, Democrat, 1,508; Gregory, American, 1,142.

The returns for 1857 were not found.

In 1858, the race was a straight one between the Republicans and Democrats. Carey A. Trimble, Republican candidate for Congress, had 1,879 votes; Joseph Miller, Democrat, 1,489. For Common Pleas Judge, W. W. Johnson, Republican, had 1,785 and E. F. Bingham, Democrat, 1,543. On the vote for Commissioner, Wm. Veach, Republican, had 1,764 votes and Joseph Moore, Democrat, 1,599. At this election, Johnson for Judge had 307 majority in the five counties. Trimble, candidate for Congress, had 939 majority.

In 1859, the political vote in the county was Governor, Wm. Dennison, Republican, 1,808 votes; Rufus P. Ranney, Democrat, 1,324; the Republicans carried the county for State Board of Equalization, State Senator, Common Pleas Judge, Treasurer, Prosecuting Attorney and Recorder. The Democrats won on Commissioner, Andrew J. Enslow had 1,529 votes and Joseph Jackson, Republican, 1,486. The vote on Treasurer was Philip Noel, Republican, 1,598 votes, Jesse Appler, Democrat, 1,541. For Representative, John W. Collins, Republican, 1,658 and Stephen Smith, Democrat, 1,349. There was a vote in the County on annual sessions of the Legislature. Scioto County voted 220 for it to 828 against it.

We have given a short statement of the elections returns of the County for the first fifty-seven years. For further particulars on this subject, we refer to the State publications, or to the bound volumes of newspapers published in the county.

A law should be passed requiring the annual county elections to be recorded and preserved in permanent form. All prior to 1876 have been destroyed by the County Officers.

Independence Days.

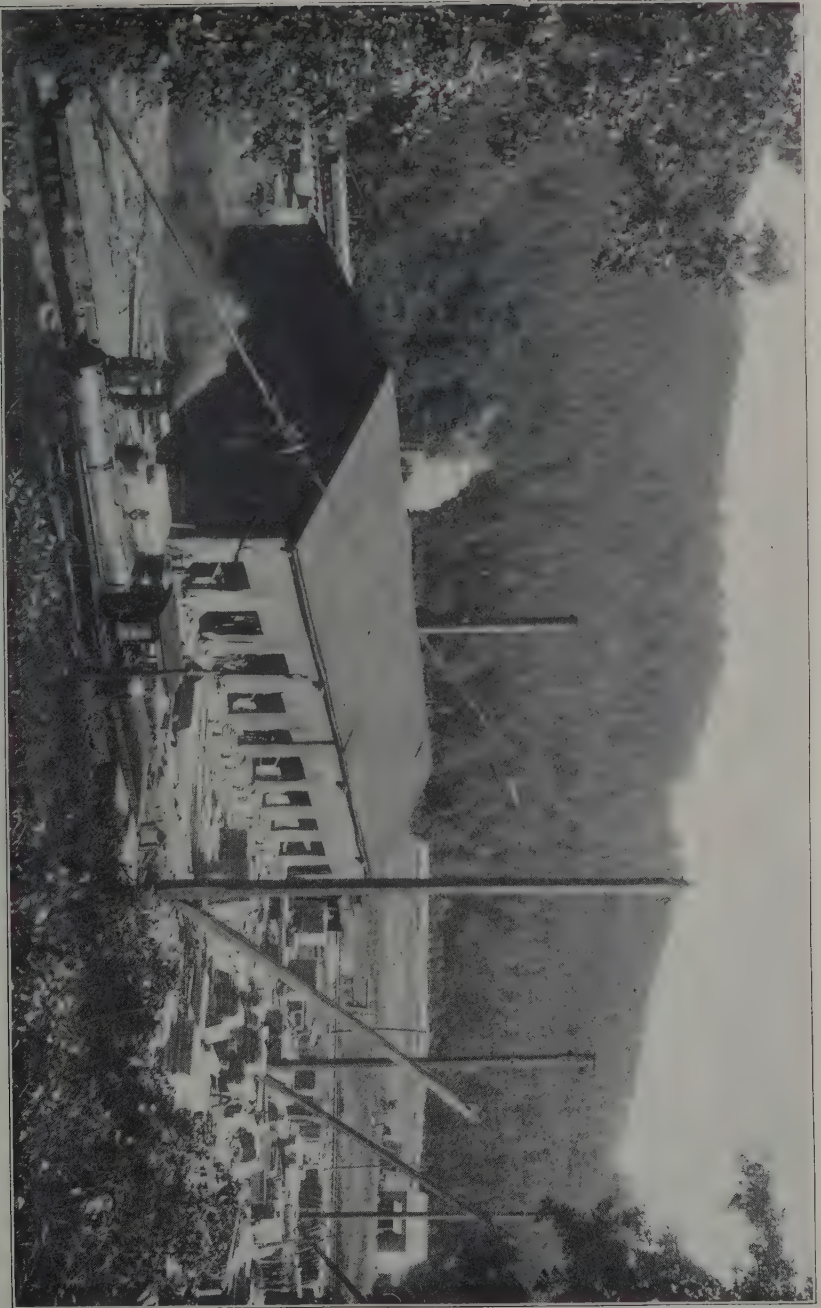
The first record we have of any celebration in the new County of Scioto was on the 4th of July, 1808. Isaac Bonser, who lived on Bonser's Run, gave a great celebration. He cut his wheat and took it to Maysville, and had it ground to make bread. At that time it took him two days to go to Maysville in a canoe. It is reported that he pushed the canoe back up the river in one day. By some means the notice of this celebration, became noised abroad, and people came from West Union, Maysville, Chillicothe, and Gallipolis. There were 300 present. They were mostly hunters, which means that they were persons intimate and well acquainted with Isaac Bonser, who was a great hunter himself. The parties at the celebration bored out a log and banded it with iron to make a cannon, but it bursted. Robert Lucas read "the Declaration" and made a speech. Fresh meat was baked over a pit of hickory coals. An old Virginia negro was cook. Some of the party remained several days. General Tupper of Marietta was present. Whiskey was plenty. John Campbell was the gunner of that day and when he touched the gun off he dodged behind a poplar tree, and it is said to have bursted at the sixth discharge.

July 4, 1825 was a great day in Union Township. There was a celebration there by Captain Peter Noel's Rifle Company. There was a free dinner and sixteen toasts were proposed and responded to. Among them were John Q. Adams, Henry Clay, The Ohio Canal and the State of Ohio.

July 4, 1827 was celebrated in Portsmouth, the first we have of any record. A procession was formed in front of the Court House, then on Market street there were two companies of Militia in uniform, that marched to the Presbyterian meeting house on Second street, just east of Lynn's livery stable. The ceremonies opened with prayer. Edward Hamilton read the Declaration of Independence, and an oration was pronounced by Charles O. Tracy. The procession marched back and sat down to dinner on the river bank. Thirteen toasts were offered. Of the volunteer toasts, John Noel responded to "the Patriots of 1776." John H. Thornton, John R. Turner, Dr. N. W. Andrews and Samuel Dole all responded to toasts. The Light Infantry, Captain John McDowell, dined at Colonel McDonald's. That Company also had thirteen regular toasts. Captain Kennedy Lodwick's Artillery Company also celebrated the day at a public dinner at Peebles' tavern.

July 4, 1829, there was a proper celebration of the day in Portsmouth. The notice of the arrangements was published as early as June 6. At a meeting on June 13th, Samuel M. Tracy was chairman and M. B. Ross Secretary of the meeting. The Committee to take charge of the celebration was: Col. John McDonald, Dr. Andrews, Dr. Hempstead and Samuel M. Tracy.

Perhaps the greatest celebration ever in the history of Portsmouth was on July 4, 1831. The citizens assembled at the Court House at 11 o'clock A. M. Rev. E. Brainard opened with prayer. Francis Cleveland read the Declaration of Independence. Then there were salvos of Artillery, which were always fired directly after the reading of "the Declaration," a defiance to old King George. Edward Hamilton delivered the oration. John H. Thornton and Henry Jeffords marshalled the procession, and they marched to a grove just south of the late residence of John P. Terry. Cornelius McCoy furnished the dinner. William Oldfield and Roswell Crain presided by turns. There were 120 at the table, among them were several Revolutionary Soldiers and some strangers. There was an amateur choir and ladies were present. There were thirteen regular toasts and 24 volunteer toasts. Among those who participated in the dinner were, Axel Glover, James W. Davis, M. B. Ross, J. L. McVey, George Corwine, John Lawson, R. R. Peebles, brother of John G., Gen. Wm. Kendall, M. O. Reeves, E. Gunn, Robert Montgomery, Jacob Offnere, Francis Cleveland, Henry Cooper, Elijah Glover, John R. Turner, James Young, Z. P. Flower, George McCague, who each and all responded to volunteer toasts. Five of these were in honor of Henry Clay. There were many references afterwards to this celebration, and future generations in Portsmouth, regarded it as the greatest celebration which had ever taken place.



THE McDERMOTT STONE CO. MILL, NO. 1.

July 4, 1838, the 62nd anniversary of the Independence of the United States, was duly celebrated in Portsmouth. The people met at 10:30 at the Court House. This was the present Court House. Rev. Nairn prayed, Captain Cleveland read the Declaration, and Benjamin Ramsey delivered the oration. Colonel John Row marshaled the procession to Waller's Woods. The dinner was prepared by John Watson, and as usual there were thirteen regular toasts. The volunteer toasts were by William Oldfield, George Corwine, William V. Peck, B. Kepner, C. O. Tracy, Edward Hamilton, Benjamin Ramsey, Thomas Sterne, Elijah Glover, R. H. Patillo, W. P. Camden and W. S. Belt, a son of Judge Levin Belt, a teller in the bank. Mr. Ramsey's oration was published in the Tribune of July 10th, by request.

July 4, 1839, the Sunday Schools celebrated Independence Day in Portsmouth. Addresses were made by Rev. A. Brown, Rev. E. Burr and Rev. W. Simmons. Edward Hamilton read the Declaration of Independence. There was a basket dinner for the first time in Portsmouth John Kennedy Lodwick, John B. Davis and James McDowell, who were then lads, carried the banner in the procession.

July 4, 1840, there were two celebrations, one by "the Franklin Institute" at the Court House, where O. F. Moore delivered an oration; and the other by "the Mechanics." The latter formed a procession at the Market House under charge of Captain Samuel Huston, Marshal and Elihu Cook, assistant; and with the Portsmouth band went to Waller's Woods, where A. C. Davis read the Declaration and W. R. Holmes delivered the oration. Thomas Lloyd of the Exchange furnished the dinner.

July 4, 1842, the Sunday Schools again celebrated the day. They assembled at the Methodist Church and marched to the woods, where the Declaration was read by A. C. Davis, and William E. Williams delivered the oration. William Newman presided and there were thirteen toasts as usual.

July 4, 1846, there was firing of guns all day. The Portsmouth Guards, Captain P. Kinney went to the woods in the forenoon, returned to the U. S. hotel and listened to an oration by Col. O. F. Moore; they also had a dinner prepared by Colonel Graham. At 6 P. M. they went to L. N. Robinson's, where the ladies of the town had an entertainment. There were speeches, rockets, fire balloons, etc. The Washington Guards, Captain Reiniger, drilled during the day and went to a ball in the evening at the National Hotel. The Washington Dragoons, a horse company, paraded during the day. A Rifle Company from Lucasville under Captain Morgan was in town. There were 800 to 1,000 people in the town from adjoining towns. One young man got drunk and was sent to what was called "the Cowhorn tavern," a substitute of that day, for the County jail.

July 4, 1849, the people of Portsmouth were holding their breath on account of cholera, and there was no public celebration. The Washington Guards turned out and paraded and so did Captain Clark's Company of Horses.

July 4, 1850, the Portsmouth Guards paraded and marched to Morgan's Grove, where the Declaration was read by Samuel Riggs. An address was made by Lieutenant O. F. Moore. A collation was spread and toasts were drank with lemonade. There was platoon firing, and the ladies were present. On returning the ladies were invited to march to town inside of a hollow square, formed by the Guards. The invitation was accepted by several and one lady carried a musket. Her name has not been preserved. In the afternoon the Sunday Schools met at the Methodist Church where addresses were delivered and afterwards the children went to the Kentucky hills. The steamers "Whiteman" and "Resort," with a band on the former, brought down a party of Kentuckians, who took dinner at the Franklin House. Between 4 and 5 P. M. "the Raging Tads," a party of maskers arranged in fantastic style, paraded east of the U. S. Hotel. The roll of this organization, composed of awful names, was called. They shouted "We eat all we kill," and pretended to be Cannibals. At this remote period, it will be proper to say that Squire Hall, then a youth, was the leading spirit in the organization.

July 4, 1851, began the fashion of basket picnics in the Country on Independence Day, and many parties went out picnicing on that day. The Portsmouth Guards paraded. They marched down town and took dinner at Huston's Hotel. Lieutenant O. F. Moore and John R. Turner made addresses.

July 4, 1864, was celebrated by a dinner to the returned soldiers of the 56th O. V. I. at Massie Hall. This was a public dinner and reception. The returning veterans paraded the street. A great many people came down on the noon train, on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad. They assembled at the lower Market House. Colonel Kinney presided, and speeches were made by Hon. Eli Glover, Col. J. R. Hurd and Dan McFarland. Then they went to Massie Hall and had dinner, which was gotten up by John Vetter. There were two saloon fights on account of war feeling, while the dinner was going on. William Lloyd beat up a countryman named Slocum and Frank Wear struck Lieutenant H. Lantz of the 56th Ohio, with a sling shot. John L. Ward, acting marshal undertook to arrest them and he was struck with a stone. The political feeling was high. The 56th O. V. I. left the Massie Hall and put an end to the disorder. Captain Henry E. Jones made a speech at the 56th O. V. I. dinner.

July 4, 1871, cannon were fired at midnight. There was a band of music paraded the streets at 5 A. M., at which time the City firemen paraded. It rained most of the day and the firemen occupied Wilhelm's Hall or Opera House, all day for their pleasure.

July 4, 1876, was the hundredth anniversary of Independence Day and the Centennial Fourth was celebrated in Music Hall, a temporary structure on Chillicothe street. The following was the program: Music, prayer by Rev. E. P. Pratt, Patriotic Ode, Introductory Address, N. W. Evans, Introductory Address in German by Prof. Carl Huber, Music, Reading of the Declaration, W. W. Monroe, Centennial Poem; J. W. Fulton, Oration, Hon. Wells A. Hutchins, Music, Historical Address, Rev. J. T. Franklin, Music, History of the County, Elijah Glover, Doxology, Benediction by Rev. C. W. Bethausen. The programme was carried out to the letter, but the attendance was not as it should have been for the hundredth anniversary. The people who ought to have been there were picnicking in the country, but those who were present were brimful and running over with patriotism, and those attending made up for those who were absent.

July 4, 1890, was formally celebrated in Portsmouth. At 5 P. M. gun firing began and 42 guns were fired at intervals of five minutes. There was a parade at 9 in the morning in seven divisions:

1. The City Police, Civic Band, River City Dragoons, with Creed Milstead, Grand Marshal.
2. The Soldiers of the Civil War under Captain Cole Gillman.
3. The Sons of Veterans under Filmore Musser, Colonel.
4. The uniformed secret societies preceded by the Jackson band, A. L. Sanford, Colonel.
5. The Winchester band followed by non-uniformed secret societies, W. A. Connelley, Colonel.

6. Division, State troops under Col. A. C. Thompson.
7. This Division was commanded by Colonel Stanton, embracing the City and County officials, members of the Press, visitors and citizens.

The parade extended to the Fair Grounds on Robinson Avenue. On the Fair Grounds there were prize drills, potato race, chasing of greased pigs, sack race and wheelbarrow race. In the evening there were fire works, and a company of Zouaves from Cincinnati were present, also the Champion City Guards of Springfield and the Ohio State University Cadets.

July 4, 1892, the government building was dedicated in the City of Portsmouth. At sunrise 44 guns were fired. At 9:30 in the morning there was a procession from the lower Market space to the government building, military, labor and civil societies, fire department, city authorities, etc. At the government building there was a patriotic song, followed by prayer by the Rev. D. S. Tappan, D. D., an address of welcome by Mayor Henry Hall, an address by Hon. A. C. Thompson, music, Declaration of Independence read by Hon. J. W. Newman, music, address by Hon. Charles H. Grosvenor. The Grand Army of the Republic, the Sons of Veterans, Company H., were in the procession. There were fire works at night on the river front, not less than thirty pieces. In the afternoon there was a balloon ascension and fire works.

July 4, 1896, the day was fully observed. The fire department paraded at 8:30 in the morning. At 10 A. M. the grand parade started from Market

street. One hundred wheelmen with decorated wheels headed the parade. This included the Portsmouth Cycling Club, the Scioto Club of ladies and visiting wheelmen. Then the Marshal walking and the City Police, the River City band, Company H., 14th O. V. I., Alcazar Temple, D. O. K. K. The Tenth Regiment Uniformed Knights of Pythias with a band of field officers, Knights of St. John, Junior order of Americans, Mechanics with a float, the Engineers, machinists, cigar makers, bricklayers and carpenters followed, with a band, the City Officials were in carriages, followed by citizens in carriages. After the parade Hon. James W. Newman delivered an address at the Gallia street plaza. In the afternoon there were games at the ball park and fair grounds, and band music at Tracy Park, Gallia street plaza and at the Market street esplanade. At 5 P. M. all the bands met at the Gallia street plaza and marched to the esplanade where they played Sousa's grand march. At 6:30 P. M. the firemen made a run to Second and Chillicothe street. At 7 P. M. there was a band concert on Market street, when the Uniformed Knights of Pythias gave their silent drill. At 8 P. M. there were fire works on the river front. "Welcome to Portsmouth," "The Bicycle Rider" and "Good Night" were given.

July 4, 1898, was ushered in by the ringing of bells, firing of cannons and by bonfires at York Place. "Little Mac" the cannon was kept going all day and seven kegs of powder were used up. Early in the morning the four Portsmouth bands played in different parts of the City, and at 9:30 in the morning they met at the lower Market space. At 10:30 there was a public meeting at Tracy Square. W. F. Genheimer read the Declaration of Independence and Theodore F. Davidson delivered the oration. There were excursions from adjacent towns. In the afternoon news was received of Admiral Sampson's victory over the Spanish Admiral, Cervera and the town went wild. At 6:30 there was a procession of five bands, the police and the Uniformed Red Men in honor of Sampson's Victory. There were fireworks in the evening. One of the set pieces was a picture of Admiral Dewey, another the American Eagle, and the last was the bombardment of Manila.

Notable Trials.

The issue of the Portsmouth Times of April 25, 1850, gives an account of Samuel Morgan, of this county, who murdered his wife May 5, 1857. Morgan was a tough citizen who lived a mile or two above Franklin Furnace, up the branch. Morgan was forty-five, a brute and a bully. He was wretchedly poor and a great fighter. He liked to fight those who offended him. When the news of the murder was out, the body of his wife was found in an out house, with her head beaten to a jelly and covered with blood. He had come home, drunk, beaten his wife with a club, and after killing her, dragged her body with a log chain to a fire and tried to burn it and then left it in an out house and went away. Morgan was arrested and brought before Squire Samuel Gould, father of Orin B. Gould. At the next term, Morgan was indicted. Owing to the feeling against him it was difficult to obtain a jury. The jury was as follows: 1. Garrett Newman. 2nd. Jesse Vulgamore. 3rd. Alex Oliver. 4th. Francis Henry. 5th. Jonathan Tracy. 6th. John Hazelbaker. 7th. Joab Freeman. 8th. William Holt. 9th. Robert H. Thompson. 10th. Nicholas Nail. 11th. Fred J. Griffith. 12th. John Basham. John Cook was sheriff and the jury was boarded at the Franklin House. Martin Crain was prosecutor, assisted by Colonel O. F. Moore. Edward W. Jordan, John W. Collings and Thomas McCauslen defended. Honorable W. V. Peck was judge. The court house was crowded and the ladies attended. The trial was ably conducted on both sides. Ed. Jordan referred to the thirst for the prisoner's blood and said that this same feeling controlled by reason was responsible for the Sam Morgan's of society. The jury was out but a short time and returned with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. A motion for a new trial was overruled. The judge sentenced him to be hung September 24, 1858, between nine A. M. and four P. M. The Portsmouth Artillery Company, Captain W. C. Appler guarded the jail. Morgan hung himself in jail. Squire Henry Hall and John J. McFarlin took him down.

February 12, 1862, William P. Martin replevined a cat of Giles Gilbert. The case was tried before the mayor and a jury; C. C. Hyatt, John Neill, Wash-

ington Kinney, William Newman and Philip Kelley. Henry A. Towne for Plaintiff. John W. Collings for Defendant. The cat was brought into court. The witnesses for plaintiff were Lewis C. Barber, John Reider, John Sullivan, and William Stewart. All testified the cat belonged to Martin. Giles Gilbert, Jr., William Gilbert, John P. Terry, William McFarland, C. E. Rase, John Suter, John McFarlin, J. C. Gilbert witnesses for defendant were all sure the cat belonged to Gilbert. The cat was appraised at ten dollars. The costs were thirty-four dollars and twenty-five cents. February 19, 1862, the Tribune gave an account of the Cat Case: The Cat really belonged to Gilbert. Martin's cat had "absquatulated." John T. Miller was a clerk for Martin and occupied a column in the Times about the case. McFarland came back with the cat in the Tribune of February 26th. The case is said to have cost William P. Martin \$97.00. Giles Gilbert stated that the cat was worth ten dollars and the jury awarded that sum. Gilbert did not intend to defend the suit, but on persuasion from John W. Collings, did so. After the trial the cat came back to Gilbert's and remained. Martin did not try to reclaim it. He remained on good terms with Gilbert after the suit. An account of the trial was published in the London Times. Gilbert raised the cat. Martin's cat had been gone six months before the suit. The Times in its article about the case was very funny and closed its piece with the word—"Scat!"

April 2, 1862—State vs. W. S. McLean, murder in the first degree. Those on the jury were: James M. Oliver, Peter H. Brown, M. G. Nichols, Joseph Throckmorton, Thomas Brown, Matthew Burris, Joseph Pearce, Debo V. Larkin, Joseph Tracy, James J. Densmore, Aaron Noel, John Thomas. A. J. Enslow, Nathaniel Rice, Dr. C. M. Finch, Mary Cooper, W. D. Wilcox, J. D. Merrill, Susan McNeal, Sidney Patton, John H. Lee, Andy Henler, John Wolf, Uriah White and George Sturdy were among the witnesses for the State. Those for the defense were: Doctor Tyrrel, Judge Cranston, Eli McLean, Anna McLean and Henry McLean. The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty." The accused was about twenty-four years old. Silas D. Powell and two children were blown up and killed.

March 11, 1874—Daniel Pursell vs Doctor William J. McDowell. Malpractice. \$5,000.00 damages for not setting the plaintiff's shoulder properly. The plaintiff's snoulder properly. The plaintiff claimed he was treated for a fractured arm when it was dislocation of the shoulder. The defendant claimed that the result was due to the plaintiff's disregard of directions while the healing process was going on. The verdict was \$5.00 for the plaintiff. This is remarkable as the verdict should have been for some considerable sum or for the defendant. July 1, 1874, Doctor McDowell moved for a new trial. It was refused. He then took a second trial under the statute and it was had at June 1, 1874, and resulted in a verdict for \$359.00 which he paid. Doctor McDowell claimed he was Doctor Finch's patient and Doctor Finch denied it. Doctor McDowell also claimed that at the time Pursell came to him, it was impossible to determine the injury and the treatment and that Pursell disobeyed directions and brought about the result.

Olive Applegate vs W. Kinney & Company, on a certificate of deposit with W. Kinney & Company, to hold as quasi partners twenty persons formerly stockholders in the Iron National Bank. Many like suits were depending on this. The plaintiff sued on a certificate of deposit for \$424. Hutchins and Bannon for the plaintiff. Thompson, Searl, Evans and O. F. Moore for the defendant. The case was tried at great length. Colonel Moore argued three full days for the defendant. The case resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed against all the defendants. Afterwards these defendants raised and paid \$20,000.00 for the creditors and were released from all claims.

January 31, 1880—Before Nelson W. Evans, United States Commissioner. The United States vs. Andrew Pieron for violation of the civil rights law in refusing to furnish Pharaoh L. McDaniels a meal in his restaurant.

The Scioto County Bible Society

was organized February 18, 1830, at the Presbyterian Meeting House. At the meeting for organization, Ezra Osborn was President of the meeting and John Peebles Secretary. Samuel Gunn, John C. Ashley and Ezra Osborn

were appointed a Committee to draft a Constitution and report at an adjourned meeting on the first Monday in March.

November 26, 1854, the Society met. John McDowell was President. Rev. J. P. Robbins addressed the meeting, also Rev. Mahee, Rev. W. N. Spahr and Rev. E. P. Pratt. The collection was \$97.44, of which \$30.00 was to make Rev. E. P. Pratt, a life member. Rev. Erastus Burr, D. D. was made President. This was the first time he was referred to as D. D. in the newspapers. The following were elected: Vice Presidents, George Herod, James S. Fuller, Josiah Merrill, B. B. Gaylord and John B. Dodds. Rev. E. P. Pratt was Secretary and John McDowell, Treasurer and Depository.

On June 26, 1864, Dr. Burr was still President and Rev. E. P. Pratt, Secretary. S. S. Hard was County Assessor. At this time, it was resolved to have a Depository in every Township.

On May 28, 1882, the Society celebrated its forty-fifth anniversary, so stated, which would date its organization to 1837. Dr. Burr was President and Dr. Pratt, Secretary. Rev. J. W. Dillon addressed the meeting.

Bibliography.

"The Autobiography of Dan Young, a New England Preacher of the Olden Time," was edited by W. P. Strickland, and published in 1860, by Carlton and Foster, 120 Mulberry street New York. Rev. Dan Young located in Scioto County in 1829. He leaves out of his book what would most interest persons of this time, and it is largely an account of his feelings, his emotions, his fears and hopes, from a religious point of view. He could have told of the early developments of the County and its people, but he gives but very little of that. He was an interesting character for his time, and was a power in the community and the church. He has a sketch in this work.

In 1868, E. E. Ewing issued the "Story of the Ninety-first." It was a collection of 31 pages read at a re-union of the Ninety-first O. V. L. held at Portsmouth, Ohio, April 8, 1868.

"Religion and the Reign of Terror, or the Church During the French Revolution." Prepared from the French of M. Edmond De Pressense, author of "Jesus Christ son temps, sa vie, son oeuvre," and "Editor of La Revue Chretienne," by Rev. John P. LaCroix, A. M. "God is as necessary as liberty to the French people."—Mirabeau. "Free Church, Free State."—Cavour. New York: Carlton & Lanahan. Cincinnati: Hitchcock & Walden, 1869.

"The Problem of Evil." Translated from the French of M. Ernest Naville, by John P. LaCroix, Professor in the Ohio Wesleyan University. New York, Carlton & Lanahan. San Francisco, E. Thomas. Cincinnati, Hitchcock & Walden, 1871.

"William the Taciturn." Translated by J. P. LaCroix. From the French of L. Abelous. "No man, not even Washington, has ever been inspired by a purer patriotism."—Motley. New York: Nelson & Phillips. Cincinnati: Hitchcock & Walden, 1872.

"The Life of Rudolf Stier." (From German Sources) by John P. LaCroix. "The best home for the soul is in that church where there is the least talk of the church, and the most of Christ." (p. 296). New York, Nelson & Phillips. Cincinnati, Hitchcock & Walden, 1874.

"Antiquities of Portsmouth and Vicinity, with Some Speculations upon the Origin and Destiny of the Mound Builders," by G. S. B. Hempstead, A. M., M. D., Portsmouth, Ohio, McFarland & Elick, 1875. 8vo. pp. 19. (Only two hundred copies printed. The author surveyed and plated all the works in the vicinity of Portsmouth as early as 1835, and had been an interested student of the mound builders and their works since 1812.)

"The Topography and Diseases of Scioto County, Ohio," by G. S. B. Hempstead. 8vo. pp. 36. (no pl., no date.)

"Christian Ethics," by Dr. Adolf Wuttke, Late Professor of Theology at Halle. With a special preface by Dr. Riehm, Editor of the "Studien und Kritiken." Translated by John P. LaCroix. Volume I. History of Ethics. New York, Nelson & Phillips. Cincinnati, Hitchcock & Walden, 1876.

"Christian Ethics," by Dr. Adolf Wuttke, late Professor of Theology at Halle. With an introduction by Dr. W. F. Warren of the Boston University.

Translated by John P. LaCroix. Volume II. Pure Ethics. New York, Nelson & Phillips. Cincinnati, Hitchcock & Walden, 1876.

"Outlines of Christian Ethics," by John P. LaCroix, Professor in the Ohio Wesleyan University. New York, Phillips & Hunt. Cincinnati, Hitchcock & Walden, 1879.

September 10, 1879, the venerable Doctor Hempstead had just completed a pamphlet entitled "History and Development of the American Continent." It was published as a serial by the Portsmouth Tribune. It began September 17, 1879.

April 3, 1880, James Keyes published a small book of 121 pages, entitled, "Pioneers of Scioto County," being a short Biographical sketch of some of the First Settlers of Scioto County, Ohio, comprising such historical matter and anecdotes of the early settlement of the County as could be collected at the present time. He sold it at 25 cents per copy. The Volume is in double column and was originally published in the Portsmouth Republican, in the period from 1875 to 1880. The writer could not find any bound volumes of that paper anywhere, nor copies for that matter. The sketches of the French Settlers in Green and Porter Townships in the French Grant used by Mr. Keyes were first published in the Ironton Register, in 1855, and as to these he admits he copied from Prof. J. P. LaCroix. Mr. Keyes admits that out of respect to the feelings of the surviving children and friends much had to be suppressed. Mr. Keyes' book is invaluable as he has preserved many facts which otherwise at this time would be utterly lost. It is a great pity Mr. Keyes did not write up all the pioneers of Scioto County. Had he done so, much interesting matter now lost, would have been preserved.

"The Battlefield Reviewed" was published in 1883, at Chicago, by the author Rev. Landon Taylor, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It contains a narrative of his life, which included a ministry of forty years, four years of which was in Southern Ohio. It is full of readable reminiscences and the account he gives of his life and experience in Scioto County is quite interesting. He located in Scioto County in 1834. He was the father of Doctor James L. Taylor, of Wheelersburg, Ohio, and his mortal part rests in the Wheelersburg Cemetery.

"Arbitration between Capital and Labor, a History and an Argument," by Daniel J. Ryan of Columbus, Ohio, was published by A. H. Smythe, in 1885.

"A Life History Consisting of Incidents and Experiences in the Life of George B. Crane with Comments on a Variety of Topics." Written by himself for the information and entertainment of his family and descendants. San Jose, Mercury Print, 1886. Dr. Crane once practiced medicine in Lucasville and afterwards at Wheelersburg.

"A History of Ohio, with Biographical Sketches of her Governors and the Ordinance of 1787," by Daniel J. Ryan, was published in Columbus, Ohio, in 1888, by A. H. Smythe.

"The Scioto Company and its Purchase." An address by Daniel J. Ryan, at the Centennial of Gallipolis, Ohio, October 19, 1890, was published in Volume 3, Ohio Archaeological Society, pp. 109 to 140.

"History of the Second Regiment West Virginia Cavalry Volunteers during the War of the Rebellion," by J. J. Sutton late a private of the Regiment. Portsmouth, Ohio, 1892.

"The Milliad (1,000 verses)—A Poem of Justice and Liberty, an Epic of the Ages as also of the United States," by James L. Treuthart, B. L. "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." Published for the author by The Argyle Press, 1894.

In October, 1895, Nelson W. Evans published "General Putnam's Wolf Hunt." It appeared in Putnam's Magazine. Volume 5, Number 10, published at Salem, Mass.

June 4, 1898, Doctor James L. Taylor, A. M., M. D., of Wheelersburg, read before the American Academy of Medicine, a paper entitled "The Amount of Work the Growing Brain Should Undertake." It was printed in the Bulletin of the American Academy of Medicine. Volume 3, Number 9. It has been reprinted in a pamphlet of 14 pages.

In 1899, E. E. Ewing published "Bugles and Bells or Stories told Again" including the story of the Ninety-first. Reunion Poems and Sacred Tributes. Curtis & Jennings of Cincinnati were the publishers.

"Typhoid Fever, a Quarter of a Century's Experience Therewith," with reference to some unsolved problems, by James L. Taylor, M. D., of Wheelersburg, Ohio, was reprinted from the Journal of the American Medical Association, September 2, 1899, and also by the Chicago Medical Association Press, 1899.

In December, 1900, Nelson W. Evans issued his "History of Adams County, Ohio." It had a joint editorship Hon. Emmons B. Stivers, of Brown County, Ohio, being associated with him in the work. The volume is of 946 pages and has 100 illustrations. The edition was limited to 541 copies.

"The Expansion of the American People, Social and Territorial," by Professor Edwin Erle Sparks, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of American History in the University of Chicago, was published in 1900, in Chicago.

"History of the 53rd Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry" during the War of the Rebellion 1861 to 1865, together with more than thirty personal sketches of officers and men, by John K. Duke, Company F, 53rd O. V. I. The Blade Printing Company, Portsmouth, Ohio, were the publishers, 1900.

"Nullification in Ohio," an essay by Hon. Dan J. Ryan, was published in 1900, in Volume 2, p. 413, of the publication of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society.

Professor Edwin Erle Sparks also published another book in 1901, entitled "The Men Who Made The Nation." The MacMillan Company of New York and London, were the publishers.

In the December (1901) number of the Bulletin of the American Academy of Medicine, Dr. James L. Taylor of Wheelersburg, has an article entitled, "A Suppressed Educational Problem." It occupies eight pages.

Louis N. Bishop, a native of Portsmouth, Ohio, but now a citizen of Cincinnati, Ohio, is the author of the "Modern Designer", a book showing the natural way of producing garments which are perfectly balanced, stylish and graceful. The book is protected by copyright. Mr. Bishop has been a designer of men's and boys' clothing for some time. He has made quite a reputation in his art, and is giving instructions in designing. His book is purely and entirely technical, and for the use only of those who design and cut garments, but it is unique in its way. Nothing of the kind has heretofore appeared, and it has been favorably received by the trade. Mr. Bishop is at present connected with the house of Sanford, Storrs & Varner, Third and Race streets, Cincinnati, Ohio, but his skill and ability bid fair to give him a National reputation in his business.

"From Charter to Constitution," by Hon. Dan J. Ryan, was published in Volume 5, of the Ohio Archaeological Society, pp., 7 to 13.

Rev. J. D. Herron has composed and published the following music: Two Christmas Carols: "I Know, I Know," and "O Ring, Glad Bells." They were published by W. A. Pond & Company of New York. "Communion Service, in A, Flat," was published by Church & Company of New York. "Benedicte, 1 and 2", were published by himself.

Accidental and Sudden Deaths.

1. Whole number.....	282	15. Deaths due to electric cars.....	5
2. Persons under age.....	104	16. Deaths due to intoxication.....	5
3. Persons of full age.....	136	17. Number of males killed.....	223
4. Persons of unknown age.....	136	18. Number of females killed.....	59
5. Died in the City of Portsmouth.....	83	19. Deaths due to horses.....	13
6. Died in the county (outside of Portsmouth).....	197	20. Deaths due to cattle.....	43
7. Drownings.....	82	21. Drownings in the Ohio.....	43
8. Suicides.....	23	22. " " Scioto.....	16
9. Deaths by explosions.....	14	23. " " Little Scioto.....	3
10. Children burned.....	15	24. " " in Pine Creek.....	3
11. Deaths by careless handling of fire arms.....	18	25. " " in Brush Creek.....	1
12. Murders.....	9	26. " " in the Canal.....	3
13. Deaths due to operation of steam railroads.....	43	27. Adults burned.....	1
14. Deaths due to horse cars.....	1	28. Killed by bicycle.....	1
		29. Killed by machinery.....	2
		30. Deaths due to poison.....	2

The editor prepared a list of the deaths of this description from June 1865 to November 9, 1801, made up from the newspapers in Scioto County, giving the particulars in each case, but when the article was completed it was so

grewsomes he suppressed it, and has only given the statistics tabulated from it. The article if published would have been in exceedingly bad taste and would have harrowed up the feelings of many of the readers of the Book. It was a record of pitiful suicides, of children neglected and exposed to the perils of fire and of the rivers surrounding the city and through and adjoining the county, of inexcusable recklessness in the handling of fire arms and machinery. It was projected with the idea that its publication would tend to guard against and prevent similar catastrophes, but the editor has come to the conclusion, that if Saint Lazarus himself, would come back and warn the people, it would have no effect, and having worried with the printers in getting out this work till he has lost a temper as serene as Lazarus was supposed to have had, he has concluded his warnings would be of no use. From now till the end of the world children will be left alone and burned up, small boys will steal away from home and be drowned, muzzles of guns and pistols, supposed to be unloaded, will be pointed in fun and deal a death discharge in earnest. Men and women will be careless with rapid and powerful machinery, young girls will continue to pour coal oil from filled cans on lighted fires and the electric cars will make their usual slaughtering of the innocents. As yet the automobile has not done its deadly work in the county, but its time is at hand. The one person who owed his death to horse cars was Charles Good; aged nine years, run over October 13, 1882.

The Mound Builders.

The following are extracts from a pamphlet published in 1888 by Dr. G. S. B. Hempstead, entitled "The Mound Builders." A particular and minute description of the ancient earthworks in Portsmouth, Ohio, by Dr. G. S. B. Hempstead, M. D., April, 1883. Printed by the Blade Publishing Co., 1883, Portsmouth, Ohio.

No earth works like those in the Ohio Valley are found in any other part of the known world. The mounds which stood on the site of the Children's Home with the parallel mounds to the southeast and southwest and to the northwest may be designated as follows: The works, designated for convenience as the Citadel, are located—partly on the ground of the Children's Home and partly on the grounds west and north. The Citadel is surrounded by an earthen wall, three feet high with four openings or gateways, northeast, northwest, southeast and southwest. This circle is six hundred feet in diameter and incloses four horseshoe mounds. The two larger are parallel to each other and the two smaller located on either side of the gateway, to the southeast. The eastern large horseshoe mound in the Children's Home grounds is well preserved. The western large horseshoe mound has been plowed down. The two larger horseshoe mounds are one hundred and fifty feet across the heel of the shoe and from heel to toe about one hundred and sixty feet and twelve feet high. The two smaller are ten feet across the heel, twelve feet from heel to toe and three feet high with the toe placed close to the inside of the surrounding wall on either side of the southeast opening. It is supposed that the horse shoe mounds were foundations of buildings of some sort, forming a tent or tabernacle opening to the south. The smaller mounds were probably sentry boxes to prevent improper persons from entering. To the southeast were parallel wall mounds, extending to the Temple mound across the Ohio river, in Kentucky. The Temple mound in Kentucky was at the end of the parallel mounds on walls extending from the Citadel. It was twenty feet high, surrounded by segments of three circles with an inner ditch, continuous except at the main entrance on the west side. Three entrance ways go in at right angles to the inner ditch which keep all intruders out except from the west side. The level within the ditch and around the mound is one hundred and fifty feet inside. This mound was surveyed and platted by Captain Francis Cleveland and was then in a good state of preservation. The mound and surroundings are nearly destroyed. The mound itself is but six feet high and the segments are nearly destroyed, barely traceable. There was a graded way around the mound by easy ascent to the top. The mound is not round, but truncated, longest east and west. There is a mound west of the Temple mound, in a good state of preservation. The ditch about it is fifteen feet wide, from the bottom to the top of the outside

wall, which surrounds it, and which is three feet high. The mound is six feet high and approached from a gateway to the south. West of this mound is a six-sided figure nearly destroyed. There is a mound west of the six-sided figure which is in the forest and is well preserved. The parallels from the Citadel to the Temple mound have no breach except the Ohio River. The Children's Home stands on an elevation of twelve feet, the work of the Mound Builders, which has one fourth of an acre level on top. One arm extends from this elevation to the east, in a circle, and extends to the Kendall mound which has neither ditch nor embankments. North of the Citadel mound is a circle consisting of a ditch and embankments, the ditch on the inside, and embankment three feet high with an opening to the north. The circle is three feet in diameter. Southwest of the Citadel is a graded way from the second to the third terrace. Parallels extend from the Citadel to the high bank of the Scioto River. The north wall commences six hundred yards west of the Citadel in a circular ending which terminates in a small mound.

This north wall passes along the elevation containing the Kinney Grave yard and on to the Chillicothe road near the Briggs Homestead, and here terminates in a circle and large flat mound, near the home, and on the north side of the Spring branch. The southwest parallels run back to the mound six hundred yards, west of the Citadel, and then sweep around to the southwest till near Gallia street, where it goes nearly southwest to the Scioto River and to the north of the parallels leading from the Citadel to the Pleasure mound, in Kentucky. On the south side of the Ohio it appears and continues to the old Fort which we call the Pleasure Grounds. On the west side of Madison street is the usual circle and mound. From the east side of Madison street the southern parallel begins and runs to the place of beginning in Greenlawn Cemetery. In the elbow of these southwest parallels stood the Waller mound, now destroyed, but which stood near the residence of G. H. Heinisch. This mound had no ditch or embankment, and a large elm tree grew on the top of it. There were several large and fine springs in the vicinity of this mound. There was one in a well in front of George Davis' residence, one across the street from Irving Drew's residence, and one in front of the George Ball residence, now owned by W. A. Connolley. William Salter had a well near his residence and one existed on the premises of J. B. Green. Back of the Salter property the parallels circled from each other leaving six rods between embankments and then approached to two rods and had two small mounds. The parallels at most places were three rods apart. At the first alley west of Chillicothe street and parallel to it was a square of half an acre with which the walls of the parallels unite. This square connected with the parallels by gate ways and had an opening at the south side. The parallels ran from there crossing Market street near the Catholic Church, through the B. & O. depot grounds and Captain Moore's Machine Works to the Scioto River, when they disappeared. They had an elbow washed away but which reappeared on each side of Madison street and ran to the Ohio River where were two mounds. The only gate way in these parallels from the Citadel to the river was on the north side of the square west of Chillicothe street. There was a burying ground at the end of the northwest parallels and also on John D. Feurt's farm, where many bones have been dug up. The old Fort which we shall designate as Pleasure Grounds consists of an irregular square, having two acute and two obtuse angles and containing seventeen acres. It has two arms or wings of parallel embankments extending from the main square northeast and southwest one half mile, containing about ten acres each. These parallels are four rods apart and three feet high, and have a base of thirty feet. These works were not defensive. At the south corner on the outside wall the embankment is only two feet high on the outside and twenty-five feet in the inside. Wild animals would be driven into the square and killed. The wings would afford good courses for foot races. In the great square could be animal fights. It was evidently a pleasure or hunting ground. There is an animal mound on the third terrace on R. H. Hayman's place, circular embankments and a square. It is impossible to determine their uses unless it were a place to store provisions. Mica was discovered when they were excavating for the Ohio Canal. In the corners of the square were discovered evidences of fires. There were mounds and works south to Unionville but they were destroyed before

surveyed. There is a high mound south of Hygean. It is 225 feet high and oblong from east to west; the south and west sides are abrupt and the east and north are of easy grade. The top is truncated and level. This was a signal station, for from its top all earth works can be seen from the Scioto Valley. There is a like mound due east across the Scioto. There is an important earth work at Turkey Creek, on the farm of Mitchell Evans. It commences at the river hill north of the Pyles residence and extends diagonally across the Turkey Creek and Ohio Valleys to within a few rods of the bank of the Ohio river. It is two miles in length, twenty to twenty-five feet high and six rods wide. It is symmetrical on both sides, from either end and except midway on the north side where are two indentations, half circular, into the side of the bank. On the west end of the southwestern indentation is a large mound standing on the top of the embankment. This embankment was an apparent protection from floods or animals. The farm buildings of Mr. Evans are on it and were above the flood of 1883, seven feet. Kinney Hill and Bitter Sweet Hill were also supposed to have been signal stations. All of these were artificial constructions. These two hills and Unionville hill contain no rock strata and their outlines indicate artificial construction. The soil is different from the hills on the same level. These three hills are supposed to have been erected for burial purposes or to secure treasures. Dr. Hempstead thought their displays in angles, squares and circles were evidence of scientific knowledge and their work evidence of a variety of acquirements and adopted to the uses intended, but we did not know the use. He thought if a shaft were sunk in Kinney Hill, there would be a remarkable find.

[NOTE—This article was submitted to Gerard Fowke, author of "Archaeological History of Ohio," for suggestions and corrections. The Editor is indebted to him for the following:

"The Temple mound is still about 15 feet high, though much reduced by cultivation. The graded way to the top seems to have gone directly up on the south side of the mound."

"The terms 'Citadel,' 'Pleasure Ground,' and the like are to be considered only convenient terms. Archaeologists are not ready, yet, to assign such names as indicative of known usages."

"The so-called 'mounds' at Hygean, Kinney's Hill and Bittersweet Hill, are entirely natural formations, though they may have been slightly dressed off at the summits to subserve some purpose of the builders of the mounds and walls in the vicinity. Stratified rock is to be found in all these hills; that is, if they are hills which have been pointed out to me as bearing these names. The largest mound in Ohio, at Miamisburg, measures 68 feet high."

"The embankment at Turkey Creek is a natural formation; the two 'indentations' are artificial, however, as is the mound mentioned."—Gerard Fowke.]

CHAPTER XI.

The Townships—A Separate and Complete History of Each from its Organization to the Present.

BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

was organized August 25, 1812. It was formed from Green, Lick and Madison Townships, but no part of the French Grant was to be included in it. The origin of the name cannot be learned.

The boundary of the township at first was as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of township No. 3, range 18; thence running north to the northeast corner of township No. 3, range 18; thence west to the southwest corner of township No. 3, range 19; thence south to the southwest corner of township No. 3, range 19; thence east to the place of beginning. A portion of Lawrence County's Territory was added to Scioto County, and the territory thus received was given to Bloom Township, to-wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of section 29, township 4, range 18; thence west to the southwest corner of section 6, in township and range aforesaid.

Among the first settlers, were Samuel Baker, Samuel Bennett, Benjamin Bennett, Jr., Joshua Gilman, Edgar Malone and others.

Bloom township has an area of 30,786 acres. It ranks third in area, second in population, outside of Wayne, fifth in value of real estate, fourth in personal property, and fifth in the total of both real estate and personal property.

Surface, Drainage and Products.

The surface in general is hilly, but most of it is tillable. The bottom land farms of Hale's and Pine Creek are very productive. The hills are used for grazing and for orchards.

This township is well watered by small streams. The most important ones are Hale's Creek which rises in Jackson County and flows in a general southerly direction and empties into Pine Creek which waters the Eastern part of the Township. Frederick Creek waters the western part of the Township and empties into the Little Scioto river. There is not much bottom land in the Frederick Valley, but the hills bordering on its banks are famous the world over for the immense banks of fire clay in them.

Large crops of corn, wheat, potatoes, oats, hay, and pumpkins are raised and small crops of all things raised in Southern Ohio. The hills in particular afford fine orchards of peaches and apples. Some cherries are grown as well as small quantities of other fruits. The farmers keep their farms well supplied with stock,—horses, cattle and sheep.

The people are of mixed origin, but most of them are of German extraction. Irish, Welsh and English are numerous, however.

Industries.

The Lime Coal Works at Eifort employ about 100 men; the brick plant at South Webster near 200 men and the Clay mines on Frederick 75 men; the Buckeye brick yard at Scioto Furnace 75 men and Bloom Furnace 100 men.

Bloom Furnace located in the northwestern part of Bloom Township was built in 1830 by Christian Benner and two sons, Joshua and John. It was operated by different parties till 1874, when it went out of blast. In 1879, J. H. Simmons and Oliver Lyons bought the property and started the furnace. Simmons sold his interest to Clare and the Furnace has since been run under the name of The Clare Iron Company. It is now in a prosperous condition

for a charcoal furnace. Thomas McConnell is assistant manager and book-keeper for the Company. Eugene H. Clare is chief owner and manager.

Scioto Furnace was erected in 1828 by General William Kendall. It went into blast that year and was run by him for twelve months. He sold it to Salter and Dempsey, and they sold it to Harkness & Voorhees of Cincinnati. The last named firm kept it in blast till 1846. In that year Voorhees sold his interest to J. M. G. Smith. Harkness & Smith ran it till 1852 when Smith sold to J. W. Glidden and J. V. Robinson. The firm was called Robinson, Glidden & Company. This firm ran it until 1862 when the name was changed to Robinson & Company. The next change was to L. C. Robinson & Company, at the death of J. V. Robinson. Later Robinson sold a part of his share to Andrew Crawford and George S. Williams. This Company operated it until 1880 when Robinson failed and his interests went to Crawford, Williams and Wells A. Hutchins. In 1883, Crawford and Charles Leonard came into possession of the furnace and continued to operate it till 1892, when it made its last blast. The furnace lay idle from 1884 to 1886. It was dismantled in 1896 and A. T. Holcomb is owner of the site.

Churches.

The Bloom Baptist Church located at South Webster was organized in 1830 at Bloom Switch, Ohio. Its present structure was built in 1859 on the corner of Tyrrel and Pearl streets. Its present pastor is Rev. R. R. Denny of Bidwell, Gallia County, Ohio. The building is worth \$600.00. The membership is 75.

The M. E. Church was organized in 1826 by Rev. John R. Turner and Asa Ballinger. In 1853, its first building in South Webster was erected. Its large new building cost \$2,000.00. The pastor is Rev. H. K. Wishon, who is traveling this circuit for the third year.

The German Evangelical Church was organized in 1879 and its building was erected in 1880. Its first pastor was Rev. T. H. Yeager. Its pastor in 1902 is Rev. E. Kuensler.

The South Webster United Brethern Church was organized with 30 members and its building was erected in 1880. Its present pastor is Rev. Hauffman and its first pastor was Rev. G. W. Tuttle.

Schools.

The Township schools are divided into 11 districts. The first school in the Township was taught by Lyman Daniels in a small house near the South Webster Cemetery. He was from New England and had twelve or fifteen pupils.

There is but one Special, District, that of South Webster, which is mentioned under that topic. Bloom Township has had seven months schools for many years and has paid each teacher \$35.00 per month. The enumeration of the Township is close to 1,000.

South Webster

was one of the first places settled in the Township. It was platted by John Bennett and surveyed in 1853 by George S. Walton and William Tyrrell. Its population by census in 1900 was 441. Its manufactures are the Webster Fire Brick and Coal Company, as it was originally called, but now a part of the Portsmouth and Kentucky Fire Brick Company; and a Flour Mill owned by H. Pieper & Company. The Webster Fire Brick Company was organized in the fall of 1869.

BRUSH CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Organization and Boundary.

Though formerly next to the largest it has been curtailed until it, at present, takes fourth rank among the townships in size, containing 30,766 acres. It was organized in 1820 from a part of Union Township. There have

been a number of minor changes in its boundary, but the most sweeping changes were made in 1878 and on January 10, 1891. On the former date all that part of Union, west of a line following the meanders of the East Fork of McCullough, Brush Creek and Bear Creek was cut off from Brush Creek and included in Union. On the latter date Rarden Township was organized from its territory. It is the most irregular township and from the southwest to the northeast corners is a distance of fifteen miles. The narrowest place is about two miles. The records of the township have twice been destroyed by fire, the first time in 1867 and the last in 1883.

Officers.

Trustees, John Walsh, T. H. B. Jones, Taylor Cook; Clerk, John Hockaden; Treasurer, Thomas Breslau; Justices of the Peace, J. G. Freeman and R. K. Day.

The valuation of its property in 1900 was: Real estate, \$109,580; personal, \$10,699; total, \$180,329. Its ranks among the townships outside of Wayne was: Real estate, 12th; personal, 9th; total, 11th.

Brush Creek received its first inhabitants probably before 1800. Among the first settlers were Christopher Oppy, John Liston, Perry Liston, Henry Caraway, James Jones, James Wilson, William White, Joseph and James Walker, Zanthus Kennedy and Peter Randall. Other of the early settlers may be found under Rarden Township. All that might be said about the character of its surface and its products has already been said under Rarden and Union Townships and will not be repeated here. It is drained by Brush Creek and its tributaries, the principal of which is Rocky Fork, which has its beginning in the northwest part of Nile Township and enters this township at the southwest corner. Most of the township lies within its basin.

Otway.

Otway is a village of 274 people situated on the Portsmouth and Galena turnpike and on the line of the Norfolk and Western Railroad. Brush Creek flows immediately west of it. The first house built in Otway was a log house, since removed, which stood just north of the brick house still standing, built by Moses Freeman in 1841. A post office was established in 1847, and Moses Freeman was the first postmaster. The office was abolished about 1850 and re-established about 1858. Freeman's house was a midway point between north Adams County and Portsmouth and many persons stopped there for the night.

Up to the time of the building of the Cincinnati and Eastern Railroad there was not even a hamlet here. But on the advent of the railroad, it became a station, and soon after a shipping point for the lumber products. Margaret and James Freeman platted the town and the plat was recorded March 29, 1884. It included 4.87 acres and contained twenty-one lots. July 30, 1886, Millie E., Margaret and James G. Freeman platted a new addition of nine lots, numbered from 22 to 30. This addition contained 1.38 acres and is known as Millie Freeman's Addition. September 27, 1887, the same parties platted a second addition containing 2.25 acres and known as the Margaret and Millie E. Freeman's Addition. It contained ten lots numbered from 32 to 41. The next addition was platted by James Oursler, E. K. Walsh and Levi Barker and is known as the Oursler Addition. The plat was recorded March 11, 1895 and contains nine-tenths of an acre, sub-divided into 9 lots, numbered from 42 to 50. The next addition was platted by Margaret and Millie E. and James G. Freeman, and is known as Margaret and Millie E. Freeman's Second Addition. The plat was recorded February 28, 1890 and contained 2.26 acres sub-divided into 12 lots numbered from 51 to 62. The Ralstin Addition was platted by George and Joanna Ralstin. The plat was recorded February 13, 1890, and contained 3.15 acres sub-divided into 9 lots, numbered from 63 to 71.

The plat of Incorporation was made and recorded October 31, 1890, and included besides Otway proper, 106.49 acres of farm land.

The first officers of the place were Mayor J. G. Hazelbaker; Clerk, John S. Smith. The present officers are: Mayor, R. K. Day; Clerk, Charles Nort; Marshal, Simon Crow; Council, James Walsh, George Ralstin, John Pieper, J. F. Gordon, G. W. Chabot, Levi Plummer; Treasurer, Thomas Breslau.

Mills.

L. Pieper & Co., Flouring Mill. was built in 1896 by Pieper and Whistler. This mill is fitted up with four double stands of Burwood and Leese rollers and has the Plan Sifter and bolting system. It has a grist-mill attached and all is run by steam.

Pieper and Paetler own and operate a large saw-mill which they built in 1900. It stands on the same site as the stone mill formerly stood and the same building is used. They manufactured all kinds of quartered and plain lumber, rim strips, shingles and table stuffs etc. The only lodge in this place is Smith Lodge, K. of P. No. 387.

Churches.

The Methodist Church was organized in 1896 and a tasteful edifice was erected in 1906 at a cost of \$3,100. The first pastor was Rev. Wayne Rumpin. The present trustees are J. A. Pieper, Joel Gilbert, Dr. J. F. Gordon, James Mann, Joseph Smith and Wm. Davis. It has 60 members and an average attendance of 45 in the Sunday School. J. A. Pieper is Superintendent. Rev. Mitchell Phillips is the pastor.

The Christian Union Church was organized in 1897 and held its meetings in the Dry Run school house. In 1902 a church was erected. This stood until 1906 when a new and modern structure costing \$1,100 was erected. The church has grown from 10 to 140 members. The Sunday school averages 75. The pastor is Rev. R. A. M. Johnson.

Holcomb City.

situated on the line of the North and Western Railroad and midway between Rarden and Otway was platted April 10, 1894 by M. W. Mattie. Thirty-one acres were included in the plat and there were 61 lots numbered from 1 to 61. A great effort was made to boom the place but it has not succeeded. The postoffice is Young.

What is known as the Dry Run Church stands about three hundred yards east of this hamlet. The organization has been in existence for probably seventy-five years. The present frame structure was erected in 1888. The membership numbers 35 and the Sunday School averages 25. Miles P. Thompson is Superintendent and Rev. Mitchell Phillips is the pastor.

Other churches in this township are the Oswego Baptist and the Oswego Methodist churches and the Beres Methodist Church near Pink postoffice on Rocky Fork.

Schools.

The first school house in the township stood one mile south of Otway where George Hanelbauer's dwelling now stands. It was a log house and was abandoned about 1830. Before the division of Brush Creek to create Rarden Township there were three sub-districts. At present there are eight. A uniform salary of \$80 per month is paid to the teachers. The term of school is five months in the year.

The first school in Otway was taught by James G. Freeman in 1857 in a small building owned by him. It later became sub-district No. 12 in Brush Creek Township and finally a special district in 1890. A new two room building was erected that year at a cost of \$1,200. In 1900 another room was added. The teachers in 1904-5 and their salaries were R. K. Day, \$45. Lora Spreading, \$35; Mattie Boynton, \$35.

Cemeteries.

One of the oldest cemeteries in this locality is the Dry Run Cemetery near Young Station. It dates back to 1818 and contains the remains of a number of the early pioneers. It is a part of Survey No. 2,802 owned by Thomas Rarden. When he sold his land he reserved this spot for burial purposes.

The Garvin Cemetery is located one and a half miles from Otway on the road to Henley.

The Smith Cemetery is one and a half miles from Otway on the bank of Rocky Fork.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.**Organization and Boundary.**

This township was organized June 7, 1826, and was cut off from the north and east parts of Wayne township. The original boundary was as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of section 17, in township 1, and range 21; thence east with the line of Massie's original surveys to the northwest corner of William Lawson's survey; thence south with Lawson's line to the run called Lawson's Run; thence with the meanders of said run to the Ohio; thence up said river to the southwest corner of fraction 12; thence north with Porter township line to the southwest corner of section 13, in township 2 and range 21; thence east one mile; thence north one mile; thence west with the section line to the Scioto river; thence down said river, with the meanders thereof, to the place of beginning. The boundary was changed June 7, 1832, so as to include all of section 13, township 2, range 21, which formerly constituted a part of Harrison. There have been seventeen additions to the city of Portsmouth taken from the territory of Clay township, and the boundary line between Portsmouth and Clay at present is approximately as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of section 17, township 1, range 21; thence east with the section line to the southwest corner of the Wilson addition; thence north and east with the lines of said addition to the Chillicothe turnpike; thence north with said turnpike to Kinney's Lane; thence with Kinney's lane to the northeast corner of the German Catholic Cemetery in the section line between sections 8 and 9 of township 1, range 21; thence south with said section line to the southwest corner of section 9; thence east with south line of said section to the northeast corner of William F. Lawson's 15.80 acre tract near Lawson's run; thence southerly following the east line of Mary A. Young's farm and the meanders of said run by straight lines to the north side of the Portsmouth and Haverhill turnpike; thence west along the north line of said turnpike to Vinton Street; thence crossing to the south side of said turnpike; thence east with the south side of said turnpike to the west line of the Peebles' farm; thence south with said west line of said farm to what was formerly known as Queen's Run; thence with the meanders of said run to where it joins with Lawson's Run; thence with Lawson's Run to its mouth.

Rank, Officers, Etc.

The township lies just north of Wayne and the eastern two thirds borders on the Ohio. The Scioto bounds it on the west. Valley and Jefferson border it on the north and Harrison and Porter lie on the east of it. It is eleventh in size and contains 17,585 acres. The population by the census of 1900 was 1,764 and its rank is fourth. It takes first place among the townships in the valuation of its real estate; second place in the valuation of its personal property; and first in the grand total of valuation of property of all kinds. The valuation of property as taken from the Auditor's duplicate for the year 1901 is as follows: real estate, \$555,620; personal property, \$225,294; total of real and personal, \$780,914. In pursuance of the call for an election for the choosing of officers, the voters of the township assembled at Clough's Mill, June 23, 1826, and elected the following officers: Trustees, Gabriel Feurt, Asa A. Andrews and Enoch Lawson; Clerk, Turner M. Mastin; Treasurer, Dennis Smith; Justice of the Peace, Jacob Noel; Constable, Jonathan Cutler. The present officers are: Trustees, Peter Somer, John Hogan and Philip Emmert; Clerk, Albert C. Feurt; Assessor, George McDaniel; Constable, William Alberston; Justices of the Peace, Thomas C. Lantz and William Harper. The township is divided into two precincts for voting purposes. The voting place in Precinct A is at the school house in Sub-district No. 3 near the residence of Philip Bobst. Precinct B is at New Boston and a building was erected here in 1896 at a cost of \$174.50, for voting purposes and township use.

Surface, Drainage and Products.

From the location of this township, bordering as it does on the Scioto and Ohio rivers, it possesses much good farming lands. The Scioto bottoms



Mrs. Rachel Bickley. Mrs. Sarah A. Renshaw. Mrs. Eliza Cady.
Mrs. Margaret Hall. Mrs. Nancy Walker. Mrs. Maria Tracy. Mrs. Elizabeth Gates.

THE SEVEN DAUGHTERS OF AARON KINNEY.

extend entirely along its western side and are from one half to two miles wide. Each year the Ohio floods inundate much of this territory and a deposit of rich sediment is left upon its surface, renewing its fertility annually. Nothing but corn is grown in these lowlands and they are admirably adapted to this product. No richer corn land could be found in the state. Back from the rivers, the land is hilly, yet it affords some excellent upland farms. The original timber has almost disappeared, and a scant second growth has taken its place. On the south hill sides peach and apple orchards are planted and much small fruit is raised, such as strawberries, raspberries, grapes, etc.

The mineral wealth of the township is mostly in its shale which is used in the manufacture of paving brick. The Portsmouth Paving Brick Company has a mine about two and a half miles north of Portsmouth and a new mine is being opened about two miles east of Portsmouth by the Peebles Paving Brick Company. At New Boston this stratum of shale is about 150 feet thick and the supply is unlimited. It increases in thickness going west and underlies the whole township. Above this there is some little fire-clay but not in paying quantities. A very thin layer of coal can be traced along the face of the Ohio river hills but it is not of any value. About one mile north of Portsmouth on the farm of W. R. Kinney, there is a bank of red sand of very fine quality for moulding purposes. Much of this is shipped to Waverly and Columbus and there is an almost inexhaustible quantity of it. The township is well watered by small tributaries of the Ohio and Scioto rivers. Munn's Run and Long Run have their sources in the northeastern part of the township. The former flows to the southeast and empties in the Ohio just above New Boston, and forms a narrow but productive valley which is inhabited principally by Germans and their descendants. The same may be said of Long Run which flows to the northeast and leaves the township west of the northeast corner. Lawson's Run takes its rise in the river hills and courses down just east of Portsmouth and forms a part of the boundary between the corporation of Portsmouth and Clay township.

Schools.

As soon as the township was organized provisions were made at once for schools. The township was sub-divided into four sub-districts and were numbered serially from 1 to 4, commencing on the north along the Scioto and following down the valley, thence up the Ohio. No. 1 school building is located on the George Davis farm. No. 2, on the farm of M. J. Noel. No. 3, on the Hannah Briggs farm, and No. 4, on the Jacob Offner farm east of Portsmouth. The first three are on the Portsmouth and Columbus turnpike. No. 4, was commonly known as the "Red School House." In 1855, a new district was added and numbered 5. The same year new houses were erected in Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 5. The first three cost \$500 each, and the cost of the building in the newly constituted district was \$350. In 1855 the township appropriated \$100 to purchase bookcases for each sub-district and each school had a collection of from 20 to 30 volumes. A new school house was built in sub-district No. 5, in 1875, at a cost of \$459.95. Sub-district No. 6, was established from a portion of the territory in sub-district No. 4. A building was erected at a cost of \$525. In 1881, a new building was put up in sub-district No. 4, cost, \$737. A new school house was built in sub-district No. 3, in 1885, at a cost of \$700. In 1887, a new building was erected in sub-district No. 2. The Board of Education established sub-district No. 7, in 1892, from sub-districts Nos. 3 and 4, and erected a house at a cost of \$660. A new building was furnished for sub-district No. 1, in 1889, cost \$645. Sub-district No. 8, or what was known as the Lawson Heights district was set apart in 1893 and was formerly parts of sub-districts 4 and 7. A new school house was constructed, costing \$753. The growth of this suburb of Portsmouth made it necessary in 1897 to rent a building for school purposes and three teachers were employed and the schools were graded into three departments. Another building was rented in 1899. The schools were transferred to and became a part of the Portsmouth school system, April 19, 1901. The rapid growth of New Boston made it necessary to establish a school there in 1895. A room was rented for school purposes. On May 9, 1896, a new building was ordered for New Boston and the "Red School House" was ordered moved to Earlytown. A new sub-district, No. 9, was instituted for Earlytown in 1897 and New Boston became No. 4. The build-

ing at New Boston is a frame structure and was built strong enough to support a second story. Three teachers were employed here for a year or two, and rooms were rented for school use. At present there are two schools. A second room was rented in Earlytown in 1898, to accomodate the increased number of school youths, and two teachers were employed. The Earlytown schools or sub-district No. 9, were transferred to Portsmouth with the Lawson Heights schools, April 19, 1901. The teachers in the schools of the township are among the best in the county. A uniform salary of \$42 per month is paid in all sub-districts, and the term of school lasts from eight to nine months. Pupils passing the Boxwell examinations are sent to the Portsmouth High School.

New Boston

was platted February 17, 1891, by James Skelton, A. T. Holcomb and M. Stanton. The plat contains thirty-seven acres of the John Rhodes farm. There are 191 lots, numbered from 1 to 191.

The Yorktown Addition was platted September 24, 1898, by Levi D. and Alice M. York. It is a part of Section 11, Township 1, Range 21. The plat contains 384 lots, numbered serially from 192 to 575. The whole plat contains 71 acres.

The Stewartville Addition was platted October 23, 1900, by M. T. Stewart. It is part of Section 2, township 1, range 21. The plat contains seven acres sub-divided into 41 lots, numbered serially from 576 to 616.

This constitutes New Boston, a suburb of Portsmouth and is connected with it by the Portsmouth Electric line, by the Norfolk and Western, and Baltimore and Ohio S.-W. railroads.

The Peebles Paving Brick Company was incorporated in 1902 with a capital stock of \$50,000, all of which is paid up. This Company has erected a paving brick plant on the Peebles farm about one mile west of New Boston on the Norfolk and Western, and Baltimore and Ohio S.-W. railroads. The plant was completed and put in operation in June, 1902, with a capacity of 60,000 paving brick per day. The officers of the corporation are: John Peebles, President and Treasurer; Samuel Reed, Secretary; and Adam Buch, Vice-president. The capital stock will shortly be increased to \$75,000.

The Burgess Steel and Iron Works,

located here, were built in 1898-9 by the Burgess Steel and Iron Company, organized and incorporated under the laws of Ohio in 1872, with a capital stock of \$150,000 which has been steadily increased up to the present time. The incorporators were: John R. Williams, Charles Burgess, B. F. Perregrin, M. H. Ball, Fred Thompson, W. E. Williams and T. B. Bail. The mill as first operated stood at the juncture of Third and Madison streets, and had a capacity of but 3,500 tons the first year. The capacity was gradually increased up to 1898, when its annual output reached 50,000 tons per annum. On June 7, of this year, the plant was destroyed by fire. The officers of the Company at this time were: Levi D. York, President and General Manager; J. E. Jones, Vice President; B. F. Vincent, Secretary and Treasurer. A movement to re-build was immediately set on foot. By agreement the site of Yorktown was purchased and platted by Levi D. York and these lots were subscribed for and drawn by lot by private parties, who thus indirectly donated, collectively, about \$30,000 to the construction of a new Burgess plant. This new plant was erected in 1898-9, and was at once put in operation. About three acres are covered by the buildings which are constructed wholly of steel and iron. While owned and managed by this Company the plant consisted of a department of four open hearth basic furnaces of 30 tons capacity each. In this department the iron is melted and cast into ingots. The next is the blooming department, which consists of two four hole soaking-pit furnaces, a 28 inch bloomer, a large pair of hydraulic shears, a large plate mill, a small plate mill, an 18 inch mill, a bar mill and a guide mill, all run by a large 24x36 engine. In this department the ingots are heated and bloomed or rolled out into 6x6 and 8x8 blooms, 4x4 billets, 2x15 slabs, and sheet bars, which afterward go to the shears and plate mills. The next is the finishing department, where the product of the blooming department is converted into any desirable shape or size. An-

other adjunct to the plant is the Machine Shops, where almost any conceivable piece of machinery can be manufactured. Another department is the gas producing plant, which consists of twelve gas producers, nine of which supply heat to the furnaces and three to the soaking-pits. The power plant consists of twenty-two 100 horse power boilers, two 250 horse power engines and a 200 horse power dynamo.

In 1900, the plant was sold to the Crucible Steel Company of America, and was closed down. In 1902, it was purchased by the Portsmouth Steel Company, incorporated under the laws of Ohio, the same year with W. L. Glessner, President; N. E. Whittaker, Vice President; and B. F. Vincent, Secretary. Henry Thomas is General Manager.

The mill is now being overhauled and refitted and when completed will have a capacity of 300 tons of steel per day. The first carload of its production since being remodeled, was shipped to the Cleveland Rolling Mills, June 18, 1902.

Churches.

The Union Church was built by the United Baptist Organization under the supervision of Rev. Benjamin Porter, in 1896. This organization occupied the building until 1900, when it was sold to the First and Second Presbyterian Churches of Portsmouth.

Elias Patton Baptist Chapel

was built under the leadership of Rev. Thomas Peden in 1897. The Sunday School averages about 50. There is no regular church organization but those who hold meetings call themselves Baptists. Rev. Benjamin Porter and J. B. Carter conduct the meetings.

Rice M. E. Church

is located on Long Run and was organized in 1877 by Rev. Pillsbury. A neat church edifice was erected in 1880 at a cost of about \$800. The church flourished for a number of years when the membership reached 100, but now there are about 25 active members. The pastor is Rev. Comer Hughes.

The German U. B. Church.

also on Long Run and no great distance from the Rice M. E. Church, was built in 1872 at a cost of about \$800. For a time the church was prosperous with a large and active membership, but at present the membership numbers only fifteen and services are held every two weeks. Rev. William Widener, is the pastor.

Valley M. E. Chapel

is locally known as the "Five Mile" Church as it is about five miles from Portsmouth. It was organized in 1859 and a brick edifice was built. Among the first members were A. B. Cole and wife, J. M. Salladay and wife, M. W. Thompson and wife, John Thomas and Miss Mary Noel. Its first pastor was a Rev. Loft. There are now about fifty members and the Sunday School averages 50. Rev. Morgan was the last pastor.

Cemeteries.

This township, being one of the earliest settled, contains some very old burial grounds in which have been interred some of the first settlers of the county. They are mostly located on the elevated knobs and ridges where they are free from water and floods. While there are many private burial grounds, there has been but one public or township cemetery established. This is known as the Ormes Valley Cemetery and it was surveyed and platted October 20, 1896, into 128 lots, 17 feet square, and 8 strips, 17 by 16.19 feet wide and containing in all two acres.

The Kinney and Briggs Cemeteries situated back of the Briggs homestead near each other are among the oldest in the county.

The Kendall-Lawson Cemetery situated back of the Briggs homestead pike, just east of Portsmouth.

The Feurt Cemetery is back of the Valley Church, eight miles north of Portsmouth.

Other Cemeteries in this Township are: the Catholic, near Micklethwaite's on the Boulevard and the Long Run Cemeteries.

GREEN TOWNSHIP.

Organization and Boundary.

The records of the county from 1803 to 1811 inclusive have been lost. There is uncertainty as to the time of organization of some of the townships organized from 1803 to 1812. From the best data obtainable there had been ten townships organized prior to 1812, viz: Seal, Upper, Lick, Green, Union, Madison, Nile, Jefferson, Franklin and Wayne. Green Township was carved from Upper Township and received its name for Griffin Green one of the Ohio Company associates.

Although its original boundaries are not definitely known, it is certain that its southwestern boundary began at the mouth of the Little Scioto and followed the Ohio river up to a point about a mile below Haverhill, not including all of the French Grant. In 1815, its northwestern end was cut off and made a part of Porter which was formed that year.

It was ordered by the Commissioners, December 6, 1814, "That all that part of Upper Township included in the following bounds be attached to the township of Green, to-wit: Beginning at the upper corner of Green, on the river; thence up the river to the upper corner of French Grant; thence with the upper line of the Grant to the upper back corner; thence with the back line of the Grant to the corner of Green township; thence with the line of Green to the place of beginning. On August 25, 1812, a portion of Green was taken to form Bloom which was laid out that year.

At the meeting of the Commissioners, March 2, 1824, for the purpose of fixing the boundaries of the townships of the county, the lines of Green were established as follows: "Beginning at the mouth of Hale's Creek (now Pine Creek) on the Ohio river, then up said river to the Lawrence County line, then with said line to where said line leaves the back line of the French Grant; thence westerly to the corner between lots Nos. 58, 59, 71 and 70; thence northwesterly to the corner between lots Nos. 63, 64, 75 and 76; thence southwest with the line of lot No. 64 to the line between lots Nos. 51 and 64; thence northwesterly with the division lines of the lots to the lower line of French Grant; thence to the southeast corner of Section No. 22, in Range 20, Township No. 2; thence north one mile to the northeast corner of said section; thence west to Hale's Creek; thence down said creek to the place of beginning, which boundaries shall constitute Green Township." On March 2, 1832, Green's territory was curtailed to form a part of Harrison organized that year. In 1836, the farm of William Montgomery was taken from Green and included in Porter. In 1841, the boundary was changed so as to include that portion of the French Grant which had been within the boundary of Vernon since 1824. On June 10, 1843, the boundary on the northwest was established as it stands at present with the exception of a farm of forty acres, belonging to L. Benton which has since been transferred to Porter.

Statistics.

Green Township lies in the southeastern corner of the County and borders on Lawrence County and the Ohio river. Porter and Vernon border it on the northwest and northeast respectively. The Township is sixth in size and contains 24,583 acres. It ranks third among the Townships in the valuation of real and personal property, and also third in the total valuation, having a grand total of over half a million dollars of property listed for taxa-

tion. The valuation of property, real and personal, in the Township in 1901, is as follows:

	Real.	Personal.	Total.
Green Township.....	\$231,710	\$182,445	\$414,155
Haverhill S. S. D.....	64,250	22,898	87,148
Totals.....	295,960	205,343	501,303

The population as given by the successive censuses commencing with 1810 is as follows: 1810, 507; 1820, 582; 1830, 965; 1840, 974; 1850, 2,345; 1860, 2,513; 1870, 1,882; 1880, 1,935; 1890, 1,751; 1900, 1,332. It will be noticed that the population steadily increased after the furnaces were built until they began to close down between 1850 and 1860. Since 1860 there has been a corresponding decrease and in 1900 there was an excess of only 358 over the population in 1840. It now ranks eighth among the townships in population.

Surface, Drainage, Etc.

On the western side of the township is the broad and fertile Ohio Valley, from a half to two miles wide and extending the whole length of the township. Immediately to the east the river hills slope precipitously to the valley and form, as it were, a sort of wall, with here and there, projecting from the crest great cliffs, some with a perpendicular height of eighty feet and at an altitude of 300 to 400 feet above the valley below, suggesting the towers on the walls of ancient cities. One of these, the "High Rock," is known for miles around and when the weather is favorable, hundreds of people flock to this place to breathe the fresh air and take in the delightful view of the surrounding country. Pine Creek enters the Township towards the southeast corner, from Lawrence County, and winds a tortuous course across the northeastern part, forming a wide valley of productive farm land. The rest of the township is very much broken up into sharp ridges and flat topped hills by the tributaries of Pine Creek and some of the small affluents of the Ohio river. Some of the table lands and the gentler slopes are farmed and are fairly productive.

The whole Township was originally densely wooded with trees indigenous to this section, but all the primitive forest has disappeared before the ax of the charcoaler and has been consumed by the furnaces in the manufacture of iron. The roughest portions of the Township are now covered with a scattered second growth of timber and scrubby undergrowth.

The population along the Ohio Valley is chiefly descended from the early immigrants from New England and the Middle States, though there are still a few descendants of the early French inhabitants. The eastern portion of the Township is inhabited by German families who immigrated after 1830, and were compelled to purchase land in the back portion of the Township, as the choice land on the river had already been occupied.

The French Grant

embraces 23,934 acres in Green Township. It is all of Green Township, except about 120 acres. The act providing for the Grant was approved March 3, 1795. Vol. 1. U. S. Statutes at Large, page 442. It authorizes a grant of land to the French inhabitants of Gallipolis. It was to front eight miles on the Ohio river beginning one and one-half miles above the mouth of the Little Sandy River and thence down the river and extending back at right angles to include 24,000 acres. The French settlers of Gallipolis were to be ascertained, males above eighteen years and widows, on November 1, 1795. John Gabriel Gervais was to have 4,000 acres opposite Little Sandy, but the grant was to be void if he, or his heirs should not personally settle on the tract within three years and remain there three years.

The Gervais tract extended from the river to the back line of the Grant and was 376.17 chains on the eastern line, 416.17 chains on the west line and 100.11 chains on the back line.

The French settlers, males above eighteen years and widows, were to have each a lot of the 20,000 acres surveyed and set off to them and they were to have patents in severalty, but they were each to settle on the lands within five years and remain five years on the grant or the patents were to be void

and the act was not to impair the settler's claims against others on account of previous contract.

This Grant was surveyed on April 9, 1796, by Absalom Martin and 34 lots of 217.39 acres each fronted on the Ohio River. Lots one to four lay southeast of the Gervais tract and lots 5 to 34 northeast of it on the Ohio River. The remaining lots were rectangular, 217.39 acres each. The back lots 38, 42, 55, 67 and 91 lay southeast of the Gervais tract and the remaining square lots up to 92 lay northeast of the Gervais tract.

The assignment of the lots was made in Gallipolis on November 1, 1795, by lot. A list of the 92 persons who drew their lots is given below. Of this number not over ten settled in the Grant.

Soon after the allotment, it was discovered that eight persons who should have received lots, had been left out and on June 25, 1798, an act was passed for their benefit, Vol. 6 General Statutes page 35. This Grant was for 1,200 acres adjoining the southwest corner of the First French Grant, 640 poles on the Ohio River, and thence back from the river to include the quantity. The Grantees of the Second Grant were: Stephen Monot, Louis Anthony Carpenter, Louis Vimont, Francis Valtou, Lewis Phillip, A. Fishon, Anthony Magnet, Margaret G. C. Champaigne, wife of Peter LaForge and Maria J. Dalliez, wife of Peter Luc. The lots were assigned as follows:

1. Francis Valtou.
2. Louis Vimont.
3. Lewis Phillip—A. Fishon.
4. Margaret G. C. Champaigne, wife of Peter LaForge.
5. Anthony Magnet.
6. Stephen Monot.
7. Maria J. Dalliez.
8. Louis Anthony Carpenter.

Letters patent were to be issued to these and they were to hold in severalty.

On February 21, 1806, General Statutes, Vol. 2, 350. The fourth section of the Act for the original Grant was repealed. This waived the conditions requiring settlement and residence for a specified time.

Original Owners of the French Grant Lots.

LOT	NAMES DRAWN AGAINST.	LOT	NAMES DRAWN AGAINST.
1	Matthew Berthelot, Sr.	47	Anthony Henry Meriguy.
2	Nicholas Thevenin.	48	Louis Peter LeClere, Sr.
3	John Baudot.	49	Mary Magdalen Brunier (widow).
4	Peter Matthew Chaudivert.	50	Remy Thierry Quiffe.
5	Francis Valodin.	51	Peter Magnier.
6	William Dudit.	52	Matthew Ibert.
7	Nicholas Hurteaux.	53	John Baptist Nicholas Tillage.
8	Peter Lewis LeClere, Jr.	54	Anthony Claudius Vincent.
9	Peter Marret, Sr.	55	John Gilbert Petit.
10	Michael Mazure.	56	Louis Augustin Lemoyne.
11	Louis Ambrose Lacour.	57	Basil Joseph Marret.
12	Louis Berthe.	58	John Michau.
13	John Baptist Gnat.	59	Joseph Dazet.
14	Louis Anthony Francis Cel.	60	Michael Crawsaz.
15	Andrew Lacroix.	61	Francis D'hebecourt.
16	John Baptist Berthone (Bertrand).	62	John Francis Pervey.
17	Francis Davous.	63	Claudius Romaine Menager.
18	Anthony Bartholomew Duc.	64	Peter Richou.
19	Philip Augustus Pithoud.	65	Peter Matry.
20	Stephen Bastide.	66	Peter Serve.
21	John Parmantier.	67	Francis Marion.
22	Martinus Vandenbemden (now Vanden).	68	Peter Marret, Jr.
23	Nicholas Prioux.	69	Francis Winox Joseph Devacht.
24	Francis Alexander Larquillon.	70	Nicholas Charles Visinier.
25	Nicholas Questel.	71	Augustus Waldemand Mentelle.
26	Christopher Etienne.	72	Stephen Chaudivert.
27	Francis Duverger.	73	Peter Robert Magnet.
28	Claudius Chartier Dufligne.	74	Stephen Villenn.
29	Nicholas Petit.	75	John Baptist Ferard.
30	John Baptist Letailleur.	76	Francis Alexander Dubois.
31	Claudius Berthelot.	77	John Louis Malden.
32	Francis Charles Duteil.	78	Francis Mennepier.
33	John Peter Romain Bureau.	79	Peter Serrot.
34	James Francis Laurent.	80	Anthony Francis Saugrain.
35	John Baptist Gobeau.	81	Joachim Pignolet.

Original Owners of the French Grant Lots-Cont'd.

LOT	NAMES DRAWN AGAINST.	LOT	NAMES DRAWN AGAINST.
36	John Julius Lemoyne.	82	Anthony Vibert.
37	Peter Dutell.	83	John Louis Violette.
38	Louis Joiteau.	84	Peter Laffillard.
39	Agnotus Chereau.	85	Peter Chabot.
40	Peter John Desnoyers.	86	Peter Thomas Thomas.
41	Marin Duport.	87	Michael Chanterel.
42	Augustin Leclercq, Sr.	88	Francis Carteron.
43	Nicholas Lambert.	89	Claudius Cadot.
44	John Brouin.	90	Louis Victor Vonschritzt.
45	Augustin Leclercq, Jr.	91	Peter Francis Augustin Leclercq.
46	Anthony Philippeau.	92	Peter Ferard.

As will be seen by reading the sketches of Jean Gabriel Gervais, Samuel Hunt, and Asa Boynton, the French Grant was sold out to New Hampshire Yankees, and what was expected to be a French settlement became a New England one. Of the names of the original 100 French Emigrants, the only ones now known in this county are: Valodin, Duduit, Dutell, Chabot and Cadot, five in number. Descendants of LeClercq, LaCroix, Bertrand, Bureau, Vincent, Menager, Devacht, Magnet, Serrol, Sandgram and Le Moyne are known to the editor, but they are descendants in the maternal line. Of the remaining 76 out of 100 not a trace is known to the writer.

Claudius Cadot who has a picture and a sketch herein was the last distinctive survivor of the old French. He was the son of the Claudius in whose name lot 89 was drawn.

In regard to the bill for the French Grant introduced into Congress on March 24, 1794, the Attorney General to whom it had been referred reported on it.

William Bradford was the Attorney General and he filed an exhaustive report over all the facts. He recommended the Grant on April 30, 1794, when the bill was read in the Senate and referred to Senators Brown, Burr, Taylor, King and Potts. On June 13, 1795, Senator Brown laid before the Senate the petition of John Gabriel Gervais for the bill and it was referred. On February 8, 1795, the bill was reported and on February 24 and 25, 1795, it was debated. On motion to strike out the first section, the vote was yeas 9, nays 15, and the names are given. The bill was referred to Messrs. Potts, Burr and King to report. On February 28, it was read the third time, and amended in two particulars. On the passage of the bill the yeas were 14, the nays 8, and the names are given. Burr voted aye. In the House on the same day the bill was read and referred to a committee of three, named. On March 2, 1795, it was reported back and passed and the vote not given. It was approved the next day.

Haverhill

is the site of the first settlement in the township and was the fourth settlement above Cincinnati on the Ohio river. The place was settled by Jean G. Gervais in 1797, as the most favorable spot on his 4,000 acres for a town. He gave it the name of Burrsburg, in honor of Aaron Burr, who was chairman of the Senate Committee to which was referred the report of the Attorney General on the Memorial of the French inhabitants of Gallipolis. Taylor and Ellsworth were the other two members of this committee. The report was referred to the committee March 24, 1794 and on April 29, 1794, Mr. Burr, its Chairman, reported a bill for their relief. He afterwards used his influence for its passage. When the emigrants from New England came they gave the settlement the name of Haverhill for their native town in New Hampshire. No plat of Burrsburg can be found on the records and it is safe to assume that none was ever made as the town was only a cluster of half a dozen cabins for twenty-five or thirty years after settlement. The first plat of the town was made by Thomas Davisson and was recorded April 27, 1848. There were 13 inlots in this plat. It was surveyed again, June 16, 1859, into 25 inlots and the plat was recorded August 24, 1859. Lawson Drury was the first Postmaster and the first ferryman. A Mrs. Naylor, who sold dry goods, was one of the first to carry on business. The town was once the shipping point for the iron made at Ohio furnace; and charcoal and ore were brought across from Kentucky for this furnace. The population is about a hundred. Haverhill station

on the Norfolk & Western Railroad is a mile and a half distant and Greenup, Kentucky, is just across the river. Ironton is nine miles up the river and Portsmouth twenty miles down the river. There is but one church in the place, the Methodist Episcopal. This organization has been in existence since 1815 and the Rev. Thomas Gilruth was its first pastor. The present brick structure was erected in 1870, at a cost of \$4,500. The church has a large membership and the Sabbath school numbers 140. One might search the state over and he would not find a more sociable or more religious people than can be found in the membership of this church. Reverend Henry S. Alkire is the present pastor and Malcomb Clay is Superintendent of the Sabbath School. The trustees are: George C. Winkler, Evan Vandervort, Peter Boynton, William Brush and Samuel Crickenberger. In 1892 a parsonage was built near the church.

The Antioch Baptist Church is two miles north of Haverhill on the Haverhill and Portsmouth turnpike and was built in 1878. Its first minister was a Reverend Kirkpatrick and its last minister was V. N. Murphy. It is not used at present.

The Gervais House

was a hewed log house, weather boarded. It was forty feet square and the lower story twelve feet square and the upper story ten. A large chimney stood in the center, which had four fire places. One room upstairs was a ball-room, 18x10. The floor was tongued and grooved. It had a single chimney. This house was built by Jean Gabriel Gervais. It was torn down by Asa Boynton, Jr., and the logs used for fire wood. It stood in front, just above where Joe Boynton now lives, between him and the river.

Powellville.

This hamlet is situated on the eastern edge of the township, midway of the boundary between French Grant lots 85 and 86. Poplar Fork, a small branch of Pine Creek, flows through its edge. Pine Creek is only a mile away. It was laid out by William Powell, John and Washington Irwin and was named for Powell. The business of the town was in its early days conducted by the sons of Powell: William, Peter and Jacob. They conducted a tannery, a shoe shop and a store. The first survey for town plat was made July 31, 1846, and recorded July 15, 1848. This survey was made for Powell and his associates, and the plat consisted of 21 inlots.

Churches.

The German Lutheran Church has the largest membership and it is made up from the German population on Pine Creek. The church is about half a mile west of the town and was built in 1875. The congregation has a very large Sabbath School and a day school is conducted two days in the week by the minister, August Busse, in the German language.

The Powellville Free-Will Baptists hold their meetings and Sabbath school in an old school house in the center of the village. This church was organized August 16, 1841, and a church was built, but since destroyed. William Lane was the last minister.

The Pine Creek Free-Will Baptist Church was organized in 1872. The church is located two and a half miles northwest of Powellville on the Powellville Branch turnpike. The last minister was William Lane, but no meetings have been held for several months. All the trustees have died and no successors have been elected.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of this place is the old organization which formerly held its meetings at Empire Furnace, Cartright's Mills and in the Baptist Church and School house. It now has a large edifice, built in 1875, to the southeast of the village one-half mile. It has a Sabbath school, but no minister, and no trustees.

The United Brethren organization holds its meetings in the Pine Creek school house. This organization dates from 1850. William Wagner is the minister.

Furnaces.

Franklin Furnace was built in 1826 and went into blast in 1827. It was built by the natives of New Hampshire: Daniel Young, Jesse Y. Whitcomb, Joshua Merrill, John Hurd and Martin Ruter on lot 22 of French Grant, about a half mile from the Ohio river. Franklin Furnace Station on the Norfolk & Western railroad is located near the site of the Furnace. The builders operated the furnace for some years and it then passed into the hands of John Young and a Van Horn who either sold or rented it to A. Q. Rogers & Company. Rogers was a man who drank and gambled and soon lost out and the furnace was sold to John Gould, Jacob Hurd and Jesse Hurd. They did well, but Gould and the Hurds did not get on together so Gould bought the Hurds out, and during the Mexican War, when all furnaces flourished he made a small fortune. Not caring for the furnace any farther, he gave it to his brother, O. B. Gould. It blew out in 1860. The site and lands are now owned by O. B. Gould, Jr.

Junior Furnace was built in 1828, by the same Company which built Franklin and it was called "Franklin Junior Furnace" having been built after Franklin. It passed into the hands of John Young who sold it to Jefferson W. Glidden. When it blew out in 1865, it was owned by O. B. Gould, Jesse Young, John J. Glidden and Wells Hutchins. Almost all traces of it are gone. The property is now owned by Charles A. Goddard.

Union Furnace was built in 1826 by a company composed of James Rogers, John Means, John Sparks and Valentine Fear. It went into blast in 1827. When it blew out in 1851 or 2, it was owned by David Sinton and Thomas W. Means. David Sinton became manager of Union, at the age of nineteen. This furnace was located on the eastern border of Green Township, but nothing remains of it now.

Ohio Furnace was located about three miles from the Ohio river, was built in 1824, and went into blast the following year with John T. Woodrow as Superintendent with a force of fourteen men. It was built by Thomas W. Means and David Sinton and it was continued in blast until February 24, 1882, without a break except for repairs. It passed into the hands of Means, Kyle & Company, who still own the grounds and land belonging to the furnace. Some traces of the furnace remain. A large quantity of coal and iron ore are mined on the furnace lands. The ore is used in Hamilton Furnace at Hanging Rock. The ore is taken to a place near Union landing by means of a tramway and is there loaded on Norfolk & Western cars. The furnace site and all the land which belonged to Means, Kyle & Company, was sold to Rogers, Brown & Company, in 1900.

Schools.

The schools of Green Township are among the best in the County. The people pay their teachers liberally and usually have the best teachers to be had. For several years the length of the term has been eight months. It ranges from seven to nine. The first vote for a school tax was taken in 1841, but met with little encouragement. The next year the vote stood 20 for and 64 against. In 1843, the vote was 59 for and 76 against. In 1844 for the first time a special levy was made for school purposes, by a vote of 94 to 40. In 1829, there were four districts in the Township. On March 1, 1829, the trustees re-districted the Township adding District No. 5. On June 12, 1830, District No. 6 was added. On March 2, 1840, No. 7 was added. On March 7, 1842, No. 8 was added, also No. 9, which was taken from Vernon Township. Since then there have been three more added, No. 10, No. 11, and No. 12.

District No. 1 is now the Haverhill Special District. The first school building was a frame one and stood opposite where the Methodist Church now stands. About 1850, the brick building, which is now used, was erected. The township built the lower rooms and the Sons of Temperance, the upper. Both are now owned by the Special School District and the upper is used for a hall. This school was formerly large and two teachers were employed, but only one teacher is employed now. John Warren has taught this school for thirteen years. The district is the wealthiest in the Township.

District No. 2, has a two room modern style building which cost \$1,800, built in 1894. This was intended for high school purposes but as yet no high

school has been established. A brick school house which stood on the same site, was burned in 1893. It was built in 1873 and Ruby Feurt was the first teacher. Wilber Stout is the present teacher at a salary of \$45.00 per month.

District No. 3, or the Franklin Furnace School has a new frame building put up in 1890. There was an older one which stood just across the road from the new one on O. B. Gould's land. This was built in 1853 and the first teacher was James Palmer. There was an old school house and church built by the Furnace Company in 1827. A Mr. Taylor was the first teacher.

District No. 4, commonly called the "Ball school house" is located on the Portsmouth pike about a mile and a half north of Franklin Furnace. This house was built in 1846.

District No. 5, or the "Buckeye Grove School" is situated about a mile and a half from Haverhill and a quarter of a mile from Haverhill station on the Norkolk & Western Railroad.

District No. 6 is located at Ohio Furnace. The building was erected in 1845. This school occupied two departments when the furnace was in blast and also for several years after.

District No. 7. This school had its beginning in 1829 and was cut off from District No. 2 in 1840 and made a separate district. The school is about the smallest in the township.

District No. 8, is known as the "Pine Creek Bridge" school. The house was built in 1852.

District No. 9, or the Powellsville school was inaugurated in the winter of 1858-9. The old building has been abandoned and a new one was built in 1886, seats and all costing \$672.95. It is in the center of the village.

District No. 10, was instituted in 1881. It is a very large district and has the largest enrollment in the Township. John Lee was the first teacher.

District No. 11 is known as the "Dark Lick" school. There was an old house which was given up for a new one in 1878. The new house was built on the hill near where it now stands, but was moved to its present site in 1895. It enumerates under forty pupils of school age. It is sometimes called the Hubbard school.

District No. 12 is located at Union Furnace and the pupils were partly from Lawrence County. The house was built in 1884, costing \$572.

In the spring of 1899 a vote was taken in the township on the question of establishing a Township High School. The measure was defeated, with the result that four of the more progressive citizens, anxious for a more complete education for their children, took it upon themselves to institute a school of this character at their own expense and employed Mr. Charles E. Davis, of Rio Grande, Ohio, to take charge of it. The school has flourished, notwithstanding there was a great amount of opposition, and has so far won in popularity, that the Haverhill Special School District, is at present bearing half the expense while the other half is paid by private subscriptions. Miss Mayme Baterson is at present teacher. The originators of the school were: James H. Yingling, Henry Folsom, Joshua Oakes and Charles A. Goddard. Much credit is due them both for the public spirit and the sacrifice incidental to it.

Haverhill Grange, No. 947

was chartered March, 1873. There were thirty-five charter members. The organization lapsed twice, but was reorganized each time, the last time, in May, 1888. Since then it has been in existence continuously. For some years the Grange met in the hall in the school house at Haverhill, but in the last three or four years its meetings have been held at the homes of the members. Its membership now numbers about forty. This is the only Grange in the County.

Cemeteries.

There are numerous private burial grounds in this Township, besides four Township Cemeteries. The oldest burial found is that of Samuel Hunt, who died July 27, 1807, and was buried in the edge of Haverhill near the bank of the river. The next oldest is the Boynton burial ground, located north of Haverhill. This is private, but others may use it with the consent of the owner, Malcom Clay.

Another of the oldest is located near Franklin Furnace, on the property of O. B. Gould.

Another is the old Feurt graveyard, located a mile south of Franklin near the old Feurt homestead. Peter Feurt, one of the first inhabitants of Scioto County, is buried here.

The Pine Creek Cemetery is located about two and a half miles northwest of Powellsville near the Pine Creek Baptist Church. It was originally a private burial ground, but is now a Township Cemetery.

The Lamb or Franklin Furnace Cemetery, is located about one and one half miles north of Franklin Furnace on the Portsmouth Turnpike, and it contains two acres, only, one of which is fenced in. The Township purchased this cemetery from Horace and Ira Lamb in 1875. It was originally a private burial ground.

The Powellsville Cemetery is located near the edge of Powellsville, and was a private burial ground until 1860, when it was given to the Township by Joseph Hudson. It contains an acre of ground.

The Ohio Furnace Cemetery is located about halfway between Haverhill Station and Ohio Furnace. It was formerly a private burial ground, but was transferred to the Township about 1880.

The German Lutheran Cemetery is near Powellsville, about a half mile to the west. In it stands the Lutheran Church. It was opened in 1875, and it is the neatest cemetery in the Township.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

It was named for General William Harrison and was formed from land, first part of Union and Upper Townships, but afterwards Madison and Porter. The Commissioners met March 6, 1832, and established Harrison Township. See Commissioners' Journal of above date, page 32. On June 7, 1832, the boundary was changed. See Commissioners' Journal of that date, page 40. On June 7, 1861, another change was made. See Commissioners' Journal of that date, page 283. The Township is bounded north by Madison, east by Bloom, south by Porter, and west by Clay and Jefferson.

Surface, Productions, Rank, Etc.

The whole Township with the exception of Little Scioto and Long Run Valleys is hilly, but more than three-fourths of the land is tillable. The hills are not high but have moderate slopes and round tops. The Little Scioto enters Harrison Township near the northeast corner and leaves it near the middle of the southern boundary to enter and leave again $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of this point. The valley is tortuous but wide and contains some of the best farm lands in the County. The soil of the valleys is soft and sandy adapted to corn, while the uplands have clay subsoil and are good wheat lands. Some attention is given to fruit culture. The hill soil contains all required for the growth of peaches, apples, strawberries, etc. Harrison is an agricultural Township, there being but few mills or factories. Its area is 23,687 acres.

The value of its real estate is \$160,330. The value of its personal property is \$100,262. In Harrisonville Special School District, the real estate value is \$25,550 and the value of the personal property is \$23,161, making a total valuation of \$309,303 for the Township. It ranks seventh in area, ninth in population, sixth in value of personal property, ninth in value of real estate and seventh in value of both. The Township was first settled near its southern border on Little Scioto river. The early settlers were: John Snyder, Simeon Wood, Thomas Feurt, Daniel White, Samuel Crull, James Haney, Solomon Monroe, Joseph Bennett, Jacob Barr, John and Calvin Hatch, Franklin Batterson and Emanuel Traxler.

Harrisonville.

Harrisonville is situated on the northern line of the Township about the middle point from east to west. It was named for General William Henry

Harrison. In 1836 Gen. Harrison passed through the village when there were a few log cabins erected. The town site was then owned by Joseph Bennett, an ardent Whig, with whom General Harrison lodged. The town was platted by Deputy County Surveyor, Frank C. Gibbs, May 24, 1859, and recorded August 22, 1859. It had been platted in 1832 by Moses Gregory but no record was made. Harrisonville has been a business point since about 1823, when Peter Lagore built a blacksmith shop, near the corner where B. F. Lantz's store now stands. He also built the frame house now owned by Captain Henry Lantz (then in Madison Township) which is the oldest building in Harrisonville and the oldest frame house in the Township. The post office is named Scioto. The first Postmaster was Ephriam Rockwell. There are three good general stores in the village. There is a blacksmith shop and an undertaking establishment, also a harness shop. Henry Lantz has an apiary. Jacob Eckhart is the postmaster. The physicians are: Dr. James B. Ray, and son, and T. H. McCann. The present population is about 200.

The Harrisonville school is taught by Miss Bertha A. Coburn, who teaches for seven months at \$35 per month. There are 37 pupils. This special district was established in 1878.

Schools.

In 1806, the first school house in Harrison Township was built. It was about 16 feet square, of rough logs, with puncheon floor and seats made of half logs with the flat sides up, with four legs made of oak pins. The windows were made by leaving out a log on each side of the house, which space was filled with greased paper. The room was heated by a large fireplace, the chimney was of sticks, plastered with mud. The first teacher was Robert Finley. The present school system was established in 1853. There were eight sub-districts with a larger attendance than at present, although the number of districts is greater and the population more numerous now. The value of the school property is about \$5,000. The schools and teachers are nine in number.

Each of the schools from No. 1 to 9 is conducted for six months and the teacher paid \$30.00 per month.

Officers.

The first election in the Township was held at the home of Daniel White on the first Monday of May, 1832. The first Township officers were: Treasurer, Abner Wood; Clerk, Abijah Batterson; Trustees, Thomas Hatch, Daniel White, and Sylvanus Shumway; Overseers of the Poor, Henry Bonser and Simeon Wood; Constables, George Scott and R. T. Collis; Justices, T. R. Wood and Luther Wheeler. The present officers are: Clerk, Charles Brisker; Treasurer, William Jenkins; Trustees, Frank Coles, F. C. Whitt and John Shump; Justices, Henderson Clark, W. L. Webb and Andrew Purtee; Constables, L. Fenner and William Smith.

Harrison Furnace

was built in 1853, by Boston Eifort and Henry Spellman. It went into blast in 1853 and continued seven years. The Company failed and Daniel Sommers and Samuel McConnell bought the property and continued the business until 1872. They failed, the furnace blew out, John Lodwick, as receiver, sold all the property, the land became farms, part of the employees moved out of the Township, others bought farms and still remain. Most of these were Germans who had saved some money by working at the furnace.

Mills.

In 1812, Samuel Crull, father of Doctor William Crull, and grandfather of Ira Crull, built a saw and grist mill which still stands on Long Run on the farm of G. S. Neary. It was owned and operated by the Crull family until about 1880.

The Scioto Mill was built by Joseph Bennett and Henry Power in 1828. In 1831, Bower became sole owner. It has been owned by a number of persons since. Levi Wheeler sold it to John T. Miller and William H. Wheeler in 1881. Miller soon sold out to Wheeler. It is now in the possession of George Wheeler who has added a great deal of machinery of the best and most

modern patterns. This is the finest mill seat in the County. Mr. Wheeler recently added a fine engine and saw mill which insures a steady run the year around.

Dixon Mill. In 1804, Emanuel Traxler built the first mill on the present site of Dixon Mill. Others beside Benjamin Scott owned the mill before 1836. Silas Dixon bought it of Joseph Smith in 1850. In 1866, George and Noah Dixon became the owners and made great improvements in the machinery. It has been owned by Noah Dixon since 1880. It is now one of the best mills in the County and contains a good saw mill besides all the modern machinery for making flour.

Churches.

The Methodist Protestant Church was organized May, 1858, by Rev. Jacob Nichols. The first services were held in the Free Will Baptist Church at the Glade. Some of the first members were: M. W. Brown and wife, James Samson, J. Q. Shumway, John Smith and wife, Charles Hopkins, Richard King, Samuel McGee and C. H. Ketter. In 1872, the Church now standing was built at a cost of about \$600. The pastor is W. W. Gadd. The Trustees are: M. W. Brown, James Samson, Edward Samson, James Q. Shumway, John Shumway and Edgar Brown. The membership of the Church is about 30, and the Sunday School about 45.

Harrisonville Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1837. The first services were held in a log church at the northern end of Harrisonville. Another Church was built in 1856. Rev. S. Parker was the pastor. J. M. Violet, John Crull, James R. Taylor and William Slattery were the Trustees. The present building was erected in 1873 at a cost of about \$800. The pastor is Rev. G. E. Hughes. Harrisonville has two Sunday Schools, one is a Baptist School and has about 60 pupils. The other is held by the Methodists, pupils about 50.

Harrison Mills United Brethren Church was organized in 1902. It has 23 members. Rev. Charles B. Tuttle is the pastor.

The Tick Ridge Catholic Church was erected in 1861. The first priest was Father L. Shriver, the Trustees, Benedict Seidel, Lawrence Cordell and Joseph Spitznogle. The congregation numbered 45. The membership now is about 60. The incumbent priest is Rev. Father James T. Banahan.

The German Lutheran Church was organized in 1880 by Rev. Theodoré Yeager who became the first pastor. The incumbent pastor is Rev. Henry Schenk. The Church has about 25 members and the Sunday School about 20 pupils.

Lodges.

Ives Lodge, Knights of Pythias was instituted in February, 1890, with about 20 charter members. There are now about 100 members. Soon after the institution the lodge built a large two story hall. The hall, fixtures and paraphernalia cost about \$1,800. The lodge is free from debt and is in a flourishing condition.

Scioto Post, No. 287, G. A. R. was established about 1880.

Lois Camp, Sons of Veterans, No. 16, was established about 1880. It is in a flourishing condition and enjoys second rank in the state, being the oldest but one. Scioto Post, and its auxiliary, Lois Camp have for years conducted an annual reunion, which occurs on August 17th.

The Origin of the Great Harrisonville Reunion in the Summer of 1865.

At the close of the war, everybody felt rich and happy. The patriotic fever was at white heat. Everyone felt that there should be a grand reunion of the returned soldiers. At a meeting in Dugan's Grove on July 4, 1865, it was resolved to have a Grand Soldier's Reunion and Peace Jubilee. It was to be an affair of the two Counties of Pike and Scioto. Abram F. Millar, Thomas Dugan and John L. Ward were the master spirits in the movement. Many committees were appointed in Portsmouth and a grand time was arranged for; the time fixed was August 17. Dugan's Grove was then three

times the extent at present, and was not marred by a railroad. It was one of the most delightful spots in the County. The day was an ideal one. There were two entrances to the grove. Over one appeared the motto, "Victory at Last," over the other, "Welcome to the Soldiers."

There was a free dinner, with two tables each over a thousand feet in length. At one was a banner inscribed, "We honor the private soldier." At the other at each end were banners bearing the names "Logan," "Thomas," "Rosecrans." In the center were banners bearing the names, "Grant," "Sherman," "Sheridan." On the speaker's stand was a banner reading, "The War was not a Failure." Five thousand people took dinner. Colonel John R. Hurd made the opening speech. Colonel T. W. Higgins spoke as did General Robert Schenk who was the orator of the day. Hon. Eli Glover made the closing speech. There was dancing in the afternoon and the band of the 73rd O. V. I. furnished the music.

Lucasville failed to keep up the function and August 17, 1880, the day began to be observed by the people of Harrisonville and vicinity and since then Harrisonville reunion has become an institution. It is now managed by the Sons of Veterans. That organization rents a grove and sells out the privileges for all manner of restaurants, candy stands, etc. The Reunion is always held on the 17th of August unless that day falls on a Sunday. Everybody within a radius of twenty miles turns out and the day is a general holiday. It is understood to be a general meeting place. One can there see friends he has not seen for twenty years. Portsmouth is a great contributor to the crowd and on that day every buggy, carriage or conveyance is in demand. The crowd assembled varies from 5,000 to 7,000.

The affair has lost its distinctive feature as a soldiers' reunion and has become a clearing house for old acquaintances.

Cemeteries.

Rodger's Cemetery is situated one half mile northwest of the Glade schoolhouse and contains about one half acre, but it has some very old graves.

Shumway Cemetery lies back of the Methodist Protestant Church. Some of the inscriptions are as follows: Abner Wood died August 25, 1824, aged 58 years. Rebecca Wood died April 18, 1853, in the 80th year of her age. Lucella, consort of Jacob Gilliland and daughter of Daniel and Sarah White, died June 24, 1855, aged 23 years, 8 months and 3 days. Jacob Gilliland born April 28, 1827, died February 25, 1875, aged 47 years, 9 months and 29 days. Daniel White died June 8, 1857, aged 64 years, 8 months and 14 days. Sarah, wife of Daniel White, died May, 1851, aged 54 years, 8 months and 23 days.

Batterson Cemetery contains about one acre and is one of the best kept in the Township. It is a Township burying ground. The following are some of the inscriptions: Elias C. Coriell died December 13, 1862, aged 81 years, 9 months and 2 days. Lucretia, his wife, died September 13, 1858, aged 79 years, 6 months and 15 days. John C. Colgrove died December 4, 1865, aged 61 years, 2 months and 4 days. Franklin Batterson born April 12, 1818, died May 5, 1887. Ira C. Coriell born July 29, 1812, died June 5, 1899. V. B. Farney died November 5, 1872, aged 36 years, 7 months and 15 days.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

Organization and Settlement.

Jefferson was a township prior to 1810, but the exact date of its organization is unknown. It included Valley Township until 1860, when the township was divided, the eastern part retaining the name of Jefferson and the western part becoming Valley Township. Jefferson Township was formerly part of Seal and Union Townships.

The present Jefferson Township was settled first on Long Run in the southeast corner of the township in 1808. Some of the earliest settlers were James "Painter" Wilson, Joshua Tritt, J. H. Munn, James Haney, Jesse

Rice, Rodney Marshall, Samuel Farmer, Jacob Crouse, Richard Grimshaw, Jared Spriggs, Abner Field, Aaron Gee, Daniel Conkell, Daniel McLaughlin, Thomas Carlisle and Solomon Munn. The original Jefferson Township settlements were on the Scioto River in what is now Valley Township.

Boundary, Area and Valuation.

The boundary of Jefferson Township was first changed December 5, 1826, as follows: The east half of the southeast quarter of section 25, township 3, range 21 taken from Jefferson and attached to Madison. There have been other small changes for the accommodation of certain residents, but none are of much importance. The township records are very incomplete. Nothing of consequence is recorded prior to 1838, when Leonard Groninger was clerk. The present boundary is north by Pike County, east by Madison and Harrison Townships, south by Clay and west by Valley Township.

The area of Jefferson Township is 14,940 acres. The value of the real estate is \$49,660; personal property, \$25,013, making a total valuation of \$74,673. It ranks 14th in area, 15th in population, (smallest), 16th in real estate, 16th in personal property and 16th in total of both.

Topography.

Jefferson contains very hilly and rough land, but also some very good farm land. In the southeast corner, the Valley of Long Run contains good farms. Southwest of the center and extending to the eastern boundary of Valley Township is a strip of bottom land on Marsh's Run, that is very productive farm land. On Blue Run are found the widest fertile bottoms, but in the region called "Flat Wood" is a large area of level high land that produces well, both grain and fruits. Fallen Timber Valley, in the north-east corner, is narrow but it contains some good farms. Jefferson has a great many hills but all of them can be profitably cultivated in berries, peaches and other fruits. Except Vernon, Jefferson is the roughest township east of the Scioto river.

Officers.

The township officers in 1851 were: Treasurer, James L. Thomas; Clerk, Leonard Groniger; Justices of the Peace, Mark Snyder and Isaac N. Johnson; Constables, Thomas Carlisle, John Stewart and O. B. Murphy. The present township officers are: Clerk, T. Frank Craig; Treasurer, P. H. Reinhoehl; Trustees, John Shuman, Jerry Field and W. L. McCain; Justices of the Peace, James McWilliams and Jared Spriggs; Constable, Stephen Keller.

Jefferson Township has no furnaces nor factories, and never has had but three mills, one water power, one horse power and one steam power.

Schools.

There are few townships but have a better school system than Jefferson. In 1851, Jefferson had eight schools, one special and 7 sub-districts. The following is copied from its first records. District Number 1, 78 youth, \$64.13 school fund; District No. 2, 67 youth, \$55.08 school fund; District No. 3, 71 youth, \$58.38 school fund; District No. 4, 39 youth, \$32.06 school fund; District No. 5, 63 youth, \$51.80 school fund; District No. 6, 60 youth, \$49.35 school fund; District No. 7, 34 youth, \$27.96 school fund; Special District, 54 youth, \$48.91 school fund. The township fund for the same year was \$69.81.

Jefferson Township at present has five schools, as follows: District 1, Munn's School, 41 pupils; District 2, Flat Woods, 39 pupils; District 3, Black Run, 36 pupils; District 4, Blue Run, 39 pupils; District 5, Fallen Timber, 60 pupils. The term is seven months and the teachers' wages are \$30.00 per month. Two of the school buildings, Flat Woods and Fallen Timber, are nearly new. The average value of each school house and site is about \$500.

Churches.

Blue Run Methodist Episcopal Church was organized, and a church built in 1859. Rev. Harrison Willis was the first pastor. The first trustees were: James Varner, Milton Deselen and John Morgan. The original members were: John Morgan and wife; Abner Field and wife; Samuel Miller and wife; Jared

Farmers from New York and New England and some were from Virginia. The Indians came from New England and the Indians from Young's families.

The exact date of Madison Township is 1837. The date of its first meeting was 1838 and its present property was 1844 making a total settlement of 1844-1846.

Mills.

Madison is a purely agricultural Township. It has no factories or factories. It has had eight mills two of which were closed but they are almost abandoned. The following are listed.

In 1847 James Gillingham built a grist mill on Spring Fork at the same place where James Gillingham lived. In 1847 it was abandoned.

In 1848 John Higgins built a grist mill on the farm of John Higgins. It was the only grist mill in the Township. He built it by contracting with a man and when the mill was all ready the millwright, E. B. Martin, started to start the mill for a young horse while the Higgins were in it and about 1848.

In 1848 Jonathan Brown built a saw and grist mill on Spring Fork, near what is called the bridge between. It was the only saw and grist mill in the Township. It was the only saw and grist mill in the Township. It was the only saw and grist mill in the Township. It was the only saw and grist mill in the Township.

Madison Mill is a fine millstone mill of the Township on Spring Fork a branch of Little Spring river. It was built in 1848 by John Higgins and all the way through the property of John Higgins and was a fine millstone mill. In 1848 John Higgins bought the mill from the same. It was the property of Jonathan Brown. In a few years it was of no more use.

Churches.

Madison Baptist Church was the first in the Township. It was founded in 1825 by Thomas Bennett. Among the first members were Thomas Bennett and wife William Bennett and wife John Bennett and wife. The first services were held in private houses but in 1825 a log church was built. In 1848, this was replaced by a frame church which was burned up by fire the year later. A new church was built about 1848 and is still standing. The present membership is about 50. The regular minister is employed. The last services were conducted by Rev. J. B. Bennett of Indianapolis. The Sunday School numbers about 50.

Madison Free Will Baptist Church was organized in 1848. It has a membership of about 50. The church was built in 1848 and is still standing. The members are John William Bennett. The Sunday School has about 50 pupils.

The United Methodist Church was organized in 1848. A church was built about 1848 and is still standing. A new and better church was built about 1848 and is still standing.

Madison Union Church. In 1848 the Free Will Baptist and the United Methodist churches built a church near the junction line of Madison Township on the Indian trail about 2 miles east of Harrison. The church was built for all denominations and was used by the Free Will Baptist and the United Methodist. The United Methodist church was organized by Rev. James Bennett. The Free Will Baptist church was organized by James Bennett and wife.

Madison Free Will Baptist Church is near the junction line of the Township. The church was organized and the building completed in 1848. It has about 50 members at present. The pastor is Rev. John Bennett.

Madison Methodist Episcopal Church was organized and the church built in 1848. The pastor is Rev. G. B. Bennett.

Madison Grace Methodist Episcopal Church was organized and the church built about 1848. The pastor is Rev. G. B. Bennett.

White Chapel United Methodist Church was organized in 1848. The church was built near the Mt. Carmel cemetery. It was destroyed by fire in 1848. The present building at White Chapel was started about 1848. The pastor is Rev. Hoffman.

Officers.

The officers of Madison Township for the year 1902 are: Treasurer, Thomas M. Kunk; Clerk, J. M. Mohr; Assessor, John Alexander; Justices of the Peace, John I. Sisson and J. W. Jackson; Trustees, J. B. Bennett, Allen Stockham and Samson Sherer; Constable, J. H. Dewey.

Schools.

Madison Township has eleven schools (Mohr's school No. 9 is abandoned); as follows:

No. 1. Adams, 54 pupils. No. 2. Fairview, 50 pupils. No. 3. "Hard Scrabble," 24 pupils. No. 4. Stockhams, 47 pupils. No. 5. Mt. Carmel, 42 pupils. No. 6. Dewey, 44 pupils. No. 7. Glade, 40 pupils. No. 8. Salem, 53 pupils. No. 10. White, 66 pupils. No. 11. White Gravel, 35 pupils. No. 12. Oak Grove, 35 pupils.

The term of school is seven months. Numbers 1, 2, 4, 10 and 12 pay \$35 per month; Nos. 3 and 11, \$30 per month and 5, 6, 7 and 8, \$33 per month.

The schools of Madison Township have made a marked improvement in the past year which is due to the earnest efforts of the Madison Township Teachers' Association and the cooperation of the Board of Education. Although the wages are small, the schools are among the best of Scioto County. The value of her school property is about \$6,000.

Cemeteries.

Kronk Cemetery on Jacob Kronk's farm and enclosing about 1 acre, is not one of the largest but one of the best kept of all the Madison Township burial grounds. It is not a family cemetery, but is used by the public, although not a Township cemetery.

Martin's Cemetery is in the western part of the Township near James S. Ricker's farm. It contains some very old graves, but the oldest legible record is James S. Ricker, died February 15, 1835, aged 71 years, 11 months, 9 days. It covers about one acre of land and is open to the public, but is not controlled by the Township.

The Carmel Cemetery is near Mt. Carmel school house and contains about one acre. The following is the oldest inscription: George W. Swaim, died March 9, 1862, aged 45 years, 5 months and 16 days.

Bennett's Cemetery is situated 1-4 mile south of Fairview Church, and contains about 2-4 of an acre. The following is the oldest inscription: Ellinor Bennett, died January 26, 1834, in her 61st year.

Bennett's Cemetery is situated 1-4 mile northeast of Harrisonville, on the farm of Thomas Bennett. It contains about 3-4 of an acre. The oldest inscription is John Bennett died June 4, 1845, in the 79th year of his age.

Granite Cemetery contains about 1-2 acres in the southwest corner of the Township. It is the old Presbyterian Churchyard. The oldest grave is that of Robert Anderson, Senior, who died June 17, 1855, at the age of 83.

The Adams Cemetery on the farm of William Adams in the northwest corner of the Township contains about 1-2 acre. The oldest inscription is: Catherine wife of Nathan Gilliland, died January 2, 1850, aged 24 years, 7 months and 7 days.

Hamilton or Jenkins Cemetery is situated near the eastern edge of the Township.

Some Cemetery located one mile north of Harrisonville, contains 5 acres. The following are some of the inscriptions: M. Bennett, died 1815, at the age of 22, 11 children, 68 grandchildren, and 71 great-grandchildren. William Stockham died 1815, at the age of 67 years. Hon. Samuel Crull born July 24, 1780, died October 3, 1854. Daniel McKinney, born May 17, 1787, died June 3, 1831. Catherine, wife of Daniel McKinney, born February 9, 1789 died September 4, 1875. J. D. McKinney, born June 17, 1816, died —. Jaybinoa, his wife born February 26, 1819, died June 29, 1886. William Slattery, born March 2, 1809, died February 12, 1881. William Slattery, died March 1, 1847, in the 79th year of his age. Samuel Crull, died November 19, 1872, aged 62 years, 11 months. Joseph Stockham, died July 7, 1833, aged 49 years and 12 days.

MORGAN TOWNSHIP.**Organization, Boundary, Etc.**

It was formerly parts of Seal and Union, and was organized June 7, 1825. It was named for Thomas Morgan, an early settler. It was first settled on the Scioto river and on Bear Creek near its mouth, about 1800.

Some of the first settlers were: John and William Devers, Thomas Morgan, Abraham Glaze, Isaac Glaze, David Shelpman, Spicer Shelpman, Pliny Cutler, Joshua Cutler, Aaron Noel. There was also a settlement of Murphys, Walls, McCullochs and Corbleys.

The boundaries were: Beginning at John Dever's lower line on the Scioto river, following said line to the west end thereof; thence in a direct line to Comstock's cabin on McCulloch Creek; thence in a direct line to the County line between Scioto and Pike Counties, so as to include twenty-two square miles for said township; thence with said County line to the Scioto river; thence with the meanders of the said river to the place of beginning. There have been no important changes in the boundary.

The value of the Township real estate is \$107,500; personal property, \$35,190, and the total valuation is \$142,694. Among the Townships, it ranks twelfth in population; thirteenth in value of real estate; fifteenth in the value of personal property and thirteenth in total value of both. It is tenth in size and contains 18,369 acres.

The electors of Madison Township met on the 4th of July, 1825, at the house of Cornelius Shelton and elected their first Township officers. The first Justice of the Peace was William Devers. The records are lost, so none other of the first officers are known. Nothing of consequence is recorded prior to 1880.

Topography.

Bear Creek flows from northwest to southeast across the Township north of the center. The surface is broken and contains some very rough lands but the valleys of the Scioto river and Lower Bear Creek are excellent farm lands. No better land is found in the county than the strip of bottom bordering the Scioto. Perhaps three fourths of all the land can be profitably cultivated. There is yet some timber and quite an important part of the business of the Township consists of trading in lumber and cross ties. Morgan Township has some minerals, and petroleum springs are found at different places. At three places in the Township, natural gas was found while boring for oil. There are also a number of mineral springs, similiar to the Blue Lick Springs of Kentucky. Some free stone is quarried in this Township, and small quantities of coal have been mined. The main crop is corn. The high lands produce good crops of wheat. The hills make excellent fruit lands.

Churches.

Sedan Baptist Church was organized on Upper Bear Creek in 1879. Rev. A. K. Murphy, pastor. The church now has about fifty members.

The Macedonia Christian Church at Sedan was organized about 1865. It held its first services in the Upper Bear Creek school house, but now has a good building which cost about \$500.

Lower Bear Creek United Brethern Church was organized in 1845. It was the first church in the Township. Rev. Kretzinger was the first pastor. The services were held in the school house. The first members were: Abraham, Socrates and Jonathan Glaze, William, Thomas and Miss Maria Shelpman. The building is perhaps fifty years old. The church has about seventy-five members and a large Sunday School. The pastor is Rev. William Rowe.

Schools.

The first school in Morgan Township was taught in a log school house near the mouth of Bear Creek in 1823, by A. B. Banes, who continued to teach here until 1830. There are now six schools.

District No. 1, pupils, fifty-one. District No. 2, pupils, thirty-three. District No. 3, pupils, sixty-six. District No. 4, pupils, forty-seven. District No. 5, pupils, eighty-one. District No. 6, pupils thirty-one. The wages paid teachers is \$30.00, and the term is six months. The school property of the Township is worth about \$3,000.

Cemeteries.

There are five Township Cemeteries: Glaze, or Bear Creek Cemetery, Booten, Rimby, Mead's and Martin's. There are also two more public, but not Township, the Rockwell, and the Crabtree Cemeteries. The first four are on Bear Creek. Crabtree Cemetery is on what is known as the Divide. All three of the latter are in the southwestern corner of the Township. The most important in the Township is the Glaze Cemetery.

NILE TOWNSHIP.

Nile Township has the distinction of being the largest township in the County. It is one of the four original townships and has retained its original shape much more than any of the others. When it was organized, August 9, 1803, the boundary was as follows: On the west by the county line, on the south by the Ohio river, on the east by Carey's Run and on the north by the top of the dividing ridge between Pond Creek and Scioto Brush Creek and the Ohio River. But two changes have been made since that time. The eastern boundary was changed from Carey's Run to Stony Run, when Washington Township was created in 1814. The north-western corner was enlarged by adding to it the region at the head of Rocky Fork.

The area at present is 51,438 acres. The assessed value of real estate in 1902 was \$240,030; personal property, \$61,780; total, \$302,810. It ranks third in population, sixth in value of real estate, eleventh in value of personal property, eighth in value of property of all kinds.

The beautiful and fertile Ohio Valley extends the entire length of the township and makes one of the most productive farming regions in the county. Some valuable farm land lies along Turkey Creek, Pond Run and Twin Creek. The Creek and Valley region contains the population and very little farming is done elsewhere. The creeks named take their beginning within the northern border of the township, and have a rapid fall to the Ohio Valley. The hills descend precipitously to the valley below and present a long line of rocky prominences. The country back from the river and away from the above named creeks is very rough and broken, and not adapted to tillage. Recently a drove of three hundred Angora goats was turned loose in this region as an experiment.

In the wildest portions of the township there are, wild cats, foxes, minks, raccoons, opossums, skunks and weasels.

Among the pioneers of this township were: David Morrison, David Mitchell, George M. Kinney, John Tucker, David McCall, George Hutton, Abraham Tucker, Sr., Jesse Williams, Solomon McCall, John Calloway, Thomas Cooper and Middleton Harmon. Their first settlements were along the Ohio Valley. Later they ascended the streams and built their cabins there. The first lands located in the county lie in this township, Survey Number 453, entered in the name of James Culbertson, August 2, 1787, and surveyed, March 27, 1788. The largest part is now owned by George A. Vaughters.

The records of the Township prior to 1870 seem to have been lost and consequently nothing is known of the early officers of the township. In 1870, the trustees were: W. P. Williams, A. F. Givens and George Hoobler; Clerk, H. McCall; Treasurer, Mitchell Evans; Justices of the Peace, L. W. Elliot, William H. Williams. In 1902, the Trustees were: Alex. Cole, S. C. Compton, John T. Sullivan; Clerk, Albert Turner; Treasurer, Henry Cuppett; Justices of the Peace, Henry Lockhart, James M. Piatt, Solomon P. Mershon.

The first school taught in the township was taught about 1814. Now there are nine districts in the township, outside of Buena Vista. They were laid out in 1840. No. 1, is known as the Friendship school and has a two room frame building. Two teachers are employed, salaries of \$40 and \$35 per month. No. 2, is the Pond Run School. The salary of the teacher is \$37.50 per month. No. 3, is known as the Leatherwood School. The salary of the teacher is \$37.50 per month. No. 4, is known as the Elm Tree. It has a modern two-story frame building with a beautiful spreading elm standing in front. The salaries of the teachers are \$40 and \$35 per month.

All the above named schools are along the border of the hills. The remaining ones are up the creeks, and all pay \$37.50 per month.

No. 5, Middle Turkey Creek. No. 6, Twin Creek. No. 7, Odle Creek. No. 8, Brushy Fork. No. 9, Upper Turkey Creek.

Buena Vista.

Buena Vista lies in a bend of the Ohio River in the southeast corner of the county. The valley on the Ohio is narrow and the hills rise back of the village abruptly. It was quite a thriving place once, when the stone business was at its best, but it has since become a very restful place. The village was first platted by John McCall, September 3, 1850. The plat contains eighteen acres, sub-divided into 79 lots. Loughry and Caden's Addition was platted March 6, 1873, by W. L. and William Caden and John C. Loughry. This addition contained four and a half acres, sub-divided into twenty-one lots. A third addition was platted by J. M. Crockett, July 6, 1873. The plat contained three acres, sub-divided into 15 lots.

The first store in this place was opened by G. S. McCormick in 1848. The first post-master was D. W. Murphy.

Buena Vista Special District.

The schools of Buena Vista are on a par with the other schools of the county. It has from six to seven months of school, and pays its two teachers \$50 and \$35 per month respectively. The present modern frame building was erected in 1875 at a cost of \$1,500. Three teachers were formerly employed, but now there are but two.

Churches.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of this place was organized in 1857. The society built a church edifice the following year and Rev. Daniel Tracy was the first minister. The first trustees of this church were: Dr. W. A. Frizell, Joseph Smith and Jesse Williams. Among the members of the organization were: D. W. Murphy and wife; Joseph Smith and wife; Jesse Williams and wife; Thomas Williams and wife; David McDermott and wife; Mrs. S. B. McCall. The membership numbers 65 and the Sunday School averages 60. Its pastor is Rev. S. A. McNeillan, and Miss Mary Sidell is superintendent of the Sunday School.

German Presbyterian Church. This church was organized in 1856 and its edifice was erected in 1871. Rev. Wiley was the first pastor. It has 40 active members and its Sunday School averages 40. Fred Weghorst is superintendent of the Sunday School, and Rev. T. M. Patterson, Jr., is the pastor. The church cost \$4,500.

The Roman Catholic Church was organized in 1859 and its first meetings were held in the same building which it uses today. It was formerly an old store room, but was afterwards fitted up for church purposes. Rev. Bernard is the Priest, and services are held about once a month. It has 30 to 40 communicants and a Sunday School of 15.

Friendship.

Friendship is a small settlement on Turkey Creek, a quarter of a mile above the exit of the stream from the hills. For a number of years there were cooper shops in this place, owned by Andrew Angele, John Royse and David McCall.

Churches.

McKendree Chapel, M. E. Church was built in 1884. It is located on the south side of the Portsmouth and Buena Vista turnpike, near McGaw. The church is prosperous and growing. Rev. S. A. McNeilan is pastor. The trustees are: A. F. Givens, William Stockham, Lafayette Jones, Samuel Thatcher and David Metzger. It has 70 members and the Sunday School averages 60. A. F. Givens is serving his twenty-seventh year as superintendent.

Asbury Chapel M. E. Church is located on Pond Run and has a membership of 60, an average attendance at Sunday School of 30. Services are held every two weeks.

Wesley Chapel, M. E. Church at Friendship was built in 1897, at a cost of \$2,500. It is a modern frame structure with a capacity of about 2,000 sittings. The Trustees are: C. E. Worley, Mitchell Evans, James Pyles, Henry Cuppett and George Vaughters. Rev. John C. Chandler is the minister. Its membership numbers 60, and its Sunday School averages 35. Mitchell Evans is superintendent.

Cemeteries.

There are three township cemeteries in Nile Township. The Friendship Cemetery contains two acres, purchased of George Vaughters.

The Mitchell Cemetery is on the Morrison Farm, and is noted for containing the remains of three of the old Associate Common Pleas Judges, Mitchell, Moore and Givens. Hon. Joseph Moore died October 28, 1884, aged 95 years; David Mitchell, Sr., died November, 1805, aged 72 years; David Mitchell, Jr., died November 19, 1883, aged 59 years, 8 months, 15 days; David Morrison, died March 23, 1863, aged 55 years, 6 months, 7 days; Martha, wife of David Morrison, died March 18, 1886; aged 73 years, 27 days; Sarah Mitchell, died September 19, 1801, aged 68 years; William Givens, died June 26, 1863, aged 80 years, 9 months, 8 days.

Loughry Lands.

These lands embrace 745 acres in one body, lying partly in Scioto and partly in Adams counties in the state of Ohio. There are 254 acres in Scioto County and the remaining 491 acres are in Adams County. The tract is made up of no less than 12 surveys and parts of surveys in the Virginia Military District of the state of Ohio, numbered as follows:

Survey No. 1,623, containing (part) 168.75 acres; survey No. 14,249, containing (whole) 35 acres; survey No. 13,103, containing (whole) 10 acres; survey No. 9,689 containing (whole) 12 acres; survey No. 10,846 containing (whole) 21 acres; survey No. 14,890 containing (whole) 40 acres; survey No. 15,584 containing (part) 30 acres; survey No. 15,521 (part) 33 acres; survey No. 15,871—15,881 containing (part) 10 acres; survey No. 13,119 containing (part) 120 acres; survey No. 2,459—2,558 containing (part) 145.33 acres; survey No. 15,572—15,633 containing (part) 124 acres; total, 745 acres.

These lands are now described, conveyed and embraced in two tracts (formerly described in twelve tracts) of which 168.75 acres in survey No. 1623 is the first tract and the remainder is the second tract, and contains 576.33 acres. The entire two tracts as one body, front for about one mile along the Ohio river on the north or right bank, beginning at the western line of the village of Buena Vista in Scioto County, Ohio, and extending thence westerly to the village of Rockville in Adams County, Ohio. The steamboat landing for the village of Buena Vista is upon this land and parties using it pay the present proprietor a rental. There is deep and good water along the entire river bank and between that and the foot of the hill.

The bottom land varies from 6 to 20 rods in width, and is separated from the hills by a county road, leading from Buena Vista in Scioto County, to Rome in Adams County.

Three small streams form in the hills and pass through the bottom lands to the Ohio river. First of these is Flat Run which flows along at a height of 375 feet above the river to the brow of the hill just in the rear of Buena Vista, is precipitated 300 feet down the hillside to the bottoms and then flows gently to the river. A broad valley extends from either side as it flows

through the hills which rise 200 feet above it. A half mile west of Flat Run, a smaller stream, Grog Run, tumbles over the face of the hill, after finding its way through the hill which runs parallel with the river and having its source in two small forks which form in the valley to the rear of the hill. A quarter of a mile further on we come to what is known as Rock Run, and this is the largest of the three streams. It heads in the hills to the north of the Loughry property, tumbles down as it flows on this property over 300 feet and winds through a deep gorge a distance of two or three miles before emerging finally on the broad bottom land just east of the village of Rockville.

The portion of these lands on the river front were located first as early as 1801 by General Nathaniel Massie. The late Judge Joseph Moore, in early life, was a stone cutter and he purchased two of the tracts on the river from Massie, prior to 1814, and in that year he built the famous stone house previously mentioned. He resided on these lands until 1830, and between 1814 and 1830 he made rafts of deadened poplar trees, loaded them with freestone from the foot of the hills and shipped them to Cincinnati for building stone, where was then and ever since has been a good market. There has not been a year since 1814 to the present that the Waverly stone has not been shipped from these lands or from adjoining lands to the Cincinnati market. The late John Loughry went to Rockville in 1831, Judge Moore having retired to his farm four miles above Buena Vista in 1870. Mr. Loughry brought with him 16 yoke of oxen and 60 or 70 men to get out stone with which he built ten locks in the Miami canal at Cincinnati.

Judge Moore got his stone from the bottom of the hill, from those that had broken off in ages past, but John Loughry began his work at the top of the hill and there got his stone for the canal locks which he built, and which are perfect to this day and have stood the test of water, air and frosts for sixty years without any signs of disintegration. The foundation of the house he resided in, built of this same stone, is as perfect this day as it was 59 years ago when it was built, and the marks of the bush hammer upon the stone are as fresh as though made but yesterday. Cincinnati is full of business and dwelling house fronts made of this stone and is largely used, when properly sawed, for paving sidewalks, for making steps and for window caps and sills, and for the latter purposes, in brick houses, its use in Cincinnati and surrounding cities is universal. Loughry first dragged the stone with ox teams to the river, afterwards built immense skids or chutes on the hill sides, down which the stone was run to the bottom of the hill, but finally built well graded roads down the hillsides and hauled the stone down on wagons. In more recent years, however, an incline railway was built near Buena Vista and locomotives were employed to haul stone from the quarries to the top of the incline and they were lowered to the bottom by endless cables, the loaded cars hauling up the empty ones. Stones were first loaded on decked scows by means of rollers and crow-bars, but later great hoisting machines capable of lifting the largest stone were built in such a manner as to carry the stone from the land to the barges, greatly facilitating and cheapening the output. The decked barge for transporting stone down the river was a great stride above Judge Moore's log raft and these went down the river never to return, being sold to produce merchants at Cincinnati, and then after being loaded with produce were run to Louisville and New Orleans markets. Timber, however, got to be scarce and towboats were brought into use, towing loaded barges to Cincinnati and returning the empties to be again loaded.

A certain ledge of stone seemed more popular with the stone workers of Cincinnati than the others, because of the evenness of color and the ease with which it could be worked, and to this ledge John Loughry gave the name "City Ledge" and by this name it is known to the present day throughout all markets where this stone is sold.

The "City Ledge" is a light drab or gray in color. For special orders, stone containing 300 cubic feet and weighing about 22 to 24 tons have been quarried and shipped away, but ordinarily blocks containing 50 to 70 feet are quarried. John Loughry in his day did not confine his work to any single ledge, but quarried ledges above and below the "City Ledge;" but since 1843, the work has been principally confined to the "City Ledge." For the construction of the locks in the canal at Cincinnati, Loughry used the yellow ledge

on the top of the hill, and when the Trust Company Bank was built at the southwest corner of Third and Main streets in Cincinnati, a fine white ledge below the "City Ledge" was selected, and to this was given the name "Trust Company Ledge." Twenty-five years ago the old Trust Company building was pulled down to make way for a larger and more modern building, and when the new building was constructed the famous "City Ledge" was used. However, the stone taken out of the old building was in excellent state of preservation and the Trust Co. Ledge is really harder and more durable than the City Ledge, being older and having been subject to a greater pressure than the City Ledge, which lies some distance above it.

John Loughry died in 1862, and is buried in the Sandy Springs churchyard, three miles from the family residence, in what is known as the Irish Bottom. For his monument, three great blocks of stone were taken out of as many different ledges, were dressed and placed one on the other, making a lasting and appropriate monument to the memory of one who developed the stone industry here.

John Loughry retired from active work in 1856, and was succeeded by his son, John C. Loughry, who continued the work up to 1861, when the civil war came on and quarrying ceased. It commenced again in 1863 and John C. Loughry continued to work the quarries until 1865, taking out the stone for John M. Mueller to be used in the piers of the suspension bridge at Cincinnati. In this year, 1865, he sold out to the Caden Brothers who continued the work on a very large scale up to 1873, at which time Mr. Loughry re-purchased the tract.

We find no less than 60 ledges of stone ranging in thickness from eight inches to five feet. Twenty-two of these are below the "City Ledge," the lowest of which is 200 feet above the level of the bottom lands, thus being high enough to afford dump ground for all stripping and refuse matter. They are of an excellent quality, harder and finer grain than those above the "City Ledge." All these can be worked for more than a mile along the hills fronting on the river, and on both sides of Rock Run for two or three miles up that stream, the wide deep valley of that latter stream affords plenty of dump ground for all refuse matter.

This stone has been in demand for 77 years and there is no apparent indication of that demand lessening, on the contrary, it seems on the increase and the many industries springing up wherever the stone is found and where railroads have penetrated, can but strengthen that belief.

Not the least valuable features of this tract, are the clays found therein. These are as follows: 200 feet of black shale or clay extending from the level of the bottom land up to the lowest ledge of stone. This shale was formerly distilled (before the discovery of petroleum) for lubricating and illuminating oils. Lying above and on the city ledge is a stratum of blue clay which burns to a color of the famous Milwaukee brick and immediately below the city ledge is another vein of ten feet of the same blue clay lying on a sixteen foot stratum of black shale and all of these clays make an excellent grade of sewer pipe.

Sixteen feet above the city ledge and between a twelve inch ledge of stone on the bottom and a thirty inch ledge of stone on top, is a vein of ten feet of red clay which has gained some fame among lovers of pottery, on account of the beautiful vases and other articles made from it. It burns to a rich red-brown and stands fire better than any red clay that has been used at Rookwood Pottery in Cincinnati. Beautiful building brick have also been made from it, and in this probably lies its chief value.

A two inch cube burned from this clay, on a test at the Smithsonian Institute, withstood a pressure of 110,000 pounds. This clay is adapted to the use in Art Pottery, for building handsome house fronts, and burned a little harder, in paving streets.

In this connection it might be mentioned that several articles of pottery made and decorated by Mrs. Bellamy Storer, from clay taken from these lands and burned at Rookwood Pottery, took a distinguished prize at the recent Paris Exposition, and Mrs. John C. Loughry has some very fine specimens of pottery made from the red clay.

Buckhorn Cottage.

In 1855, just before the war, under the magic of money, a curious structure arose on the hills near the lines of Adams and Scioto Counties. It was in a beautiful country, some little way back of Buena Vista. The cottage was of peeled white poplar logs, resin-varnished and mortar-daubed, it was therefore peculiar. It was seventy-four feet long by twenty-two feet broad; in two parts, on the plan of the ordinary double cabin, with a seventeen-foot-wide floored and roofed space between them. A stone kitchen in the rear is out of the view. The chimneys were also of stone. Vines were placed to climb over it, which they accomplished in profusion; the summer breezes fluttered their leaves and the autumnal frosts put on them a blush.

In the Buckhorn lived for a term its owner and architect, Honorable William J. Flagg, and wife, a daughter of the late Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, with occasional guests to share the romance of their solitude. On writing to him as an old friend and schoolmate, how he came to build it, and what he did when there, he gave this characteristic reply: "In 1852, I bought a fifty acre tract of hill land near Buena Vista, on the Ohio, through which the line runs that divides Adams and Scioto Counties, bought it because I supposed



BUCKHORN COTTAGE.

there was valuable stone in it. This purchase led, step by step, to the acquisition of something over 9,000 acres adjacent. I cleared off woods and planted orchards and vineyards to the extent of more than 100 acres; opened a quarry; built a tramway, until my operations culminated in a log house on a hill-top, a mile east of the county line and a half mile from the river, where in different broken periods of the time from '56 till '68, we spent about five years. It was mighty like being out of the world, but none the worse for that. In that heritage we managed to lodge as comfortably as in a palace, and feed better than at Delmonico's. Our society, too, was excellent. William Shakespeare was a frequent visitor; Francis de Verulam was another, he was a nobleman, you know, a baron, so were others; Viscount Montesquieu, for instance, and Sir Charles Grandison. To prove how agreeable these made themselves, I will mention that the two packs of cards I provided myself with to pass away

the time, were never cut or shuffled but for two games in the whole five years. Buckhorn, as we called the place, after the form of the hill and its branching spurs, was indeed an ideal retreat. I have never found a climate equal to it. But even souls at rest in Buddha's Devehgan, after a certain stay there, feel a desire to live again, and so did we, and we returned to earth. Two years later the cabin went up in flames. I am glad it did. No insurance."

Mr. Flagg is the author of several books, as "A Good Investment", "Three Seasons in European Vineyards", "Wall Street and the Woods", etc. This last is a novel description of the wild hill country in the regions back of Buckhorn, while the characters are mainly drawn from the very primitive inhabitants who dwell there, made so because of the inaccessibility of their homes, little or no intercourse being had with the outer world, not even in the way of books and newspapers; while from the slender area of land for tillage, and the want of other industrial occupation, there is abundant leisure for meditation and the practice of a wisdom and morality peculiarly their own.

PORTER TOWNSHIP.

This township has the honor of being the first settled in Scioto County. In the month of February, 1796, Samuel Marshall came from Manchester, Adams County, and built a small cabin just above where New Boston now stands, and within the present limits of Porter Township. In the following month John Lindsey also moved from Manchester, to a point on the Ohio near the mouth of the Little Scioto river. The first white person born within the limits of Porter Township, as well as the first in Scioto County, was Fanny Marshall, one of the younger daughters of Samuel Marshall; and the first person married within the County and township was a daughter of Mr. Marshall to John H. Lindsey, son of John Lindsey. John H. Lindsey afterward became Captain of the first rifle company organized in the county and was afterward known as Captain John Lindsey. The graves of these two pioneers, Samuel Marshall and John Lindsey, are side by side near where Scioto Furnace formerly stood. In the previous year, 1795, came Isaac Bonser, who had been sent out by a number of persons living in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, to select a site for a home in the North-west Territory. The next Spring, five families, those of Isaac Bonser, Uriah Barber, John Beatty, William Ward and Ephriam Thomas set out to settle on the site selected by Mr. Bonser, the year before. It is claimed by some to be the first attempt at settlement in Porter Township for the reason that Mr. Bonser selected his place of settlement before Marshall and Lindsey came from Manchester in Adams County.

Porter Township was organized December 6, 1814, the part east of the Little Scioto was taken from Green, and the part west, from Wayne Township. The order for forming it is as follows: "Ordered that the petition for a new township by sundry persons of Wayne and Green Townships be granted and that the following be the bounds: To begin at Ira Hitchcock's upper corner; thence on the river up the Ohio to the mouth of the creek; thence up Hale's Creek so far that a due west line will strike the lower back corner of the Grant; thence with the line of Bloom Township and Madison Township so far as to strike a due north line drawn from the place of beginning, called Porter Township."

Later a petition for a change was presented to the County Commissioners and the following order was made as to boundaries: Beginning at the mouth of Hale's Creek; thence up the creek with the meanders to where it strikes the French Grant, lots Nos. 54 and 66; thence a northeast course on the line of the French Grant to lots 78 and 90 to the southeast corner of fractional section 21, range 20 in township 2; thence north with the original surveyed township line to the northeast corner of section 36, range 20 and township 3; thence west with the original section line to the northwest corner of section 36, range 21 township 2; thence south to the Ohio River; thence up the Ohio River with the meanders to the beginning of the boundaries of Porter Township."

The Commissioners ordered another change made in the boundaries in 1836: "Whereas William Montgomery having made application to be attached to the township of Porter, upon examination of the said application and upon due consideration of the same, it is ordered, that the said William Montgomery be attached to the township of Porter beginning on the line between sections 23 and 26 in township 2, range 20 where Hale's Creek crosses said line; thence up the creek with the meanders thereof until it strikes said line mentioned so as to include within the limits of Porter Township the said William Montgomery." December 7, 1836.

Valuation and Rank.

Porter received its name from Porter Wheeler, son of Major Porter Wheeler. Porter Township ranks as follows among the townships outside of Wayne; twelfth in area; first in population; second in real estate; first in personal property; second in total of both real and personal property; the valuation of real estate in 1900 was \$382,800; personal property, \$315,292; of both \$698,092. The area is 15,709 acres.

Surface, Drainage and Productions.

The surface of Porter Township is very diversified. Most of the lowlands lie between the Portsmouth and Haverhill Free Turnpike and the Ohio River. This belt of lowlands in the west portion of the township is about one-fourth of a mile in width, while in the south it is almost a mile wide and constitutes the most fertile agricultural region in the township. About two thousand acres of the fertile valley of the Little Scioto lie within the limits of Porter Township. The portion southeast of the Portsmouth and Webster free turnpike and included in sections 1, 2, 10, 11, 14, 15, and parts of sections 3, 9 and 12, comprise what is known as "Dogwood Ridge," and is one of the best wheat producing sections in the county. Considerable attention is given to dairying on Dogwood Ridge, and many of the farmers own cream separators.

The hills about Sciotoville contain valuable clays for the manufacture of fire and paving brick. Some coal is found in the eastern part of the township though not in paying quantities. The principal streams of Porter Township are Pine Creek, which flows in a tortuous course across the southern portion and the Little Scioto River, which enters the township from the north and flows in a southeasterly direction through to the Ohio at Sciotoville. The smaller streams are Lick Run, Wheeler's Run, Ward's Run and Munn's Run. All of Porter Township except the hilly region about Sciotoville is well adapted to farming and dairying. The Pine Creek and Little Scioto valleys are each very wide. They are easily cultivated and yield a bountiful harvest. Considerable attention is given to fruit growing and gardening. Many herds of fine Jersey cows may be found on Dogwood Ridge, where dairying is an important industry. Much of the milk supply of Portsmouth comes from Dogwood Ridge.

The population of Porter is of English, German, French and Irish descent. Many of its inhabitants are of foreign birth.

Wheelersburg

is located near the center of the township and is the oldest village within its boundary. It was first settled in 1820 and was called Concord. It was laid out by Rev. Dan Young and John Young, October 8, 1824, and the survey was made June 15, of the same year by Samuel Cole. The plat consists of forty-two lots covering an area of 14 acres. After two years the name was changed to Wheelersburg in honor of Major Porter Wheeler, an early settler, a noted Indian fighter and a soldier of the war of 1812.

Plats, Industries, Etc.

On March 21, 1842, Reizin Enslow platted an addition of seven lots containing 1 4-5 acres. On August 23, 1859, Wheelersburg was re-platted for the purpose of taxation into 105 lots and the total number of acres in the whole was 30 1-2. On March 26, 1898, J. B. and Ella McCoy platted an addition of nine inlots, numbered from 2 to 10 and covering three acres.

The machinery for a cotton factory was removed from Greenupsburg, Kentucky, to Wheelersburg in 1822 by Dan and John Young. They erected the factory on the southwest corner of Broadway and Center streets. This factory was sold by the Youngs to Edward Cranston in 1835 and removed to where the flour mill now stands, and changed to a woolen mill. Here it was operated by the Cranstons until 1897 when Benjamin Cranston removed the machinery and put in a flour mill. This flour mill has a daily capacity of 50 barrels.

Another important industry at Wheelersburg is the Fertilizer Factory. A drain tile factory was in operation here from 1871 to 1902, when it was removed to Wellston, Ohio.

Wheelersburg has three churches, three general stores, one drugstore, one undertaker, one blacksmith, one shoemaker, one harness dealer, two physicians and one contracting carpenter.

Churches.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1822. Among its original members were: Rev. Dan Young, John Young, Hannah Gould, Josiah Merrill and wife, John Hurd and wife. Services were held at the homes of the members until 1838, when the first church was erected. In 1844 this building was replaced by a new one at an expense of \$4,000. Rev. Dan Young was the first minister. Rev. Patrick Henry is the present pastor. The membership is 175. The church auxiliaries are the Epworth League and Junior League. The trustees are J. N. Hudson, Thomas Hartman, William Duis, J. C. Cadot and George Reif.

The Baptist Church was organized in 1879 by J. N. Clark. The first minister was J. A. Roberts. For the past ten years there have been no regular services.

St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church.

Among the first settlers in the Ohio valley between Ironton and Portsmouth, there were a number of Catholics. The work about the iron furnaces of Scioto County, attracted Catholic immigrants from Germany. The Catholics of Wheelersburg were attended in the early days by priests from Cincinnati, who made regular trips up the Ohio Valley as far as Steubenville. Among those whose names are known are those of Rev. Emmanuel Thienpont and Rev. Father Hengehold. Religious services were held in private houses. When a church was built at Portsmouth, Catholics of Wheelersburg attended services there.

By 1850 eleven Catholic families had gathered at Lick Run. The names of some of the pioneer Catholics were Eberhard Frische, Henry Lipker, Michael Delabar, John Mossman, Christopher Flanagan, Louis Deutremont, Mrs. Abigail Cranston, Gerhard Rolf, John H. Riepenhoff and John Kundel. With the aid of these men, the Rev. Emmanuel Thienpont built a log church on Lick Run. It was placed on the top of a hill on the farm of Eberhard Frische. Services were held at intervals by priests who came from Portsmouth or Pine Grove.

Rev. D. M. Winands erected a parsonage in the autumn of 1863 and in November of the same year, the Rev. Louis J. Schrieber arrived and became the first resident pastor.

Father Schrieber remained three years. After him there came the following pastors: Rev. H. H. Mayrose, Charles F. Schelhamer, John B. Gamber, Aloysius Nonnen, F. Karge, Alexander Istwann, F. Albert, J. Neumayer, Peter J. Weisenberger, Philip Kuemmert and P. F. Thurheimer, who lived at Lick Run for shorter or longer periods ranging from a few months to several years.

When Rev. John B. Ritter assumed charge in March, 1880, he found the log church too small, the location bad and the road to it impassable. He took measures to build a new church on a better site. A frame church costing \$3,000.00 dollars was built on the turnpike on Dogwood Ridge, a mile from Wheelersburg. It was dedicated by Bishop Watterson in November of 1885. The old parsonage at Lick Run was removed to the new location.

Rev. Joseph M. Wehrle succeeded Father Ritter in 1889. He was pastor for six years and improved greatly the parsonage and church yard. In January, 1895, Rev. T. A. Goebel assumed charge. During the seven years of

his administration the interior of the church was much improved and beautified. In January, 1902, Rev. James T. Banahan was appointed to succeed Father Goebel. He is the present pastor.

Schools.

The first school house in Wheelersburg was built in 1822 and John Young was the first teacher. When the township system of schools was inaugurated, Wheelersburg was sub-district No. 6 of Porter Township. Jesse Y. Whitcomb was elected teacher in 1845. He was a New Englander and had advanced ideas regarding education and the management of schools. He thoroughly organized the Wheelersburg District and so stimulated the people that two years later they built their present brick building of four rooms. It is now a special district. The teachers at present are W. S. Dean, Superintendent, \$80 per month; W. H. Grady, Grammar, \$50; Miss Anna Stout, intermediate, \$45; Miss Jennie Camp, primary, \$45.

Lodges.

The Western Sun Lodge No. 91, F. & A. M. located here is the oldest Masonic lodge in the County. In 1901, it erected a fine two story brick building at a cost of \$4,500.

A Knights of Pythias Lodge was organized in 1890 with 26 charter members.

Sciotoville.

This is the largest town in the county outside of Portsmouth, and lies just west of the Little Scioto on the Ohio river. The Norfolk and Western and Baltimore and Ohio South-western railroads pass through it. The first house built on the present site of Sciotoville was by William Brown in the year 1835. The town was laid out in 1841 by Joseph Riggs for Madison Price, James Taylor and Charles Moore. The plat consists of 25 lots covering 7½ acres.

Additional Plats.

In 1841, Madison Price platted an addition of 23 lots, numbered from 26 to 148, consisting of eight acres. In 1851, John Shoemaker platted an addition of 34 lots, consisting of eight acres. April 10, 1868, the Wilcox addition of 26 lots was platted. December 19, 1868, Wm. Corwine platted an addition of 5 lots, containing 1½ acres. In 1870, Samuel McConnell and H. A. Towne platted an addition of 35 lots containing six acres. On January 28, 1871, William Corwine platted an addition of 4½ acres, sub-divided into 23 lots. June 13, 1889, C. W. Turner and wife, John S. Mann and wife, Ira S. Farney, W. L. Hitchcock and wife, Thomas Brock and wife, Andrew Daum and wife, Adam Ault and wife, Melvin Moore and wife platted an addition containing 6.44 acres, sub-divided into 12 lots.

Manufactures.

The manufacturing interest of Sciotoville began in 1847 when Taylor, Decker & Co. operated a foundry on the present site of the Scioto Fire Brick Works. This was destroyed later by fire. In 1881, Elias Marshall erected and operated a flour mill and edge-tool factory. Sciotoville has always been a busy town, having had at different times a number of mills, all of which have been destroyed by fire, but the different manufacturing industries and the one on which it has largely depended for the past thirty years and for which it has held more than a national reputation is that of its clay industry, which had its inception about 1863. That year Reece Thomas took from Powers Hill two barrels of fire clay. It was taken to Ashland and converted into fire brick as an experiment. The clay proved to be of an excellent quality for this purpose, and shortly after, two men by the name of Taylor, brothers, from a brick manufactory at Ashland, came to Sciotoville and opened clay mines, the output of which was shipped to Ashland to be manufactured into fire brick. In 1864 or the Spring of 1865, Thomas & Taylor moved their brick plant from Ashland to Sciotoville and began at once the manufacture of fire brick. This plant stood where the Blast Furnace Fire Brick yard now stands. In 1866, the name of this firm was changed to Taylor, Connell & Company.

In 1865, McConnell, Porter & Company erected a brick yard where now stands the plant of the Scioto Fire Brick Company. In 1869, Farney, Murray & Company built a yard near where the Baltimore & Ohio depot now stands. This was generally known as the Salamander yard. In 1873, the three companies above mentioned were consolidated and incorporated into the Scioto Fire Brick Company with Daniel F. Connell as manager. In 1873, W. Q. Adams was chosen in Mr. Connell's place, and served until 1876, when C. P. Lloyd was made President and Superintendent. No change was made until 1888, when Mr. C. W. Turner was elected Superintendent. Mr. Lloyd was retained as president until his death in 1893. Mr. Theodore Doty was elected to fill the vacancy, but resigned in 1894, and was succeeded by John Peebles, who was succeeded by C. W. Turner in 1901. Mr. Turner has been Treasurer of the Company since 1894, and is now superintendent. The other officers are: Ira C. Farney, Assistant Superintendent, Samuel Reed, Secretary. This company manufactured fire brick exclusively until 1894, when they erected a plant for the manufacture of paving brick. They employ about 100 men and make all shapes, styles and sizes of fire brick. The capacity is 16,000 fire brick per day, and the paving brick plant has about the same capacity.

In 1871, the Scioto Fire Brick Company was organized by Samuel McConnell, Judge H. A. Towpe, R. A. Mitchell, M. B. Williams and T. J. Pursell, for the manufacture of fire brick. It built what is known as the "Star Yard", one mile west of Sciotoville. Samuel McConnell was the first president and treasurer, R. A. Mitchell the first superintendent. The capacity of this yard at present is 20,000 per day. It also manufactures paving brick in the same plant for two or three months in each year. The capacity of the paving plant is 16,000 per day and it employs 100 men. This company was incorporated under the laws of Ohio recently, with Simon Labold, President and Treasurer, Addison Taylor, Secretary.

In 1898, the Blast Furnace Fire Brick Company was organized and incorporated under the laws of Ohio, with J. W. Bannon, President; D. B. Hutchins, Vice-President and Treasurer, William L. Hitchcock, Superintendent. It put in operation what was known as the old Blast Furnace Brick Yard. The capacity of this plant is 12,000 per day. It manufactures fire brick exclusively.

Churches.

The Christian Church was organized in 1867 and during the first fifteen years of its existence services were held in the old Marshall Hall. The present church edifice was erected in 1881 and dedicated in September of that year. S. S. Doyle was one of its early ministers. The present minister is Rev. T. P. Degman. Its membership numbers 125, and the Sunday School has an average attendance of 85. Ira C. Farney is the Superintendent.

The Free-Will Baptist Church was organized in 1878 by Isaac Fullerton and Uriah Chabot. The first minister was Rev. Isaac Fullerton. The first meetings were held in the Marshall Hall. There are 68 members at present under the pastoral care of Rev. Reissinger. The Sunday School numbers 30.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized about 1840 and soon afterward the church building was erected. In 1838, a revival was held in Sciotoville, in which 200 persons were converted to the Methodist faith, which resulted in the above organization. The lot upon which the church stands was donated by Madison Price. In 1866, this house was removed to a lot in the rear of where it was then standing and is now known as Marshall's Hall. A new church edifice was erected in 1868 and consecrated by Bishop Merrill. The old circuit embraced Wheelersburg, Sciotoville, Howard Furnace, Wait's Station, Olive Furnace, Vernon and Webster, with the parsonage at Webster. Some of the early members were Uriah and Jacob Bonser, Garrett Kirkendall, Ephraim Yost and Rev. Taylor. Their present minister is Rev. Patrick Henry. There are 90 members and the Sunday School averages 100.

The United Brethren Church was organized in the year 1851. This church is one mile east of Sciotoville. Its present minister is Rev. William Wegner.

The Porter Free-Will Baptist Church was organized in 1817. Rufus Chaney was the leading spirit in the organization and was also the first minister. The present minister is Rev. T. S. Arthur.

The German Methodist Episcopal Church on Dogwood Ridge, was organized in 1855. Its first minister was Rev. John Phetzing. Their first church was built in 1858 and was dedicated the same year by Rev. John Bier. Its membership numbers about 100, with an average attendance at Sunday School of 60. It has also an Epworth League.

Schools and Lodges.

The Township has long terms of school, has the best teachers and pays them good wages. There are at present, seven districts outside of Wheelersburg Special District. District No. 1, includes the schools of Sciotoville. The building is a two story brick structure containing six rooms, situated on Market street. The principal of this school, and principal of the Porter Township High School, is Thomas Sikes. There are five other teachers. The first school house erected within the limits of the district was a one story frame, which is still in existence, and is used as a dwelling. The next building was one of two rooms, and was built of brick. Both of these buildings stood near the present school house.

Sub-district No. 2, is on the Powellsville Pike two miles southeast of Wheelersburg; Sub-district No. 3, is situated on the Ohio river and is known as the Hayport School. Fred Brown is the teacher; Sub-district No. 4, is near Wait's Station, on the Webster Turnpike. John A. Stout is the teacher; Sub-district No. 5, is on Dogwood Ridge, about one mile from Wheelersburg. M. G. Chandler is the teacher; Sub-district No. 7, is about two and a half miles from Wheelersburg on the Chaffin's Mill turnpike. L. Finney is the teacher; Sub-district No. 8, is one mile west of Sciotoville and known as the Star Yard School. Everett Ault is the teacher.

The I. O. O. F. Lodge now situated at Sciotoville, was organized at Wheelersburg in 1858 and was removed to Sciotoville in 1890.

The K. of P. Lodge was instituted May 1, 1890, with 30 charter members.

Cemeteries.

Porter Township being one of the oldest townships in the county, and one of the first settled has many old burying grounds in which are interred some of the earliest pioneers.

Price's Cemetery is situated near Wait's Station. It is sometimes known as the old Marshall burying ground. Some of the burials are: Jesse Marshall, died December 17, 1866, aged 82 years, 6 months; Mary G., wife of Jesse Marshall, died August 24, 1855, aged 64 years; Clinton Marshall, died September 16, 1862, at the age of 38 years; Julia Ann, wife of Clinton M., died January 15, 1856 at the age of 31 years.

Slocum's Cemetery is near Slocum's Station. Some of the interments are Mary Slocum, died Nov. 15, 1832 at the age of 40; Lydia Slocum, died September 8, 1834 at the age of 13; Cyrus Slocum, died July 16, 1851 at the age of 35; Archibald Slocum, died Nov. 27, 1842 at the age of 24 years; Joseph Turner, died in 1898 at the age of 74 years; Clarissa Jones, died April 5, 1885 at the age of 61 years.

In Dogwood Ridge Cemetery at the German M. E. Church, lie the remains of many persons who were born in Germany.

St. Peter's Cemetery at St. Peter's Church is one-half mile east of Wheelersburg, and was laid out in 1886.

Another Catholic Cemetery is about two miles east of Wheelersburg.

The principal cemetery of the township is at Wheelersburg, and is located on a low hill one-eighth of a mile north of the village.

The Hartley Cemetery is in the northeast part of the township in which are buried the older Hartleys.

There is also a small cemetery on the Hasting's farm about half way between Wheelersburg and Sciotoville, known as the Rowley Cemetery.

On the farm now owned by Mr. Egbert is the Beloit Cemetery, in which are buried the members of the Beloit family and the McNeal family.

Perhaps the oldest burial ground in the township is just above the mouth of the Little Scioto river. This cemetery contains the graves of some of the pioneers of the township.

RARDEN TOWNSHIP.

Organization and First Settlers.

The youngest of all the townships was organized from a portion of Brush Creek January 15, 1861, and contains 18,000 acres, ranking ninth in area within Wayne. Although the last organized it received its first inhabitants shortly after 1800. Among those who settled on Rarden Creek were John Smith, James and Oliver Jones, Charles Ross, Isaac Bifford, John and Matthew Williams and Enos Mustard. Among those on Mt. Joy were: Willis Bull, Nathaniel Newman, Hiram Brown, Jonathan Boyd and James Scott. On Dunlap were: Isaac Newman, Benjamin and Joseph Walker. The first settler to take up land near the town of Rarden was Jesse Edwards. His brother came at the same time and Christopher Newman settled near the line in Adams County. Others who settled in and about Rarden were: Winham and Thomas Thompson, Thomas Kemper, John McLean, Josiah Armstrong, Paul K. Stewart, Thomas Rarden, Thomas Brown, Aaron Armstrong, James Nelson and Stephen Keddall.

Boundary and Valuation.

Rarden Township is bounded on the north by Pike County, on the east by Morgan and Brush Creek, on the south by Brush Creek, and on the west by Adams County. No changes of any consequence have been made in the boundary since its organization. The assessed value of its personal property in 1900 was \$61,700, and it ranked 10th, value of real estate \$6,470, rank 15th; the total valuation of property of all kinds was \$142,270, and its rank was 14th.

Surface, Drainage and Products.

It is watered by Brush Creek which enters from Adams County and crosses the southwest corner, and by its tributaries; Rarden Creek which rises in the northern part of the township and joins Brush Creek west of Rarden; Dunlap, which flows from the south-western part and joins Brush Creek at Rarden; Dry Run, which courses along just west of the southeastern boundary and joins Brush Creek near Young. Besides these there are numerous other small affluents.

The surface is very much broken and much of it is very stony. The northeastern portion known as Mt. Joy is a high table land of about 1,000 acres, well situated for agricultural purposes. The soil is rather gravelly and of average fertility. Large quantities of corn, wheat, oats, hay, potatoes, etc. are raised. This region is admirably adapted to fruit growing and the annual crop is very large. Being high and dry, it is well fitted for stock raising, especially for sheep raising. In the southern end of the township is another region similar to the Mt. Joy region, much smaller in extent, but similar in most other respects.

There are many small, narrow valleys that are farmed and would probably produce well if properly cared for and improved; but the most noticeable portion of this township lies along Brush Creek and extends throughout its course through the township. It is from a quarter to a half a mile in width. Many of the slopes of this valley are farmed also. Much of the valley is flooded each year, and where the current is not too swift, a liberal deposit of sediment is left to enrich the land. This valley produces well in cereals and tobacco.

Progress and Development.

Prior to 1860, there seems to have been but little progress among the inhabitants of all the region west of the Scioto Valley. In fact if we are to be-

lieve the stories told us by persons who lived in this section at that time, and by persons who travelled through it, there must have been a decided retrograde. The country was one vast expanse of forest with foot paths and bridle paths leading through it. Small farms were cleared up here and there and log cabins housed the inhabitants. Churches and schools were very scarce; yet there were a few log school houses prior to 1830. A "dirt road" lead from northern Adams County and southern Highland County down Brush Creek to Portsmouth which was the nearest market for this region. Over this road, since converted into a turnpike, were hauled great loads of corn, wheat, and other farm products from Adams and Highland Counties in the large old fashioned wagons, pulled by four strong horses. This farm produce was exchanged at Portsmouth for groceries, dry goods and the thousand and one things that add to the comfort of man, and these articles were taken back to stock up the country stores and to be used by the farmers and tradesmen. From northern Adams County to Portsmouth was two days' travel and at Moses Freeman's brick farm house on the site of Otway was the middle point and stopping place for the night.

When the early settlers from Pennsylvania began coming into this region along in the forties, they found a people, who, partly from their isolation, and partly from necessity, had adopted primitive ways of living and had patterned much after the Indians, in their mode of dress. They farmed in a way and hunted much more, getting much of their living in this way. The men wore moccasins of buckskin, and hunting shirts, such as the Indians had worn. They carried their rifles with them when they went abroad, that they might take a shot at any game they might see. Whiskey was sold at houses here and there and on special occasions a crowd of natives would collect in on horseback from the surrounding country and after a thorough carousal, would gallop off together yelling and howling like a mob of Indians. For all these peculiar traits the Pennsylvanians called them "Pottawattomies," and the region about Rarden they called "Moccasin." Progress in this region was slow until the advent of the railroad, which opened up its resources and gave opportunity for mingling with the outside world. With the railroad, came saloons, and following saloons, as a natural sequence, came fights and drunken brawls in which a large number of fatalities occurred.

The past fifteen years have witnessed the disappearance of much of this eruptive influence. The people have entered upon a life of real progress, and to one who had travelled in this country fifty years ago and had beheld the rude manners and customs, it would seem that the day of miracles had not yet passed. He would gaze upon a country all but stripped of its wealth of timber, the destruction of which gave employment to its people and added comfort to their homes, and all the tillable portion converted into productive and well kept farms. He would see its small settlements grown to good sized villages alive with enterprise and industry. He would contemplate that of which the most optimistic had never dreamed, the lifting from its hills of their mighty blocks of stone to be transported to foreign parts and transformed into massive walls and beautiful homes for the abode of man, a great industry but now in its infancy and a Golconda for future capitalists.

Officers.

The first officers of this township were: Trustees, S. S. Blosser, Milton Mustard and William Keese; Clerk, D. A. Gardner; Treasurer, William Newman; Constables, William M. Burnett and William Hackworth; Justices of the Peace, A. B. McBride and J. N. Kates; Assessor, T. F. Freeman. The present officers, 1902, are: Trustees, Martin B. Wharf, T. S. Riley and Charles Freeman; Clerk, George B. Coakly; Treasurer, D. T. Blackburn; Constable, John W. Newman; Assessor, William J. Thompson; Justices of the Peace, J. N. Kates and O. E. Foster.

Rarden.

As above stated this place was given the name of "Moccasin" by the early Pennsylvania settlers. It is located on the north side of the Brush Creek Valley near where it receives the waters of Rarden and Dunlap Creeks, and about one and a half miles from the Adams County line. The first store

was opened by Asa L. Williams about 1846. Later came Aaron Moore, William Brooks, Eli Rigdon and Philip Leighly. Orville Grant, brother of Ulysses S., Andrew Montgomery and Milton Morrison built a tanyard here before 1850. During the war they made cavalry saddles for the government. Grant and Williams became the owners, about 1865. After four or five years they sold to S. S. Jones, who operated it until 1878 when it was turned into a pump factory. It burned about 1885.

Orville Grant gave the place the name of "Galena" for his former home in Galena, Illinois. This name was adopted when the first plat of the town was made October 10, 1850. This plat contained 12 acres, taken from surveys, 7,808, 2,850 and 2,345, owned by B. Edwards, Aaron Moore and the heirs of Jesse Edwards. There were forty-five lots in the plat numbered from 1 to 45. Four additions were made July 5, 1883: lots 46 and 49 to 59, by Thomas Newman; lots 47 and 48, by John Williams; lots 60 to 65, by E. D. L. Morgan; lots 66 to 73, by Grafton Windle. These additions aggregate a little over ten acres. On April 14, 1891, Amos and Ella Jenkins platted an addition containing 7 acres. The lots were numbered 74 to 79 and were part of Survey 7,808. The town was incorporated in 1886 and the first officers were Michael Freeman, Mayor; D. A. Gardner, Clerk; R. W. McNeal, Solicitor; and Scott Foster, Marshall. Its present officers are: J. J. Forsythe, Mayor; J. M. Wikoff, Clerk; D. T. Blackburn, Treasurer. The members of the council are: L. A. Scott, John W. Newman, Bert Scott, William Burnett, Clark W. Waller and F. W. Ballangee.

The assessed value of real estate in Rarden Corporation in 1900 was \$20,990; personal property, \$21,522; total, \$42,512. The value of real estate in the Special School District outside of Rarden Corporation was \$18,390; personal property, \$10,064; total, \$28,454.

The town received the name Rarden after Thomas Rarden, one of the earliest settlers in that vicinity.

The business is at present done by the following: L. Taylor, D. T. Blackburn & Son, William T. Hackworth, General Merchants; Bert Scott, Blacksmith; Ed. Abbott, Livery and Feed Stable; Sarah Abbott and Mrs. D. M. Stewart, Hotels; Doctors, J. H. Windle and H. F. Clark.

The Rarden Stone Company.

This is one of the representative firms of stone industry of the county. Their quarries are located about one mile west of Rarden on the Norfolk and Western Railway, and are equipped with all the latest improved machinery for handling earth, quarrying and handling stone rapidly at a minimum expense. It uses a Barnhardt Steam Shovel and a large traveling crane designed by Kaltenbach and Greiss of Cleveland, in uncovering stone. It uses the Ingersoll-Sergeant Drill Company's steam drills and the Knox system of drilling and blasting in quarrying stone. Its machinery is so far perfected that it splits stone either with or across the grain, as evenly as wood.

The present capacity of the Company, while greatly hampered on account of the inability of the Railroad Company to furnish sufficient equipment to handle its output, is from fifteen to twenty thousand cubic yards per year.

The stone produced by this company quarried from two ledges sixty and sixty-six inches respectively, is a sand stone locally known as freestone, and is of a light buff color. It is used for building, paving and bridge purposes. It is free from iron or alkali, and does not disintegrate from extreme exposure.

The Company commenced business in 1895 and consisted of C. C., F. M. and C. W. Waller, who came to this county from Fairfield County, Ohio, where they had operated a sandstone quarry, and on finding a suitable location for a quarry interested Mr. L. Taylor in the enterprise, who purchased the land on which the quarry was located and with the Waller Brothers organized and incorporated The Rarden Stone Company in July, 1895.

The officers of the Company are: V. E. Taylor, President; C. W. Waller, Vice-president; F. M. Waller, Secretary; L. Taylor, Treasurer and C. C. Waller, Superintendent.

The success of the business since its organization has been remarkable. It has most encouraging prospects for the future and the management is fully able to take care of it.



THE TAYLOR STONE SAW MILL, RARDEN, OHIO.

The Forsythe Quarry

was the first quarry opened at Rarden about twelve years ago, and is now lying idle. It produces the same quality of stone as that of The Rarden Stone Company, and a great quantity of rough stone was formerly shipped from this quarry. It is owned by Abraham Forsythe.

The Cooper Shops

are owned and operated by The Taylor Cooperage Company. These shops were established shortly after the railroad was built and were at first merely a stave mill owned by Guilford Marr. Later the manufacture of barrels was begun. During its existence it has been destroyed by fire and rebuilt three times. It has been very much enlarged and is the only establishment of the kind in the county. It manufactures all kinds of tight cooperage and its output is 40,000 packages, worth from \$30,00 to \$40,000 annually. L. Taylor and Charles S. Brown are owners and Mr. Brown is manager.

Schools, Churches and Lodges.

The first school house stood back of the Red Men's Hall and was built of logs. Another was built on the same spot and was burned in 1886. This year a two-story frame building was erected. There are four departments and the schools are among the best in the county.

The Rarden M. E. Church was begun in 1887 and completed in 1897. This church dates its organization back as far as 1820. The church cost \$2,000. The minister is Rev. Phillips. The membership is 75 and average attendance at Sunday School is 70. The present trustees are: A. B. McBride, Charles C. Waller, Alex. Mullen, G. M. Wikoff and Charles S. Freeman.

The Rarden Christian Church was organized May 6, 1902, with 16 members and a Sunday School of 70. Its minister is Henry Canter. The congregation has not yet built an edifice but holds its meetings in the Red Men's Hall.

The lodges are No. 159 Improved Order of Red Men and Lodge No. 562, G. A. R.

Mt. Joy.

The region known as Mt. Joy received its name for Thomas Mt. Joy, an early land speculator who located about 2,000 acres covering this locality. Mt. Joy never lived here, but lived near Maysville, Kentucky. He made yearly visits to collect his rents and to look after his land. The name is also applied to a small settlement in the north-eastern part of this tract at the head of Bear Creek. The post office has this name also, and O. E. Davis is postmaster. The business of this place is carried on by H. Adams & Son and O. E. Davis, general merchants.

The Scioto County Agricultural Society,

formerly known as the Mt. Joy Fair, was inaugurated under the auspices of the Mt. Joy Farmers' Institute. The first fair was held August 26 and 27, 1895. Its first officers were W. A. McGeorge, President; D. T. Blackburn, Secretary and Treasurer and they have continued as such since. The name was changed the following year to the Tri-County Fair Association. The old Scioto County Agricultural Society having become disorganized, by application of the managing board, to the State Agricultural Board, this Association was recognized as the Scioto County Agricultural Society in 1899.

Churches.

The United Presbyterian Church is about a quarter of a mile due west of Mt. Joy post office, and was built about 1855. Its first minister was Rev. Bonner. The church was once destroyed by fire but was afterwards rebuilt. It formerly had a very large membership, but of late years it has only about forty, and services are conducted by Rev. Joseph C. Hamilton, of Peebles. The trustees are W. J. Shannon, M. L. Bonner and W. A. McGeorge.

The Christian Church.—This organization dates its existence from 1854. Meetings were first held in the Mt. Joy school house and Rev. Matthew Gardner was its first minister. In 1867 a log church was built, which is still

standing and in use, but has been weather-boarded. It stands on west Mt. Joy, about three miles from Rarden and the same distance from Mt. Joy. The first minister to preach in this church was Rev. John Shelton. Its members number 125 and its Sunday School has an average attendance of 50. Rev. Henry Canter is the pastor and David Day is Superintendent of the Sunday School.

The United Baptist Church, is known as the "Hackworth" church. The organization was effected about 1884 and a church was erected the following year on west Mt. Joy. The members number forty and the Sunday School averages about fifty. John Carry is Superintendent, Rev. Breech is the minister.

Harmon Christian Church, situated in the northwestern part of the township at the head of Rarden Creek, was built of logs about 1875 by an organization of Protestant Methodists. This organization ceased to exist about 1887 and by permission the Christian organization uses it. Its minister is John Q. Law. It has about 75 members and a Sunday School of 100.

United Baptist Church.—There are two organizations in the southern part of the township, one on Hoffer's Hill and one on Dunlap Creek. The former was organized in 1884 and the latter in 1901. They each have about forty members and a Sunday School of about 50. They hold their meetings in school houses and Rev. Breech is their minister.

Schools.

When the township was taken from Brush Creek in 1891 the school districts were re-numbered. The first meeting of the board was held at the Dry Run school-house and Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 13 were represented. There are seven districts well distributed over the township and the term of school averages only three months and one-half yearly. The salary paid the teachers is uniform, each district paying \$35 per month. There are 309 pupils enumerated in 1902. Sub-district No. 1 is on East Mt. Joy. No. 2 is on West Mt. Joy. No. 3 is up Rarden Creek. No. 4 is up Dunlap Creek and the house was built in 1899. No. 5 is on Hoffer's Hill, but was not used last year. A new house is being erected this year. No. 6 is up Rarden. No. 7 is southwest of Mt. Joy.

Cemeteries.

The only township cemetery is the one near what is known as the Log Church on West Mt. Joy. It is about three miles northeast of Rarden and contains one-half an acre, a part of the James M. Scott farm. It is a commanding spot, high above the surrounding country, from which, in summer, the succession of green hills melt away in the distance enwrapped in a misty haze. In this spot and in the one on East Mt. Joy rest the mortal remains of more soldiers of the civil war than are found in all the other cemeteries in Brush Creek and Rarden Townships.

The Newman Cemetery situated about one and a half miles west of Rarden in Adams County is one of the oldest burial grounds in this locality. It was made a joint cemetery in 1899. Franklin Township, in Adams County, and this township each pay half the expense of keeping it in condition. It contains two acres and was formerly a part of Garrett Newman's farm. A number of the early pioneers are buried here.

The Duke Cemetery is up the dry fork of Rarden Creek and about three miles from Rarden.

Besides the above named cemeteries there is one on Mt. Joy which contains the remains of many of the earliest settlers. A new cemetery has recently been opened on Hoffer's Hill.

RUSH TOWNSHIP.

Rush Township is the youngest of all the townships but two, and was organized from a part of the territory of Union, June 3, 1867. A petition was

presented by Levi Kirkendall and others to the Commissioners praying for the formation of a new township from the territory of Union. Another petition or remonstrance was presented by Milburn Coe and others against this procedure. The Commissioners after due consideration found that the petition for forming a new township had been signed by a majority of the householders of Union Township; that the territory proposed for a new township contained 22 square miles; that the territory of Union after such division was 22 square miles; and that it was necessary and expedient to form a new township, so it was "Ordered, That a new Township be, and the same is, hereby laid off designated from the territory of said Union Township as prayed for in said petition; and it is further ordered, that said new township be known by the name of 'Rush.' And it is further ordered, that the County Surveyor, or other competent surveyor proceed immediately to survey and establish the line dividing the said new from the said old township as nearly in accordance with the prayers of the petitioners as practicable, and forthwith report the boundaries of said new township to this board and that the same be recorded in a book kept for that purpose, and it is further ordered, that an election be held at the school house near the mouth of Brush Creek in said new township on the 17th day of June, 1867, for the election of township officers for said new township of 'Rush.' "The Commissioners appointed James Boldman, Surveyor, in accordance with the foregoing order and further ordered that the Auditor issue an order to James Boldman directing him to make said survey. June 3, 1867.

The township as it now stands, and no changes of any consequence have been made since the organization, is bounded on the north by Morgan, on the east by the Scioto, on the south by Washington and on the west by Union Township.

Surface, Drainage, Etc.

This township has much valuable farming land most of which lies along the Scioto River. Other farm land, though not so productive, lies along Brush Creek, Pond Creek and Duck Run. Besides this there is some terrace land along the Scioto Valley that produces well for upland. That part of the township south of Brush Creek is very hilly, while there is much rolling land in the northern part, affording excellent upland farms. Though the whole township was formerly well wooded, the timber has practically disappeared. Much of it had been shipped on the Canal previous to the building of the Cincinnati and Eastern Railroad. Since that it has disappeared very rapidly.

Brush Creek crosses the middle of the township from west to east. Pond Creek enters toward the southwest corner and flows across the southern end and empties its waters at the north end of the Big Island into the Scioto River. Duck Run enters the township from Morgan and flows southeasterly and empties into Brush Creek at Rushtown. The Ohio Canal crosses it from north to south following the border of the hills. The Norfolk & Western R. R. crosses the township along the valley of Brush Creek and the Ohio Canal and has three stations within the township, to-wit: McDermott, Rushtown and Wharton.

Early Settlers.

The township was named for Dr. Benjamin Rush. The first settlement must have been about 1796 or 1797 by Abraham Wykoff, who died in the township "August 11, 1799, aged thirty-eight years." His tombstone with this inscription on it is found on the river bank about three hundred yards north of the Bethany Brick Church. Gen. William Kendall built boats and ran a mill near the mouth of Brush Creek. The first boat ever built inland was constructed here in 1818 by William Lodwick. The Utts came in 1797. Later came Samuel G. Jones, George Heroedh, Thomas Arnold, James Wallace, Thomas Jones, William Russell, John Shultz and Daniel Kirkendall.

Summer Resorts.

Creighton Inn is near the station on the Norfolk and Western at Rushtown and is beautifully located in a quiet, shady and secluded spot overlooking the Scioto Valley.

Camps Arion and McCulloch are equally attractive in their rustic surroundings and are ideal resorts for summer outings.

Valuation, Area and Rank.

The assessed value of real estate in 1902 was \$142,540; personal property, \$59,134; total, \$201,674. The rank among the townships outside of Wayne in each respective valuation, is tenth, twelfth and tenth. It contains 14,300 acres and ranks fifteenth outside of Wayne in size.

McDermott

was platted July 28, 1898, by the McDermott Stone Company, James Barker and Honor Barker. The plat contained 27 acres sub-divided into 113 lots numbered serially from 1 to 113, and is a part of Survey No. 7,630. The chief business enterprise here is the McDermott Stone Company.

The McDermott Stone Company.

The general offices, mills and quarries of this Company are at McDermott, a thriving town on the Cincinnati division of the Norfolk & Western Railway, ten miles northwest of Portsmouth. The properties owned by The McDermott Stone Co. a large acreage underlaid with Ohio's best sandstone deposit, had been operated separately, and on a small scale for more than forty years, until the year 1897 when they were presented to the attention of William and Michael McDermott, two successful and expert quarry operators of National reputation. After a thorough investigation, they decided to purchase the different properties and organize them into one Company, equipped with modern facilities, so that the Stone could be produced promptly and shipped in large quantities. As a basis for carrying out this plan, the lands were purchased, in the year 1897, the mills were erected and the standard gauge railroad tracks were built, connecting the various quarries with the main line of the Norfolk & Western Railway. The property was then taken over by the McDermott Stone Company, which was organized and incorporated under the laws of Ohio, March 23, 1898, with an authorized and paid up capital stock of \$100,000.00. The improvements in methods and equipment have continued under the management of R. B. Eglin, President; George A. Dickens, Vice President and John S. Smith, Superintendent, until at the present time this Company and its product ranks among the highest in the building and architectural trade. The mills are equipped with a special idea of quick and accurate work, all material being handled automatically into and out of the mills and loaded on the cars ready for shipment to the most distant points.

The gangs which do the sawing are screw feed and pipe sides of the latest designs. The sand and water for cutting the stone are distributed by a sand pump and conducted to their proper position for doing the work under the steel saws without human assistance. The property is also equipped with an electric light plant so that sawing and shipping are carried on constantly night and day, throughout the entire season. The branch railroad which is owned and equipped by the Company consists of over three miles or standard gauge railroad track built of 56 pound rails, with rock ballasted road bed throughout its entire length. It is a perfect sample of railroad construction. The motive power employed is a standard, ten wheel, Brooks locomotive, and the equipment consists of numerous flat cars and side dump cars. In the quarries, the same complete manner of equipment is followed, all derricks are operated by steam hoisters from a central power station, and all are of thirty ton capacity, very heavily guyed to insure strength and safety. Steam drills and channeling machines are employed in quarrying the rock from its natural formation. A steam shovel is used in removing the top soil which overlays the stone. Owing to the large amount of machinery used by them they have now established a model machine and blacksmith shop at the plant for their own use, which is prepared to do all classes of work in that line. The Company employs a very large force of men, a majority of whom have acquired their own property and built homes at or near the town of McDermott, giving the place a very active and thriving appearance.



R. J. McLEAN



Geo. A. DICALMAS
TREASURER



Wm. McDERMOTT
PRES.



JOHN E. OWEN
SECRETARY



JOHN S. SMITH
SUPERINTENDENT

BOARD
OF
DIRECTORS

The
McDERMOTT
STONE CO.

Since the quarries have been operated by this Company, the stone is known and sold from Boston to the Missouri River and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. The Company has salesmen on the road constantly, visiting new territory and increasing the demand for the McDermott Stone which has secured an enviable reputation and has become recognized as a standard material for building and sidewalk work. It is greatly admired for its durability and attractive appearance. Many buildings both public and private have been built or trimmed from it, a few of which may be mentioned as follows: The Court House at Williamson, West Virginia; The Kentwood Bank, Kentwood, Louisiana; St. Mary's Home, Green Bay, Wisconsin; City Hall, Whitewater, Wisconsin; Baptist Church, Portsmouth, Virginia; Insane Asylum, Topeka, Kansas; and many others of equal importance. The quarries present a remarkably interesting appearance to the visitor, the stone being formed in natural ledges, varying in thickness up to five feet, all of which is overlaid by a covering of earth averaging from ten to twelve feet in depth. The heavier ledges are sawed to size, for steps, caps, sills, etc., or shipped in rough dimension blocks to destination where it is prepared by the stone cutters for its final position in the building. The few thin ledges in the quarry, known to the trade as Flat Rock, are used for footing stone and similar work. The flat rock used for the footings in the Neave Building at Cincinnati, Ohio, upon which the weight of the ten story walls rest, came from these quarries. Over three hundred cars of flat rock used in the stone retaining walls of the Miami Canal when it was rebuilt through the city of Cincinnati in 1901, came from McDermott. The stone is used for bridge abutments and piers at various places along the line of the Norfolk & Western Railway between Cincinnati, Columbus and Norfolk, Virginia. It has also been used extensively by the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and the Pennsylvania Railroads.

Churches.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at McDermott was organized in 1899 and a church building was erected. The membership is 25 and the average attendance of the Sunday School is 40. Rev. W. Phillips is the pastor. F. C. Smith is Superintendent of the Sunday School. The trustees are Mrs. C. C. Hulett, Miss Magnolia Smith and Miss Emma Dodds. In this place the women, as elsewhere, have a monopoly of religious affairs.

A suspension foot bridge was constructed across Brush Creek near the Arnold school house for school purposes in 1884 at an expense of \$495. James M. Russell was the contractor. The bridge is 312 feet long and 4 feet wide.

The organization of Bethany Baptist Church dates its existence from November 30, 1834. Mr. George Heroedh built the brick church and donated it to the society. It was incorporated this year with 127 members. Mr. Heroedh was the first Clerk. Elder Burnett was the first regular preacher. In 1898 Rev. A. K. Murphy led a movement to build a new church. A beautiful and modern structure was soon completed and dedicated on the second Sunday of May, 1900, costing \$3,000. The Rev. Willis is pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Rushtown was organized in 1868. J. D. Baker was the first pastor. The organization remained intact until 1895 and during that time the following is a list of the pastors: E. V. Bing, Samuel Bateman, C. M. Pryor, C. B. Lewis, Thomas Leslie, W. F. Filler, S. A. Crossley, William Donelson and H. Burkstresser, J. H. Rogers, Thomas Hass, J. W. Blair, Rev. Kling and W. A. Hunter. The charge was discontinued in 1895.

Schools.

There were originally five school districts in Rush Township when it was created, and there are now seven. The different school houses are located as follows: No. 1 is on Pond Creek; No. 2 is on Duck Run near the old R. M. Owen place, on the Rickey farm; No. 3 is the Upper Pond Creek school; No. 4 is the Kirkendall place; No. 5 is on Brush Creek on the George Arnold place; No. 6 is on Upper Duck Run close to the Inskeep Stone Mill, called the Hannah School House; No. 7 was originally located on Dever's Run, but now stands on the Doll farm, close to the Lucasville bridge.

Cemeteries.

The Heroedh burial ground became a township cemetery April 13, 1881. It is near the mouth of Brush Creek on an elevated piece of ground. George Heroedh and William Russell located it and the latter was to be the first interred therein. Russell and his son Robert died September 25, 1845, and were both interred in the same grave. From this time on it became a general burying ground. It contains 1.68 acres and was donated to the township by Levi and Sarah Kirkendall. On July 14, 1899, Mrs. Kirkendall deeded one additional acre to this cemetery for a consideration of \$200.

The Hayman or Lucas graveyard is on Pond Creek. Some of the burials are: William Lucas, Jr., died October 23, 1837, aged 31 years, 7 months and 14 days; Gen. William Lucas, died September 10, 1805, in the 32nd year of his age; Joseph Lucas, (Associate Judge), died August 12, 1808, aged 37 years; Hannah Lucas, (his wife,) died April 8, 1857, aged 82 years, 10 months and 18 days; Elizabeth Lucas, consort of William Lucas, died August 16, 1835, aged 37 years; William Lucas, born November 20, 1799, died March 15, 1854; Samuel Lucas, died April 4, 1885, aged 55 years, 7 months and 24 days; Sarah Noel, consort of Andrew Noel, died January 21, 1841, aged 32 years, 2 days. This burial ground is no longer used.

At the Brick Church is another burial ground.

There are three burial grounds on the Wilson farm now owned by the Crow Brothers.

UNION TOWNSHIP.**Organization and Boundary.**

Union Township was one of the four original townships laid out at the house of Judge John Collins in Alexandria on August 9, 1803. It was then the second largest township in the county and included all that territory now belonging to the following townships; Brush Creek, Rarden, Union, Wayne and Clay, and portions of Morgan, Nile, Jefferson, Valley, Madison, Harrison and Porter. Its boundary was as follows:—Beginning at the mouth of Feurt's, now Carey's Run, thence up the Ohio river to the mouth of the Little Scioto; thence up said river to old Mr. Monroe's; thence west to the twelve mile tree on the Big Scioto; thence in a westerly direction to strike the dividing ridge between Brush Creek and Bear Creek; thence including all the water of Brush Creek to the county line; thence south with said county line to the dividing ridge between the Ohio river and Brush Creek; thence with said ridge to the head of Carey's Run; thence down the said Run to the Ohio river.

By reference to the separate histories of each of the above townships, knowledge can be had of the successive and frequent changes in its boundary and the curtailment of its territory. From one of the largest it has shrunk in size from the second rank to the fifth and contains at present 29,918 acres. Portsmouth was in Union Township until 1812 when it was first divided. On November 6, 1814, a part of Seal Township was attached to Union. Prior to 1878, the eastern and southern boundaries of the township were as at present and the northern and western boundaries were the east fork of McCullough, Brush Creek and Bear Creek and it contained 19,118 acres. On September 26, 1898, a portion was taken from Brush Creek Township and Union became as it is at present. Numerous slight changes have been made to accommodate persons along the border, for school purposes and various other reasons. It is now bounded by Rush, Washington, Nile and Brush Creek. Assessed value of real estate, \$85,390, rank fourteenth; personal property, \$37,361, rank fourteenth; total, \$122,751, rank fifteenth.

Officers.

In 1809 the trustees were Perry Liston, James Norris and Peter Noel; Clerk, S. G. James; 1810, Trustees, James Norris, Peter Noel and Benjamin

Rankin; Treasurer, Benjamin Feurt; Clerk, S. G. James; Overseers of the Poor, Philip Moore and John White; Fence Viewers, John R. Turner and Warren Johnston; Constable, William Howell.

The above are not the first officers but are the first that could be found as all the early records up to 1873 have been lost or destroyed.

Surface, Drainage and Productions.

The surface is very much cut up by Brush Creek and its tributaries. This creek passes by a winding course from west to east through the township and receives Bear Creek from the South, near Henley, and McCullough Creek from the north. Before leaving the township, it makes a tortuous bend to the north, then to the southeast and then to the southwest. This is called the "horse-shoe bend." Bear Creek takes its rise in the southwest and flows northeast. McCullough enters the township from the north by two branches called the east and west forks and flows south. These tributaries flow through narrow valleys and have in many places very rapid descents. The land along them is of average productiveness and most of it is farmed. The chief farming region of the township is the Brush Creek Valley which has an average width of about a quarter of a mile, passing entirely across the township. All this valley has been cleared up and converted into farms. The soil is gravelly and loose and produces abundantly of corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, hay, tobacco, etc. There is a region of good farm land about Lombardville known as the "flats" which was the first portion of the township settled. This is a high region, shut in by hills on all sides and drained by Pine Creek, a small tributary to Bear Creek. Scattered over the township are good hill farms which are well adapted to fruit raising.

Twenty-five years ago this region was almost a wilderness of forest, and even up to the time the Cincinnati and Eastern was built there were thousands of acres that had scarcely been touched by the woodman's axe. The same can be said of all the region watered by Brush Creek, west of the Scioto. The terminal of the Cincinnati and Eastern Railroad was at Henley in 1883; and the years following this witnessed the conversion of the forests into lumber of all descriptions and its shipment to foreign parts. There yet remain a few tracts of good timber in different parts of the township, the largest of which is known as the "Peebles Tract," and lies in the southwest corner at the head waters of Bear Creek.

The great industry for the future in this region, which is now but in its infancy, is the stone business. The whole township is underlaid with fine sandstone suitable for building purposes, and only lies waiting the advent of capitalists to open up the numerous quarry sites, many of which are convenient to the Norfolk and Western Railroad. For many years this stone has been used for local building purposes but not until 1890 was any extended effort made to open up a large quarry. This year the Henley Stone Company was organized. It was composed of the following: John Peebles, Robert Peebles, Richard Peebles, President; T. N. Martin, Secretary and Charles McDonough. The quarry was opened the same year and continued in operation until 1898, when the company suspended work on account of the failing health of Richard Peebles, its manager.

The Wellmann Stone Company.

composed of A. J. Wellmann, President and Manager; E. M. Wellmann, Secretary and Treasurer; Henry Wellmann, Edward Grieve and John Baron, was organized and incorporated under the laws of Ohio in February, 1901, with a capital stock of \$25,000. This company immediately purchased stone land and opened up two quarries northeast of Henley, about a quarter of a mile. Though just beginning, it is working twenty ledges, ranging from one to six feet in thickness, and is shipping very rapidly. Its channelers, drills, etc., are manufactured by the Ingersoll-Sargeant Company, and all the latest and up-to-date methods are used in quarrying. It has for hoisting purposes, large steam derricks, controlled wholly by the engineer. This point promises to have one of the largest stone industries in the county.

Henley

is located near the junction of Bear Creek with Brush Creek, and is on the line of the Norfolk and Western Ry. Since the construction of the railroad it has been the shipping point for lumber and timber products of all kinds.

The first store was conducted by J. W. O'Brien in 1882. The same year Peebles, Terry & Co., came and opened up a general store, and dealt in lumber. Deitrich & Co. came at the same time, and had a general merchandise store. The post office was established in 1883, and J. W. O'Brien is postmaster.

Lombardville.

The first settler in this vicinity was Benjamin Feurt, who built a still at a place called Stony Hill, and the country around was called "Feurt's Flats." This was about 1802. William Drake entered this land. Among the first settlers here were John McConnell and William Jewett. The place received its present name from Francis Lombard, who located there about 1862. The post-office was established in 1868. Julius Johnly built a cooper shop about 1870 and ran it for sixteen years. The place was settled along in the sixties by French and Swiss people. Julius Johnly is the present postmaster.

Other postoffices in the township are Crabtree, Comstock, Freestone and Arlon. Glen Hunt, McCullough and Arlon are camping sites.

Churches.

As late as 1883 there were no churches or church organizations in the township, and the only meetings were held at residences mostly by local preachers. At present there are five churches in the township and several other organizations have risen and declined in that time.

St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church was built in 1902 at a cost of \$800. It is situated on the west fork of McCullough and is about four miles from Henley. There was a former church erected in 1876 on the same site. This church has 110 communicants and services are held three Sundays each month and Sunday School each Sunday. Rev. Joseph Mertian is the Priest.

Holy Trinity Roman Catholic Church was built in 1854. Ferrole Levrey donated an acre of land for the location of the church and other members donated money. The house is a frame to which has been added two additions. Its value is about \$700.00. For twenty years it had no regular minister. It is visited by a priest from Portsmouth, once a month during the summer season, and sometimes by priests travelling. The incumbent priest is Father Joseph Mertian, who resides at McCullough. The membership now is about twenty-four families, about one-half what it was twenty years ago, the others having moved to the City, or gone West, principally to Illinois. The Sunday School is under the supervision of the church directors, who appoint a teacher to teach the children. The trustees are Eugene Cattee, Julius Simon and T. J. Vernier.

Singer Chapel, Methodist Episcopal Church was built by Rev. A. D. Singer in 1889 at a cost of \$450. The church is about three-fourths of a mile from Crabtree. The organization was effected in 1884. Rev. Singer was the first and last pastor. The membership was at one time thirty members.

Lombardville Methodist Episcopal Church—The building now used by this organization was built by the Brothers of Liberty, and was later used by the Farmer's Alliance and G. A. R. It was bought for church purposes in 1899. The first trustees were John Oney, David M. Jewett and A. J. Cooper. A. D. Singer is pastor and superintendent of the Sunday School. The membership numbers 43 and the average attendance of Sunday School is about 30.

The Baptist Church on Pond Creek, organized about 1880 under the leadership of visiting ministers, built a church on the farm of John C. Swords in 1891. The minister at that time and for about five years was Rev. Hackworth. The building is a box frame in a fine location, put up by the members of the congregation, some furnishing lumber and money and others doing the work. It cost six hundred dollars. The present minister is Rev. A. J. Holly.

Schools.

There are seven school districts in the township all with good school houses. The term of school averages about six months in each year and a uniform salary of \$35 per month is paid its teachers. The districts are No. 1, Pleasant Hill; No. 2, Arion; No. 3, Lombardville; No. 4, Pond Creek; No. 5, Henley, having the finest building in the township, costing about \$1,000. No. 6, Comstock; No. 7, Laurel Point.

Cemeteries.

The only township cemetery is about one mile north of Lombardville on the Thomas Garvin farm and was given to the township by Mary Garvin. It is probably the oldest burial ground in the township and has interred in it some of the earliest settlers, most of whom have only rough slabs to mark their graves.

The Thornton cemetery is on Bear Creek, one mile southeast of Henley. Other cemeteries are the Sword, Mershon and the Catholic Cemetery on Pond Creek. Most of the earliest burials on Pond Creek have no headstones and are forgotten or unknown by those living there now.

In the Mershon cemetery are interred Henry Mershon, one of the pioneers of Pond Creek, his son, Samuel, a soldier of the Civil War, and Robert Morehouse, an Englishman and a soldier of the Civil War.

The Holy Trinity cemetery is near the church of that name.

VALLEY TOWNSHIP.**Organization and Boundary.**

It was formed June 4, 1860, from Jefferson Township and was so named on account of its location. Its territory was originally a part of Seal Township. In 1815, Seal disappeared from the map of Scioto County. On June 4, 1860, a petition was presented to the Commissioners favoring a separate Township to be called "Valley." The question had been voted on in the Spring election and the ticket favoring separation had carried, therefore on presentation of the petition by A. F. Miller, the following action was taken:

"It is now ordered, That a new Township be, and the same is hereby laid off and designated from the territory of the said Jefferson Township as prayed for in said application. And it is further ordered, That the said new Township be known by the name of and called "Valley." And it is further ordered, That the boundaries of the said new Township be recorded in the book kept for that purpose. And it is also further ordered, That an election be held at the tavern of John McCown, in the town of Lucasville, in said Township, on Saturday, June 16, 1860, for the election of Township officers for the said Township of Valley."

The boundaries were: Beginning at the Scioto river where the County line between Scioto and Pike Counties strikes the said river; thence east on said County line between said two Counties to the section line between sections 3 and 4 in Township 3 in said Scioto County; thence south on said line between sections 3 and 4 and between sections 15 and 16 to the southeast corner of section 16; thence west on the south line of said section 16, to the splitting corner on the south line of said section 16; thence south on the north and south splitting line of sections 21, 28 and 33, in said township 3 and of sections 4 and 9, in said township 2 to the south line of said section 9; thence west with the south line of said sections 9, 8 and 7 to the Scioto river; thence north running with the meanders of the Scioto river to the place of beginning.

Topography.

Lying as it does almost entirely in the Scioto Valley, it is without doubt the best of all the townships for agriculture. There are no large streams

except the Scioto which bounds it on the west. Millar's Run crosses it from northeast to southwest near the center. Marsh's Run and Davis's Run cross the township near the southern end. The eastern border is rough and some of the hillsides are too steep for cultivation, but the proportion of rough lands is smaller than in any other township in the county. The Scioto Valley contains the best corn land in the county, and seven-eighths of Valley Township is of this quality of land.

The value of the Township real estate is \$283,550; personal property, \$175,601, and the total valuation is \$459,151. Among the Townships it ranks eleventh in population; fourth in value of real estate; fifth in personal property; and fourth in total value of both. It is thirteenth in size and has an area of 15,560 acres.

Early Settlers.

Hezekiah Merritt was the first settler in Valley Township. He raised a crop of corn in the summer of 1796. He was the first Justice of the Peace, in Valley, (then a part of Seal), Township in 1804. Jacob Groniger came in 1798. Some others who followed in the next five years were: James O. and Isaac N. Johnson, William Marsh, A. F. Millar, Mark Snyder, Henry Spangler. Some other old settlers were: Leonard Groniger, James D. Thomas, Joseph Brant, Sr., John L. Jones, David Jones, Captain John Lucas, Charles T. Mastin, Reason Rouse, Benjamin Thomas, Jacob Thomas, Joseph Corns, Abraham Miller, Doctor Finley, Adron Lucas, Robert Buckles, Henry Jeffords, Dennis Hill (colored) and John Lancaster.

Lucasville.

In the first few years after its beginning, Lucasville promised to be a large town, thence the population dwindled until it was predicted that the place would be abandoned. This was at the time when the inhabitants were disappointed and disgusted at the canal being built on the west side of the river. Lucasville is now one of the best business locations in the County. Great quantities of lumber and cross ties are shipped from it, while the excellent farming country around furnishes a good healthy trade for the merchants. Lucasville has an elevator owned by H. S. Grimes of Portsmouth, a steam flour mill and four general stores: Joseph Brant's, C. J. Moulton's, Martindale & Edmunds' and P. T. McClelland's. Mr. Brant has a stock of drugs besides his general stock and Mr. McClelland keeps the Post Office. There are two livery stables. W. J. Thomas keeps a hotel. It has two blacksmiths, and two wagon makers, and one undertaker. The physicians are J. B. and C. M. Warwick and M. J. Beard. Lucasville was platted in June, 1819, by Colonel John Lucas from whom it received its name. The plat was recorded August 7, 1819. There were several houses and some business was done here before the town was platted. Colonel John Lucas lived here until his death, of a surfeit of green corn, July 31, 1825. The original plat contained 74 lots and 32 out lots, in all 88 acres. The James D. Thomas Addition made in 1880, contains 10 lots or 2 87-100 acres. The Charles W. Thomas Addition made in 1898, contains 11 lots or 3 1-10 acres.

The first officers of Valley Township were: Treasurer, W. A. Marsh; Clerk, Leonard Groniger; Justices of the Peace, John Wallace and A. F. Millar; Trustees, Clark Galligher, Mark Snyder; Constables, A. C. Turner and John Stewart. The first Board of Education was: Leonard Groniger, A. F. Millar, Mark Snyder, and James D. Thomas. The present officers are: Treasurer, Charles Martindale; Clerk, W. J. Thomas; Justices of the Peace, Adonijah Crain and Adam Turner; Trustees, Joseph Rockwell, James Appel, J. Berntholdt; Constables, James Crain and Charles Schoonover.

Churches.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Lucasville was organized in October, 1849, by Rev. Sheldon Parker and Rev. L. A. Atkinson, and a brick church built the same year. The lot on which the church was built was the gift of Doctor D. A. Belknap. His wife started the subscription for the building and secured most of the funds. The original Trustees were: William Marsh, James O. Johnson, and William Miller. The first Sunday School was organized in

Lucasville in 1850. Mrs. Mary Moulton secured the money for the library, and was the first Sunday School Superintendent. The present trustees of the Methodist Church are: J. C. McKinley, J. W. Rockwell, J. H. Finney, J. B. Warwick, C. J. Moulton and J. H. Brant. The membership is about 50. The pastor is Rev. John W. Morgan.

Schools.

Valley Township schools are among the best in the County. It pays fair wages to its teachers and has from 8 to 10 months school. The Lucasville school is a sub-district but arrangements are made by which the principal receives better wages than the other teachers of the Township. Pupils from districts near attend the Lucasville school after finishing the shorter terms elsewhere, and the class is quite large for two or three months in the spring. In 1860, there were four organized school districts. In 1878, another was added. The schools are as follows: Sub-district No. 1, Johnson School; sub-district No. 2, Lucasville; sub-district No. 3, Cockrell School; sub-district No. 4, Marsh School; sub-district No. 5, Millar's Run School. The principal, C. D. Walden, receives \$82.50 per month, the other male teachers receives \$40.00 and the females \$35.00 per month. The average attendance is 30 pupils for each school. The school property is worth about \$4,000.

Lodges.

Lucasville Lodge, No. 465, F. and A. M. was organized October 16, 1872. The charter members were: Leonard Groniger, A. L. Groniger, Isaac Fullerton, W. M. Thomas, Charles E. Wolf, J. Johnson, J. W. Wakefield, Jacob Fisher, John B. Warwick, M. J. Noel and Nathan James. The first officers were: Thomas J. Pursell, W. M.; A. L. Groniger, S. W.; J. W. Wakefield, J. W.; W. M. Thomas, Secretary and John B. Warwick, Treasurer. The first meetings of the lodge were held in a room over W. J. Thomas's store. In 1883, a two story hall was erected. The lower story is owned and used by Valley Township as a townhouse. The upper story was fitted up for a lodge room at a cost of \$2,700. The membership is about 80. The officers: R. J. Smith, W. M.; Charles Wolf, S. W.; Milton Martin, J. W.; G. L. Bricker, Secretary; Joseph Rockwell, Treasurer; C. M. Warwick, S. D.; Jesse Pyles, J. D.; Tyler, L. J. Wood.

Reminiscences.

Charles F. Mastin kept a store in Lucasville in 1813. Peter Logan had a blacksmith shop in Lucasville in 1815. In 1813, Dennis Hill had a large tannery in Lucasville. Colonel John Lucas kept tavern in Lucasville from 1819 to 1825. In 1824, Reason Rouse kept tavern and sold liquor in Lucasville. Abraham Miller & Son, in 1824, started a large general store which was for a time the best in the County. In 1825-6 Joseph Corns kept a store and sold liquor. From 1820 to 1826 Henry Jeffords conducted the stage line and kept tavern at Scioto Inn near Lucasville. In 1824, David Jones kept tavern in Lucasville. He also had a collection of fast horses, and a race track was built and regular races were had for several years. John Lancaster, in 1829, ran a carding machine in Lucasville.

John Dever from the west side, in 1824, rode to Lucasville and spent the day at the tavern. During the day the Scioto river rose rapidly. Members of his family went to the ford in the evening and waited for him to come. When he arrived they warned him not to venture. He said that his horse could jump Big Scioto any time, and he plunged into the water when he and the horse disappeared. The horse rose to the surface and swam out, when Dever's dead body was seen hanging by one foot to the stirrup of the saddle on his horse.

In 1821, a man by the name of Robert Buckles got into a dispute with Doctor Finley at Rouse's Tavern. Buckles had been drinking and Finley being quick tempered struck him with a chair and followed up the blows after he had fallen, until his head was crushed to jelly. Finley was charged with murder, arrested and bound over to appear at the next term of court to answer the charge. J. O. Johnson and others were bondsmen for him. When released on bail he went to Texas, leaving his bondsmen to settle the score.

Before 1824, Abraham Miller and John Miller were engaged rather extensively in the distilling business near Lucasville.

In 1842, Mrs. Thomas, mother of James L., John and Jacob Thomas, was burned to death at her home below Lucasville. When the fire was discovered, all the family left the building. Mrs. Thomas, thinking of some money which was kept upstairs, returned intending to save it. The fire cut off her retreat by destroying the stairway and it was impossible to rescue her. Near her charred remains in the wreck of the building, was found a mass of melted silver weighing 28 pounds. A monument marks the spot where she met her death. It stands near the railroad and to the right of the pike going north to Lucasville.

Lucasville Cemetery.

A few of the inscriptions taken from the gravestones are as follows: "In memory of Colonel John Lucas, who died 1825, aged 38 years." Was Colonel in the war of 1812. "In memory of Captain William Lucas, who departed this life, July A. D. 1814, in the 72d year of his age." (A Revolutionary Soldier.) "Susannah Lucas, wife of William Lucas, who departed this life May A. D. 1809, aged 64 years." "Rachel Kendall, wife of General William Kendall, departed this life in 1820."

A Remarkable Tree.

On the south bank of Millar's Run and immediately on the east side of the Norfolk & Western Railroad track, at the point where it crosses this Run, there stood at the incoming of the nineteenth century, a sycamore of probably two centuries growth. One might probably have searched in vain for another of such immense proportions east of the Sierras and the Cascades, "the land of the monster sequoia." When first discovered by white men, this tree was in a state of decay, with an immense cavity in the trunk extending from the root up into the diverging forks. It measured at the base twenty-one feet in diameter and sixty feet in circumference, and tapered abruptly upward. At a point five feet from the ground it measured forty-two feet in circumference. The opening of the cavity at the base was ten feet wide, at the height of five feet it was seven feet wide, and the top of the opening was nine and one-half feet above the ground. The fork was about eight feet from the ground. This enormous tree stood on the farm originally owned by Abraham Miller, later by Thomas Dugan, and at a point about two hundred yards above what is known as Dugan's Grove. It was a natural curiosity often visited by travellers and was the wonder and admiration of all the surrounding country. Many visitors inclined to literary diversion wrote accounts and descriptions of it for publication. One of these articles published in an old Cincinnati Almanac in 1810 tells of a party of fourteen on horseback making a visit to this prodigy of nature and testing the capacity of its cavernous trunk, by all attempting to ride within. One after another rode in until it came the turn of the last of the fourteen. It was said that he could have found room, but his horse, being a little capricious, could not be induced to enter. This took place June 5, 1808. Those who composed the company were: E. W. Hall and wife, William Trimmer and wife, William Headley, Elizabeth Miller, John Hayes and wife and Cornelius Millar. James Lane remained outside the tree with his skittish horse. The rest of the party were children who came with their parents. This tree stood until the farm fell into Thomas Dugan's hands. One of the large forks was broken off at the time of the incident related above. Dugan had it chopped down and a few years afterwards had the stump removed.

VERNON TOWNSHIP

is in the southeastern part of the County. It was organized in 1818, from land which had formerly been Upper Township. It is bounded on the north by Bloom Township, on the east by Bloom Township and Lawrence County, on the south by Lawrence County and Green Township, and on the west by Green

and Porter Townships. The first settlements were in Pine Creek Valley. Some of the first settlers were Shadrack Chaffin, David Salladay, Reuben Chaffin, Nathan Searl, Reuben Smith, Lemuel Cadot, Claudius Cadot, Timothy S. Hayward, Richard Malone, Edward Barklow, Francis Duteil, James Thompson and Lawrence DeLouder.

Officers.

The first Township officers were: Clerk, Reuben Smith; Treasurer, Moses Hayward; Justice of the Peace, James Thompson; Trustees, Edward Barklow, Reuben Smith and James Thompson; Supervisors, Richard Malone, William Munyon and Richard Sheldon; Constables, William Smith and Lawrence DeLouder; Overseer of the Poor and Fence Viewer, Richard Sheldon and Robert Thompson; Lister, William Smith.

Surface, Drainage, Etc.

The Township has considerable mineral wealth, but it is undeveloped. More than two-thirds of the land is tillable although the greater part of the township is hilly. Pine Creek enters the township from Bloom and runs nearly south across it east of the center. In the valley are found some fine farm lands, equal to any in the County. There are also some good farms in Lick Run and Turkey Foot Valleys.

Area, Valuation and Rank.

The area of the township is 22,026 acres. The value of real estate is \$114,930, the value of personal property is \$43,015, and the total valuation is \$157,945. It ranks eighth in area, fourteenth in population, eleventh in real estate, thirteenth in personal property and twelfth in total value of both.

Schools.

Amazah Welcher taught the first school in Vernon Township in a log school house near Chaffin's Mill before 1817. The school house had slab seats, puncheon floors and greased paper windows. Vernon Township has at present six schools with an average attendance of forty pupils, and the term of school is six months, and the salary of the teachers is \$35 per month. The schools are as follows:—District No. 1, Chaffin's School; District No. 2, Vernon School; District No. 3, Clinton Furnace School; District No. 4, Empire Furnace School, District No. 5, 6 and 7 are abandoned; District No. 8, Kettle's School; District No. 9, Upper Lick Run School.

Churches.

Rufus Chaney preached at Vernon in December, 1818. Eli Chesley also preached there the same winter. Cadot Church, (the old Howard Furnace M. E. Church) was organized by Henry Berkstresser in 1880. It has a membership of about twenty-five. The pastor is Rev. H. K. Wishon.

The Chaffin's Mills Free Will Baptist Church (Antioch Chapel) was organized in 1875 by Revs. Searl, Chabot and Swain. It has a membership of about seventy-five. Rev. John Sheppard is the pastor.

The Union Free Will Baptist Church was organized September 19, 1857, by Revs. David Topping and Jordan Nye. It has a membership of about fifty. The pastor is Rev. John Sheppard.

The Vernon Regular Baptist Church was organized in 1841 by Rev. John Kelley and J. Bennett. It has a membership of about twenty-five. Rev. Wilson is the pastor.

The Mt. Hope Free Will Baptist Church was organized in 1864, by Revs. Jordan Nye and Isaac Fullerton. It has a membership of about 100. Rev. Isaiah Smith is the pastor.

St. John the Baptist Church. The Catholic people, who lived at Harrison, Scioto and Bloom Furnace, with Rev. Father Karge of Portsmouth as pastor, in 1861, built a frame church costing \$800.00. It was located on Tick Ridge on the farm of Mr. Philip Dill. Ten years after, a parsonage was built beside the church. The members of the building committee were Xavier Shepherd, Benedict Seidel, Lawrence Karl and Joseph Spitznagel. This Church

which is called that of St John the Baptist, Lilly, P. O., had a resident pastor a few years. It has been and is now attended by the priest from Wheelersburg.

Mills and Furnaces.

John Shope built the first mill in 1816, which remains standing to the present time. It was owned by Henry Summer in 1819, by Thomas Burke in 1820, by Timothy S. Hayward in 1823 and Reuben Chaffin in 1830 and remained in his possession for thirty-three years, hence its name. It passed to Dearborn Emory, Willis Newland, Aaron Hollenshed, Jacob Newland, J. C. Cadot, and is now owned by the widow of Dearborn Emory.

The old Clinton Furnace Company started the first store in 1832. There are no public works or factories in the township.

Cemeteries.

The Turkey Foot Township Cemetery is well cared for. The first interment here was Mrs. Lucinda Perry, died April 27, 1840, aged 35 years, 7 months.

The Cadot private Cemetery lies west of the Cadot homestead, while south of it are five cemeteries, (Clinton, Patton, Mt. Hope, Duteil and Cable.) The Newland Cemetery also lies near the Cadot farm. This farm alone has four cemeteries.

Mt. Hope Cemetery contains about one acre. It is public, but not a township cemetery.

Duteil Cemetery contains one acre and is about one-half mile from Mt. Hope Church.

Patton Cemetery contains about one acre, and is in sight of Duteil and Cable cemeteries.

Cadot Cemetery. Some of the burials are: Cinthian, wife of Claudius Cadot, died May 21, 1841, aged 25 years; Nancy, died August 25, 1827, aged 5 years; Nancy B. wife of Claudius Cadot, died June 9, 1835, aged 36 years; Juliet Cadot, daughter of Claudius Cadot and Nancy Cadot, died November 6, 1858; Sophronia Cadot, died August 26, 1827; Claudius Cadot a soldier of 1812, died May 16, 1875, aged 82 years, 4 months.

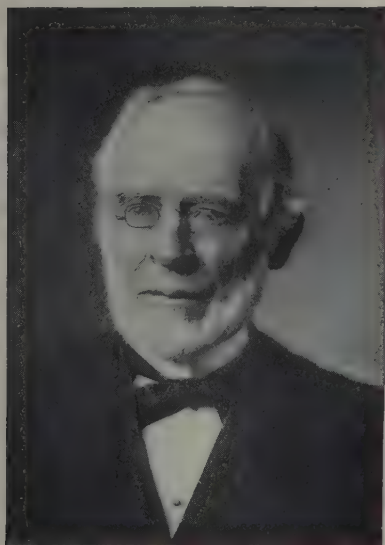
Newland or Hayward Cemetery is abandoned, but many graves are to be seen and some of the stones are standing. Several old pioneers are buried here. The only records are: Moses Hayward, died Nov. 30, 1838, aged 39 years, 1 mo; Moses Hayward, senior, died October 2, 1862, aged 94 years, 4 days; Moses Hayward, died 1840, aged 1 year, 5 months; Lucy Hayward, died November 21, 1835; Hannah, wife of Moses Hayward, died August 2, 1834, aged 63 years, 3 months, 3 days; Horace, son of Moses Hayward, died October 6, 1882, aged 15 years 2 months; Orange Hayward died October 1, 1822; Elizabeth, wife of Philip S. Hayward, died January 21, 1827, aged 20 years, 1 month.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Organization and Boundary.

Though not organized until 1814, Washington was one of the first townships settled. Alexandria was one of the first three settlements in the county and among the first along the Ohio. There is only a few months between the settlements at the mouth of the Little Scioto, the French Grant settlement and this one.

A petition for a new township to be formed from parts of Nile and Union came before the Commissioners in August, 1814. The petition was granted and it was ordered that the new township be bounded as follows: "Beginning at the mouth of Turkey Creek; thence up the Ohio river with the meanderings thereof to the mouth of the Scioto River; thence up the Scioto river to the mouth of Pond Creek; thence a westerly course with Thomas Wil-



HON. RODNEY M. STIMSON.

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E. E. WHITE, LL. D.

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MARTYN TAYLOR, M. D.

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MICHAEL STANTON.

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coxon's line to the dividing line between Pond Creek and Carey's Run and following said ridge to the head of Stony Creek; thence down said creek to Turkey Creek; thence down Turkey Creek to the Ohio river; and it is further ordered that said township be called Washington."

When the Ohio canal was constructed it was found necessary to change the mouth of the Scioto up the river about a mile. This alteration threw a part of Wayne Township on the west side of the Scioto and there being no bridge between the two parts, the land owners so cut off, asked to be included in Washington Township, which was granted by the following order of the County Commissioners:

"It is therefore ordered that the boundaries of Washington Township be so changed that all the portion of territory lying west of the present termination of the Ohio canal and east of the old mouth of the Scioto river, and between the old bed of said Scioto river and the present course of said river, be stricken off from the township of Wayne, and attached to the township of Washington, and that the Auditor of this county issue a copy of this order to the Clerks of each of the townships aforesaid, and make the necessary record thereof in his office." December 6, 1842.

Valuation, Area and Rank.

Though the smallest among the townships outside of Wayne, it takes eighth rank in the separate valuation of its real and of its personal property, and holds ninth place in the aggregate of both. The value of the real estate in 1901, was \$223,460; of personal property, \$77,234; total, \$300,694. It includes within its territory 14,235 acres, with a population of 1,269, the same as Harrison Township, which has almost twice the area.

Surface, Drainage, Productions, Etc.

Situated as it is, at the juncture of the Scioto with the Ohio, it contains a large expanse of valuable bottom land. There are no streams of any considerable size in the township, except Carey's Run, which has its source in the northwest corner, and flows in a southeasterly direction down a narrow valley to the Ohio.

The Ohio and Scioto valleys are from a mile to two miles broad and much of the land is inundated each year by the annual floods which leave a heavy deposit of alluvium. The hilly portion of the township is very rough and stony and not suited to cultivation. Some terrace land along the border of the Scioto valley affords good upland farms and a pleasant locality for residences. The whole Scioto valley is planted with corn each year and when the flood does not come at the wrong time the harvest is bounteous. The Ohio valley is not flooded so much as the Scioto and excellent wheat crops are grown as well as corn. For several weeks each winter and spring the "west side," as this is commonly called, is cut off from the east side of the Scioto, by an expanse of water reaching from hill to hill, from two to three miles wide and twenty to thirty feet deep. During these times the inhabitants of the west side, who make many and frequent trips to Portsmouth, are compelled to take to boats.

The first tract of land entered in the township was by Larkin Smith, number 475, August 3, 1787. The survey was made November 21, 1787. The tract lay just above the mouth of Turkey Creek and was afterward owned by Major John Belli.

Alexandria.

The tract upon which Alexandria was platted was Survey Number 508, containing six hundred acres, located by Alexander Parker for his brother, Col. Thomas Parker, of Frederick County, Virginia, August 3, 1787. The survey was made by John O'Bannon, Deputy Surveyor, John Williams and Sylvester Murroney, Chainmen; Thomas Parker, Marker. It is said that a part of the land on which Alexandria was laid out had been partly cleared and cultivated in corn by the Indians. The site seems to have been chosen for a town some time before the town was platted and named Alexandria for Alexandria, Va. Benjamin Feurt said that when his father landed there it was called Alexandria. Just when the lots were surveyed and sold is somewhat uncertain. All we find of record on that point is in the following:

"I hereby certify that this plat contains the in and out lots in the town of Alexandria, laid out by me, and laid down by a scale of twenty poles to an inch, done by order of Col. Thomas Parker of Frederick County, Virginia.—E. Langham. Alexandria, June 3, 1799."

We find on the same plat the following: "I do hereby certify that the plan contains the in and out lots in the town of Alexandria, which I sold as such, for Col. Thomas Parker, of Frederick County, Virginia, situated in the County of Adams in the Territory northwest of the Ohio.—A. Parker."

"Sale of the lots in Alexandria will commence at 12 o'clock, at the corner on the river, of Thomas Street, lot No. 19.

"Filed in the Recorder's office, June 4, 1799.—John Belli, Recorder."

When and by whom the first settlements were made by permanent inhabitants here is uncertain, but that it was settled before the above dates is beyond all doubt. There were eighty-eight lots, numbered serially from 1 to 88 and 35 out-lots numbered from 1 to 35. A copy of this plat is recorded in Plat Book 1, page 33. Scioto County Record of Plats. The streets running back from the river ran north 58 degrees west and were named, beginning on the northeast side and going down the river: Scioto, Thomas, Middle and South Streets. Those running at right angles and with the Ohio river were Water, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth. There was a tier of twenty lots along the river front and another tier of lots numbered from 69 to 88 back of Sixth street. The remaining lots were arranged in a double tier on the northeast side of Thomas street, with an alley between them, and another double tier on the southwest side of Thomas street, with no alley between them. This last group was in the eastern corner of the town and between Second and Fourth streets. All the rest of the town was outlots.

First Inhabitants.

Among the first inhabitants in Alexandria were Judge John Collins, William Russell, John Russell, Joseph Parrish, John Logan, William Lowry, Stephen Smith, James Munn and William Brady. These settled in the town and James Edison, James Hamilton, John Worley, Anthony Worley, John West, Philip Moore, Peter Noel and Martin Funk landed at Alexandria and located within eight miles of the place.

Between 1801 and 1804, David Gharky, John Simpson, Elijah Glover, William Jones and Samuel G. Jones settled in the place. Dr. Thomas Waller, John Simpson, Stephen Carey, William Carey, Patrick Timmonds, and Samuel Gunn, settled in the township between the same dates.

Growth and Decay.

When the town flourished at its height those who owned houses were: David Gharky, who owned a two-story house with a cabinet shop attached; Fletcher had a dwelling house and blacksmith shop; this was burned in 1806; Stephen Smith built and owned a stone house completed in 1815; E. Langham owned a one-story frame house afterwards converted into a warehouse; Judge John Collins kept a place of entertainment and accommodated travellers; Silas Cole owned a two-story double log house; Captain Samuel Gunn owned a two-story frame dwelling. The school house stood back of Alexandria at the foot of the hill. Barlow Aldrich owned a two-story wooden building; Patrick Timmonds lived in a large two-story house, before which he hung out a sign with a green tree painted on it. Here he kept a hotel. There were a few other buildings but these were the most prominent.

Up to the time Portsmouth was laid out and for some time after, Alexandria held the undisputed claim of being the business center of the county. Here the first court was held. The first county-seat and the first postoffice were here. The post office was established in 1805 and William Russell was the first postmaster. His first report was dated June 30, 1805. Three years afterward, the post office was abandoned and one was established at Portsmouth. John Collins, one of the first Associate Judges, lived here. The last Indian was killed by John McDonald, or his brother, near John Craig's, a mile below this place. One of the first, if not the first, grist mill built and put in service was built by Stephen Carey on Carey's Run. Vats were afterward sunk and some tanning was done. This was the first tannery in the county.

The first ferry was established across the mouth of the Scioto in 1809 by Stephen Smith. On Christmas Day, 1808, the water was 37 inches deep in the houses, making two floods in that month.

From the first and in the very nature of things the fate of the place was sealed, its destiny was manifest. The floods came up each year and invaded the settlers' houses, compelling the inmates to flee to the hills. After a few repetitions of this ordeal, it was seen to be impossible for a town to grow and prosper under such conditions and one by one, they moved over to Henry Massie's town, now Portsmouth, a mile above the mouth of the Scioto, until by 1810, Portsmouth had gained the ascendancy and Alexandria gradually dwindled away, until not a vestige of it is left at the present day.

Mill and Distillery.

The grist mill at Union Mills was built in 1834 by Lemuel Moss; William Waller and Samuel Coles rented it and operated it until 1838 when it was destroyed by fire. They rebuilt it near the old site and continued to manage it until about 1851, when it was sold to L. N. Robinson, who conducted the business until 1860. Then George Davis became proprietor and owned and operated it till his death. Since then it has been destroyed.

The distillery at this place was built in 1857 by David Gibson, L. N. Robinson, Louis Robinson, Joshua Robinson and Joseph Cheesman, who operated it until 1859, when it was purchased by George Davis. He owned and operated it, in connection with the mill and cooper shops, until the organization of the Cattle Feeders' Trust.

Stone Industry.

The site of the first stone quarry is disputed. From a quarry on the land originally owned by Levi Moore, but now owned by Michael Gazele, was furnished stone for the construction of the canal. Soon afterwards another was opened on Hygean Run, the stone from which was used for the same purpose. Another early quarry on the land owned by W. C. Brouse furnished stone for building a dam in the Licking River. From the same stone quarry, stone was used in the construction of one of the court houses in Cincinnati. It was opened by Joshua and Silas Phillips. At present the Carey's Run Free-stone Company supplies building and paving stone for a good portion of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia. In the years 1898 and 1899 about 50,000 cubic yards of stone were sent from these quarries to be used in the construction of the Cincinnati Water Works. The quarries are situated up Carey's Run and yield as good stone as is found in the County. Their flagging and dimension stone are sawed at the Reitz Mill in Portsmouth, Ohio. The whole township is underlaid with this sandstone.

Tempevale

is more of a name than a town, although there have been two additions made to it. It is located on lower Carey's Run and was first platted by Roswell and Ora Crain January 28, 1834. The plat contained 38.1 acres, sub-divided into eight lots and three outlots. The first addition was platted by Roswell Crain February 25, 1848. This plat contained 3.23 acres sub-divided into eight lots. The third addition was platted by Crane, April 14, 1851, and contained 4.9 acres sub-divided into 12 lots. There are a few houses here but no business is carried on.

The Davis and Nauvoo Tract

was platted May 8, 1895, by A. T. Holcomb, Administrator of George Davis, deceased, by an order of the Probate Court of Scioto County. The plat contained 29 lots. This is a little hamlet of about seventy-five souls, and lies just back of Bertha postoffice. Cornelius H. Barbee is the post-master.

An addition called Rapp's Addition was platted by John S. and Elizabeth Rapp December 31, 1900. The plat contains 60 lots and 1.39 acres.

The Portsmouth Dry Dock and Steamboat Basin Company.

The Portsmouth Dry Dock and Steamboat Basin Company opened its books at No. 5, Pine street, New York, May 20, 1839, at 11 a. m. The Ports-

major investors were John Craighead, John Glover, Thomas Gibbons, James Jackson and E. Hamilton. It was organized for trading purposes and a large warehouse was built near the Cotton Woods, which stood until the war. A town was platted containing 11 acres subdivided into 88 lots. The company built a wooden bridge across the Scioto which was later blown down.

The Great Fraud of Scioto Heights.

Platted June 2, 1890, by George A. Slough, consisted of two plats. The first consisting of 944 lots numbered serially from 1 to 944. The second contained 476. The land platted is a part of Survey No. 13,513 and contains 166.9 acres. The name "Scioto Heights" has become proverbial and synonymous with the word "swindle." A veritable Eden for "suckers" and "land sharks," and an inevitable disappointment to the purchaser in good faith. The site is a wilderness and so high that those who should so far lose their mental equilibrium as to ever build there would be compelled to use a balloon and parachute to get to and away from their retreat! Both sides of the town could be formed as it stands on edge, the economy of nature! A house built there would have to be anchored to prevent its tumbling down the hill. Many persons from other parts have been induced to buy here by unprincipled land agents.

Churches.

The Old Town M. E. Church organization dates its existence back to 1837 when the first edifice was erected. The first board of trustees were: George Graves, John D. Smith, Philip Moore, Isaiah Smith, Charles Hunt, Thomas Williamson and Isaac Williams. The building was destroyed by fire in 1851 and a new building was erected that year and dedicated by Bishop Clark. The church was remodeled in 1897. John M. Chandler is the pastor and the board of trustees is as follows: George Williamson, Leroy Smith, George Salladay, Dr. G. W. Osborne and David Lewis.

The Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church dates its beginning in 1870, and the first pastor was Rev. William Bateman. A new edifice was constructed in 1897 and dedicated by Rev. H. S. Alkire. The pastor is John M. Chandler. The trustees are John M. Vaughters, W. C. Brouse, John R. Foster, Charles H. Morris, and Frederick Becker.

Morris Chapel is a Mission Station of the First Baptist Church of Portsmouth and was built in 1894. It is situated at Union Mills and cost \$1,500. It was remodeled in 1902 and has a seating capacity of 225. It is a model country church building with excellent baptistry and disrobing rooms. Sunday School and church services are held on Sunday afternoons. The membership numbers forty and the Sunday School averages 75. Rev. W. C. Stevenson, Pastor of the First Baptist Church of Portsmouth has charge of it.

Schools.

The Washington Township schools are among the best in the county. It employs the best teachers and pays them well. The term of school averages eight months in the year. The township enjoys the distinction of having had a school within its borders so early as 1800. This was taught by one William Jones. Capt. Samuel Green taught a school back of Alexandria, at the foot of the hill, shortly after this. Other early teachers who followed them were Andrew McClaren, Samuel Williamson, Traverse Reed, Joshua Nurse and Abraham Barnes.

Sub-district No. 1 is known as the Dry Run school. The first building erected here was about 1839 on a lot purchased of Joseph Williamson. This lot was exchanged for a new one and a two-roomed building was constructed on it in 1890. There are two teachers with salaries of \$45 and \$40 per month respectively. Enrollment 75.

Sub-district No. 2 is known as the Hygean School from its location. This is a commodious two-room building erected on land purchased from George Davis in 1869. The teachers have salaries of \$45 and \$40 per month. Enrollment 75.

Sub-district No. 3 is on Lower Carey's Run. A school lot was purchased of Roswell Crane in Tempevale, March 7, 1834. The present building

recently erected stands on a lot bought of Anna Becker, August 3, 1895. The teacher has a salary of \$45 per month. Enrollment 31.

Sub-district No. 4, commonly known as "Sugar Grove" is in the lower end of the township near the river. The first house was built in 1854 on land donated by Andrew Brouse. A new and modern structure was built in 1895. Thomas L. Bratten was the first teacher in this building. The teacher has a salary of \$45 per month. The enrollment is 35.

Sub-District No. 5, known as Upper Carey's Run erected a building on land purchased of James Andrews in 1839. A new stone house was constructed in 1893 on land bought of Chris Grumme. This is the only stone school house in the county. The salary of the teacher is \$45 per month.

Cemeteries.

This locality being the most ancient in the county naturally contains some of the most ancient burial grounds. There are three township cemeteries, all of which have some of the early notables interred in them, as a glance over the following will show.

The Carey's Run Cemetery was given to the township by Alexander Parker April 8, 1816, and it is situated on a point near the Infirmary. The following are some of the inscriptions: William Pyles, born Sept. 27, 1802, died March 11, 1853; Roswell Crain, born Oct. 3, 1816, died March 2, 1853; Horace Crain, born Oct. 3, 1816, died May 15, 1892; John G. Gharky, born May 27, 1808, died April 26, 1889; David Gharky, born February 13, 1775, died Aug. 9, 1850; William Journey, died August 1, 1883, aged 73 years, 2 months, 2 days; Thomas Waller, born September 17, 1774, died July 19, 1823; John F. Smith died August 21, 1846, aged 53 years, 6 months, 2 days; Stephen Smith died October 22, 1861, aged 43 years, 6 days; Otho D. Foster, born August 18, 1836, died December 16, 1894.

Vaughters' Cemetery. The Vaughters Cemetery was bought of William Vaughters August 15, 1878. It is located near the residence of J. M. Vaughters. The following are some of the inscriptions: James Edison, died January 21, 1828, aged 87 years; Aaron Hall, died Oct. 16, 1845, aged 53 years, 7 months; Isaac Worley, born April 16, 1792, died March 29, 1839; John Worley, died January 16, 1840; aged 72 years, 4 months; Joshua Nourse, died August 10, 1823, aged 79 years; Samuel R. Nourse, died July 29, 1845, aged 75 years; John A. Brouse, died May 10, 1858; aged 68 years, 3 months, 1 day; William H. Vaughters, born August 9, 1817, died July 26, 1880.

Turner's Cemetery near Union Mills was a private burial ground until 1884, when it was bought of William Turner for \$110. The following are some of the inscriptions: Hugh B. Calvert, born June 22, 1808, died August 1, 1879; Caleb Wilcoxon, died July 9, 1849, aged 59 years, 3 months, 13 days; Philip Moore, died September 4, 1823, aged 62 years. On this grave stands a twenty inch locust tree; Jemima Moore, died December 26, 1826, aged 62 years.

In addition to these there are a number of soldiers of the Civil War buried here. Besides the above named township cemeteries there are a number of private burial grounds. One of these is on the Infirmary farm; another is on the farm of George Williamson, and has been used since 1849. Another is on the east bank of the canal near Dry Run. Among those buried here are: Ruth Wilcoxon, wife of John Wilcoxon, born January 21, 1770, died August 21, 1828; Rebecca M. Smith, died February 19, 1849, aged 69 years, 2 months, 25 days; William P. Oard, died October 9, 1845, aged 39 years, 8 months; Thomas H. Wilcoxon, died June 17, 1824, at New Orleans, was interred there and afterward re-interred here April 22, A. D. 1828, aged 34 years, 8 months, 2 days; Sarah, wife of Thomas H. Wilcoxon, died December 27, 1828, aged 29 years, 8 months, 21 days; Joseph Oard, died March 29, 1838, aged 57 years, 1 month, 12 days; Joel W. Smith, died February 4, 1826, aged 49 years; Joseph Williamson, died September 16, 1812, aged 47 years.

A Remarkable Prize Fight.

George Beedle Mershon was born May 1, 1825, in Adams County near Locust Grove. His father's name was Henry Mershon, born in Flemingsburg, Kentucky. His grandfather was Timothy Mershon. His mother's maiden name was Cassie Ann Hibbs.

that office. Dr. Offnere was a very useful man,—more reliable than the bank of England, and was in great demand for an office like Treasurer.

In 1824, James Lodwick was elected a Trustee. This was his first appearance in his long career before the public in Portsmouth. He was a good Democrat and always ready to hold any public office.

He was not a native born Virginian but came very near being. His sister next older than he, was born in Virginia, but he inherited the Virginia taste for office from his father, Col. John Lodwick.

In 1826, 129 persons voted at the Township election. Cornelius McCoy appeared on the scene, for the first time, and was elected Overseer of the Poor. John Peebles was elected House Appraiser and John H. Thornton, Lister. A township duplicate was made each year. In this year the township taxes were \$288.92½. William Lodwick was the largest land owner in the Township, and Henry Massie next.

In 1826, 113 votes were cast at the Township election. The receipts of the township for the previous year were \$161.40½. John M. McDowell appears, officially, this year as an Overseer of the Poor, as was John Peebles. William Peebles and John R. Turner were elected Fence Viewers. This shows that at that time they were regarded as the principal citizens of the Township.

On May 20, 1826, our friend, John Brown, Senior, tried for the office of Justice of the Peace. He had 48 votes, but Ezra Osborn who was always ready for an office, received 71 votes and was elected.

On June 26, 1826, John Peebles and Samuel M. Tracy were appointed Township Trustees in place of Asa A. Andrews and Gabriel Feurt who had been set off into Clay Township. Samuel G. Jones was made Supervisor in place of Samuel C. Briggs, set off into the new township of Clay.

In 1827, there were three school districts with householders as follows: first, 38; second, 43; third, 13. In this year, Giles S. B. Hempstead was made Supervisor. Silas W. Cole and Levi C. Barker were Overseers of the Poor.

In 1828, there were 37 electors at the Township election. Samuel M. Tracy, John Peebles and Havillah Gunn were elected Trustees. On December 28, 1828, Edward Hamilton was elected a Justice of the Peace. There were 110 votes cast, Hamilton had 59 and John Noel, 51.

On April 6, 1829, 69 votes were cast at the election. Wm. Hall and Enos Gunn were elected Fence Viewers. This was simply to remind them that they were mortal. This office, except in the case of Martin Funk, was always conferred on some one who did not want it and would not have it. In 1830, John H. Thornton and Ezra Osborn had it; in 1831, M. B. Ross and Samuel Huston; in 1834, Henry Buchanan had it; in 1837, John Waller, and B. F. Conway; in 1838, Joseph Riggs and Elias Barber.

In 1830, John Peebles, Samuel M. Tracy and Washington Kinney were elected Trustees. They served a number of years before and after that.

In 1831, 89 votes were cast. Simon DeLong was elected Constable this year and a number of times before and after. He liked the office and was fitted for it. He was a butcher by trade and never failed to make an arrest.

In 1835, the township expenditures were \$320.

In 1836, 132 votes were cast.

In 1837, John C. Ashley, who has a picture and sketch herein, was elected a Trustee. William Jones, the first school teacher, was elected Clerk.

In 1837, John C. Ashley and Jacob P. Noel were elected Justices of the Peace. The budget for this year was \$873.65.

In 1838, our old Irish friend, Lorenzo C. Goff, was elected Justice of the Peace. It was a specimen of his mode of administering justice which induced Hon. W. A. Hutchins to locate in Portsmouth.

In 1839, there were four school districts in Wayne Township. The budget was \$1,225.97.

In 1840, George H. Gharky and Thomas Burt were elected Constables. They refused to serve and were fined \$2.00 each. J. V. Robinson was one of the trustees elected at this election.

In 1841, the Budget was \$717.66.

In 1842, Robert Montgomery, Wilson Gates and L. C. Goff were elected Trustees. Joseph W. Glidden was elected Supervisor and John Armstrong, As-

essor. John P. Terry and Cornelius McCoy were elected Fence Viewers. The latter were elected simply to remind them they should honor the lowest office in the land.

In 1843, Cornelius McCoy was elected Justice of the Peace for the first time. This was the beginning of his long career in that office. He was enamoured of the office and was a candidate for it at all times.

In 1845, the budget was \$901.61. In this year William Kendall was elected Justice of the Peace for the Township and John L. Ward and Thomas Kendall, two of the trustees.

In 1846, Cornelius McCoy was re-elected a Justice of the Peace. In this year there were three Assessors elected in Portsmouth for three wards, James Lodwick, Washington Kinney and Isaac Kirby.

In 1847, the budget was \$1,092.11. There were 358 men of military age in the Township.

In 1848, the township election took two days Cornelius McCoy again secured the place of Justice of the Peace.

In 1850, the budget was 573.96. John L. Ward, S. S. Fuller and R. B. Alford were elected Trustees. Conrad Overturf was Assessor and Wash White and Giles Gilbert, Jr., were elected Constables.

In 1851, the budget was \$1,353.56.

In 1855, Moses Thompson was elected Justice of the Peace. On July 18, 1855, Cornelius McCoy was elected a Justice of the Peace at a special election.

In 1858, Wm. H. Raynor was elected Treasurer and Henry Hope, Clerk. The latter resigned June 26, 1858.

As Portsmouth had become a City in 1851 and had about absorbed Wayne Township, the latter's affairs became uninteresting. Fernando C. Searl was elected a Justice of the Peace October 19, 1859. He resigned February 4, 1861, to accept the Probate Judge's office. On April 6, 1868, all of Wayne Township was annexed to the City of Portsmouth by a vote of 1,370 for, to 20 against.



THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT—TRACY PARK.



PORTSMOUTH PUBLIC LIBRARY.

PART II.

THE CITY OF PORTSMOUTH.



THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

THE CITY OF PORTSMOUTH.

CHAPTER I.

**Abstracts of the Acts to Incorporate the Town of Portsmouth--
The Council Journal--Ordinances of the Town and City--
Society Events, 1872-1882--Residents of Portsmouth,
1819 to 1821, from John G. Peebles' Manuscript--
Diary of John G. Peebles--Personal Recollections
of the Late John G. Peebles, Written
by Himself.**

ACTS OF INCORPORATION.

The town plat of Portsmouth was made by Major Henry Massie in April, 1803. He was the original proprietor of the entire town site, that is, the land was patented to him by the Government; but he had purchased entries made by others, William Lawson, Nathaniel Willis, Jeremiah McClain and Gen. Thomas Parker, who had made entries of portions of the site of Portsmouth before Massie, but who had not carried their titles into patent before they sold out to Massie. It is said that the name of the town was given it by Massie at the request of Captain Josiah Shackford, who was on the ground when Massie made his purchase. He requested Massie to name it for Portsmouth, N. H., and promised in case Massie did, he would help build up the town. Massie accepted his proposition and gave it the name. Massie had a great deal of difficulty to make his town go. It was a mere locality until the 1st of March, 1815. He aimed to sell the land in bulk, and the outlots adjoining at \$10.00 per acre, and then complained that the sale was slow at that.

Dec. 29, 1814, the Legislature passed an act to incorporate the Town of Portsmouth in the County of Scioto. The taking effect of this act was postponed until the 1st of March, 1815. It contained 14 Sections. Section 2, provided that the white male free-holders and house-keepers should meet on the second Monday of March, and choose nine persons as President, Recorder and Common Councilmen of the town. The nine elected were to choose among themselves a President, a Recorder and Treasurer, and three were to retire each year, and three to be elected each year. Section 3, gave the nine Councilmen corporate succession, and all of them were required to take an oath of office. Section 5, provided that they should appoint an Assessor, a Town Marshal, and a Clerk of the Market, and such other officers as they might deem necessary, and they might fine persons refusing to accept offices. Section 6, gave the Council the right to lay a tax, but no tax on real property was to be over one per cent on its value. This provision unhappily has not survived until the present time. Section 7, gave the Council power to erect wharves to make laws and ordinances, but they were to pass no laws subjecting hogs, cattle or sheep, not belonging to the town, to be abused therein or sold for coming into the corporation. No person was to be imprisoned over 24 hours. This liberal provision has not survived. Section 8, made the Town Marshal collector of the town taxes, and gave him authority to sell lands for non-payment. Section 10, provided that anyone aggrieved at the action of the Town Council could appear to the Court of Common Pleas, but no such appeal was ever heard of. Section 11, required an annual election to be held on the second Monday in March each year between ten in the morning and four in the afternoon. Section 14, gave the use of the County jail to the corporation. This law was amended on January 23, 1823. Section 1 of the amendatory law gave the

President of Council the powers of a Justice of the Peace. Section 2 conferred the power to pass ordinances, etc., but excepted the country cattle, hogs and sheep from the jurisdiction of the town. Evidently the Legislature feared that the town authorities wanted to confiscate the cattle, hogs and sheep of the country people. Section 4 provided for an appeal from the decision of the members of the Council to the Court of Common Pleas. Section 5 required every able bodied male and house-holder or land-holder to work the roads two days, and authorized a tax on dogs and other property.

In March, 1838, the original act to incorporate the town was amended by an act of 23 Sections. Section 2 provided for the election of the Mayor on the second Monday of March, 1838, and prescribed his duties. His term was two years. Section 3 provided for the election of the Town Marshal for one year, and the Town Treasurer for two years. Section 5 provided for the President of the Town Council also a Recorder and Town Clerk. Section 8 provided for licensing taverns, coffee houses, and ferries across the Scioto and Ohio rivers. Section 9, provides for three wards and each ward was to elect three councilmen. Section 10 provided for authority for the town to borrow \$100,000 at not over 7 per cent, and to borrow \$10,000 without public vote. Section 11 required six weeks newspaper notice of improving the property of non-residents. Section 12 provided for lighting the town. Section 13 provided for vacancies in office. Section 14 provided for Common Schools. Section 15 provided for purchasing sites for a school house in each district. Section 16 provided for taxation, for school trustees and management. Section 19 provided for a Board of five School Examiners and Visitors. Section 22 provided for leasing school lots. Section 24 provided for fire companies. Section 25 authorized subscription to stock of Turnpike or Canal Companies. Section 26 provided for labor on the streets.

In 1838, there was a public pamphlet of 79 pages, containing the foregoing laws of the town ordinances at that time. John R. Turner was President of the Council and Joseph Riggs, Recorder. On May 4, 1838, three wards were established, and an ordinance June 19, 1838, provided for a street commissioner. The ordinance of September 21, 1838, provided for three school districts.

TOWN COUNCIL JOURNAL—1815-1835.

The first Journal of the Common Council of the Town of Portsmouth, is found in an old book, not paged, but containing about 150 pages, not ruled, and yellow with age. It opens the "Journal" with the proceedings of the President and Common Council of the Town of Portsmouth.

The first meeting was held at the Court House March 15, 1815. Thomas Waller, Nathan Glover, John Brown, David Gharky, Samuel B. Burt, William Huston, William Kendall, Nathan K. Clough and Josiah Shackford, nine in all were the first City Fathers. They organized by electing Thomas Waller, President, Nathan K. Clough, Recorder and David Gharky, Treasurer. They drew lots for terms, and Thomas Waller, Josiah Shackford and Nathan Glover drew the one year term. John Brown, William Huston and David Gharky drew the two year term. Samuel B. Burt, William Kendall and Nathan K. Clough were appointed a committee to draft rules. William Swords was elected Marshal. They adjourned until May 1, 1815. At that time, William Kendall and Samuel B. Burt were appointed a Committee to bring in a bill on executions. David Gharky and Nathan Glover were appointed a committee to levy a corporation tax. Samuel B. Burt and Josiah Shackford were appointed a committee to bring in a bill to tax shows. They adjourned until the next day at the house of Henry Sheeley. On that date, they passed an ordinance in regard to streets, stud horses, indecent conduct of boatmen and others, to regulate the objects of taxation, creating the office of Supervisor, in regard to the duties of Marshal and regulating shows. The Council met the third day and finished up their business in passing ordinances, regulating taxation, executions and removing nuisances. A bill was ordered brought in for draining non-residents' lots, and the Council then adjourned until the second Monday in June. Two orders were issued at this meeting. It was agreed that all orders should be signed by the President and Recorder. There was no meeting in June; but in July the Council met and resolved to build a school house. On July 8, at a meeting,

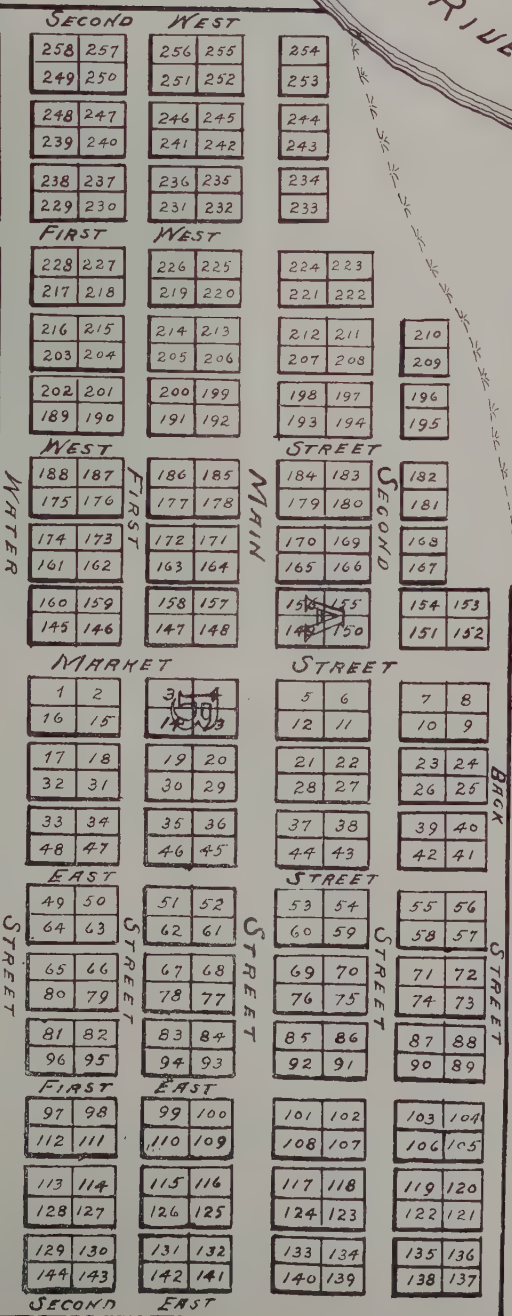
ESSEX, MASS.-1803.

FIRST PLAT of PORTSMOUTH made by HENRY MASSIE-1803

OHIO

RIVER.

SCIOTO RIVER



THE COURSES OF THE STREETS AND ALLEYS ARE WITH THE CARDINAL POINTS MARKET AND MAIN STREETS ARE 6 POLES WIDE WATER STREET IS 5 POLES WIDE THE OTHER STREETS ARE 4 POLES WIDE THE LOTS 5 POLES IN FRONT AND 8 POLES BACK THE ALLEYS 1 POLE WIDE THE TWO SQUARES MARKED A AND B ARE FOR PUBLIC USE

N. K. Clough was allowed \$2.00 for copying laws, and Henry Sheeley \$2.50 for the use of his house. On the same date, William Kendall and William Huston were ordered to contract with Samuel B. Burt for a school house.

July 14, 1815, the Council met and resolved to manage the school and school lands; and at this time, Council also resolved to build a Market House.

July 28, 1815, at 9 o'clock in the morning the Council met at the house of Henry Sheeley, but adjourned until the 5th day of August at 2 P. M., without doing any business. Leases were ordered made of the school lots in order to raise money to build the school house. John Brown and Nathan K. Clough were appointed a committee to lease school lands. The contract was made with John Brown for the Market House.

August 11, 1815, they met at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, but it does not appear what they did.

On Monday, September 11, 1815, a committee was appointed to bring in a bill in regard to keeping dogs, also a bill respecting fires. The tax question seemed very important at that time, for on the 10th of November, 1815, the committee on the keeping of dogs, asked for more time and for another member of the committee, making three, which request was granted.

December 29, 1815, John Young was elected in place of Nathan Glover, who had removed, and several bills were introduced, read and passed the next meeting.

January 5, 1816, an ordinance to prevent the keeping of dogs was passed also the ordinances in respect to the streets, to prevent making fires in the streets, in regard to issuing bills. The Council then adjourned until the 19th of January, 1816, to the house of John Brown. It does not appear what was done at this meeting.

February 16, 1816, it was resolved to push the building of the Market House. Josiah Shackford and John Young were appointed a committee to bring in a bill regulating the public well.

March 1, 1816, David Jones was allowed \$35.00 balance, for building the Market House. This was the lower Market House.

March 15, 1816, Thomas Waller, John R. Turner, William Lodwick, came in as the new Councilmen. Thomas Waller was elected President; John Thornton, Supervisor; and Jacob Moore, Marshal. An ordinance was passed to drain the slough. This was Third street from Chillicothe to the west end of the street.

May 1, 1816, Council met at the house of John Brown, William Huston's seat was declared vacant because he failed to attend, and Philip Moore was elected in his place. On the same date, Thomas Waller was appointed Town Surveyor, the first one. This was the beginning of the office of City Civil Engineer. A bill for the surveying of lumber was ordered to be brought in by a committee appointed for that purpose, also a bill to regulate Markets.

May 10, 1816, Ezra Osborn was allowed \$4.00 for assessing the property in Portsmouth. An ordinance for the measuring of lumber was made a law, and the Town bought a plow and scraper. Usually a special committee was appointed to bring in each bill and all were introduced as reports. An ordinance was passed to prevent the improper use of water from the public wells, and also creating a Town Supervisor. John Young was appointed Surveyor of lumber. Samuel Wilson was allowed \$63.00 in balance for building the market house.

June 10, 1816, a bill regulating the Market was read and passed. This bill provided for a Clerk of the Market, and Jacob Moore was elected to that office. William Kendall was allowed \$9.00 for printing the corporation bills. John R. Turner, William Kendall and N. K. Clough were appointed a committee to report regulations as to wagoners putting their wagons on streets and alleys.

September 27, 1816, William Kendall and David Gharky were ordered to report a bill in regard to keeping hogs, and Jacob Moore was allowed \$3.00 for his services as Clerk of the Market.

January 10, 1817, John Brown, Jr., was elected a member of the Council in place of Samuel B. Burt removed. The Committee on hogs asked for further time, the subject being very weighty.

March 10, 1817, at the corporation election, John Brown, Sr., David Gharky and Philip Moore were elected Councilmen for three years. David Gharky was elected Treasurer, Ezra Osborn Assessor, and John Noel (spelled Nowell) was elected Town Marshal, and John Brown Supervisor.

March 14, 1817, an ordinance to prevent hogs from running at large, was passed.

May 14, 1817, Nathan Wheeler was elected Councilman in place of John Brown, Sr., resigned. There were no records of any meeting between July 16, 1817 and April 1818. The Council evidently let the town take care of itself.

April 8, 1818, it was noted in the Journal that no election had been held of Councilmen.

In March, 1818, N. K. Clough, William Kendall and John Brown, Jr., were elected Councilmen by the other members of the Council. N. K. Clough was elected Recorder, and John Noel, Town Marshal. On the same date, a survey and plat of the town was ordered. N. K. Clough was allowed \$4.00 for making out a duplicate of the town for 1817.

May 22, 1818, a bill was passed to prevent the spread of small pox. Drs. Thomas Waller and G. S. B. Hempstead were ordered to attend the house of David McCann and to prevent infection. There is no record of any further meetings until the 8th of March, 1819, when Thomas Waller, William Lodwick and John R. Turner were elected Councilmen for three years. Cornelius McCoy was elected in place of John Brown removed. Jacob P. Noel was chosen in place of Philip Moore removed. Thomas Waller was elected President; John Noel, Marshal, and Hugh Cook was elected Supervisor, but declined. Nathan Wheeler was appointed in his place.

March 12, 1819, David Gharky was allowed, for the use of his oxen and a hand, \$1.50. He was allowed as Treasurer for 1818, \$30.00.

May 14, 1819, John H. Thornton was allowed, as Supervisor for his services in 1817, \$30.50.

May 21, 1819, the ordinance regulating hogs was repealed.

October 1, 1819, Jacob P. Noel, William Kendall and William Lodwick were appointed a committee to inspect the streets and alleys and to direct the Supervisors who were to work on the same. This was the first Committee on streets in the town of Portsmouth.

February 4, 1820, a bill was passed to compel members to attend the Council. N. K. Clough, Recorder, resigned.

February 9, 1820, John R. Turner, William Lodwick and Jacob P. Noel were a committee to contract with some one to enclose the burial grounds.

March 13, 1820, David Gharky, Jacob P. Noel and Jacob Clingman were elected Councilmen for three years.

March 14, 1820, Samuel Gunn was elected Councilman in place of William Kendall, resigned. On the same date, Jacob Clingman was elected Recorder, John Noel, Marshal, David Gharky was elected Treasurer and Jacob Clingman, Supervisor.

August 12, 1820, William Kendall was appointed Surveyor in place of Thomas Waller resigned.

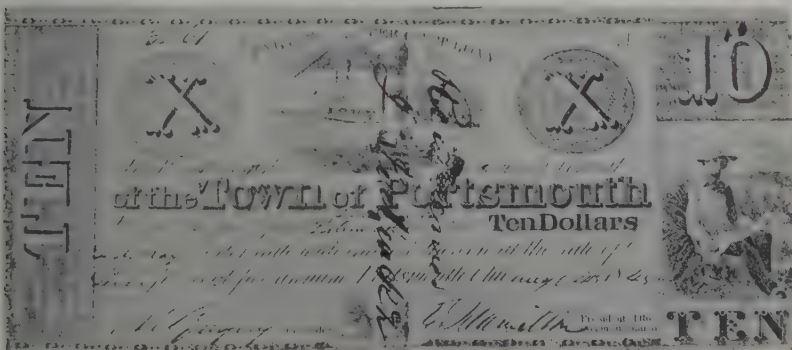
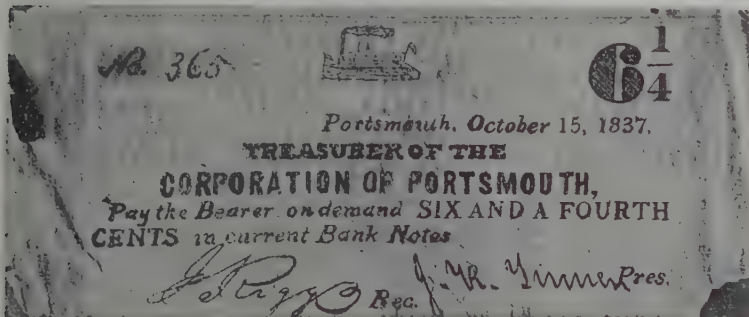
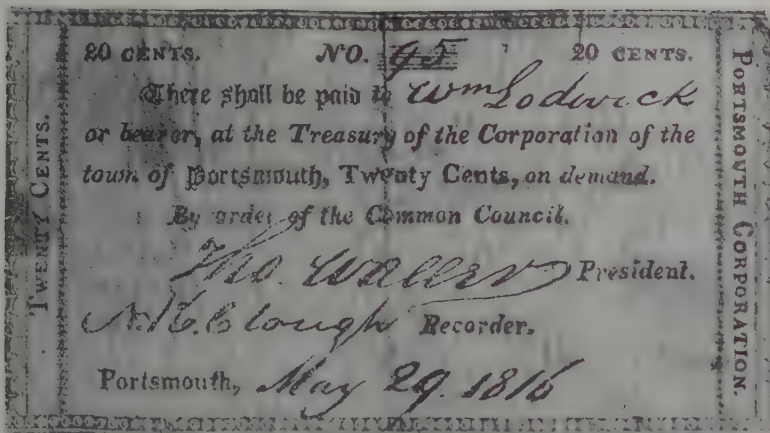
August 14, 1820, an ordinance to prevent fires, was passed. Cornelius McCoy asked to burn brick on lot No. 175. The request was referred to the committee.

August 25, 1820, N. K. Clough was fined for leaving Council without permission and John R. Turner and David Gharky for non-attendance.

March 12, 1821, a corporation election was held at the Court House. William Kendall, Samuel Gunn and N. K. Clough were elected Councilmen. John Noel was elected Marshal, and William Lodwick Supervisor. There is no record of any other meeting until March 11, 1822, when three Councilmen were elected and the following votes were cast, William Lodwick 44, Daniel Corwin 40, James B. Prescott 32.

March 14, 1822, Thomas Waller retired from the Council. John R. Turner was elected President, Simon DeLong was elected Town Marshal, William Lodwick Supervisor, and John Hatch, Clerk of the Market.

March 25, 1822, John Noel was allowed 50c a meeting for attending Council meetings for two years. The amount allowed \$7.00.



SPECIMENS OF THE EARLY CURRENCY OF THE TOWN OF PORTSMOUTH.

March 15, 1822, a committee of Council reported that \$502.00 in tickets of corporation, were in circulation, and the Treasurer was accountable for \$725.00.

March 25, 1822, the Council adjourned to meet at the Court House by early candle-light.

March 26, 1822, it is solemnly entered that Simon DeLong, Marshal, being unwell, had leave to go home.

April 6, 1822, David Gharky, Treasurer, was removed by a unanimous vote of the Council for squandering the circulating medium of the Town. (Corporation tickets.) Samuel Gunn was elected in his place.

April 8, 1822, \$25.00 was appropriated for fire hooks.

April 24, 1822, the Council met at William Lodwick's accounting room. An ordinance, to compel the citizens to keep fire buckets, was passed. William Lodwick was allowed to keep a wood yard under the bank in front of his store; and to bring the wood up on the first bank in case of high water. He was to pay one-half of one per cent on the wood sold, and there was a tax of that amount levied on the property.

May 29, 1822, \$50.00 was appropriated to fence the graveyard, and a Committee appointed to attend to it. David Gharky was then a member of the Council. \$100.00 was appropriated to repair the Market House.

June 13, 1822, four pillars were added to the Market House. David Gharky entered his solemn protest against spending \$50.00 to fence the graveyard. It seems he did this because the proposed fencing did not enclose the entire graveyard, but left some graves out. At the next meeting the bodies in these graves were ordered taken up and buried in the enclosure.

Sept. 17, 1822, Nathan K. Clough and Daniel Corwin were appointed a Committee to wait on John H. Thornton, and purchase a Bull for the town.

Sept. 26, 1822, \$68.00 was ordered paid John H. Thornton for the Town Bull, less subscriptions. He was to keep it for \$50.00 a year for his services. No other meeting was recorded till January 8, 1823.

Jan. 8, 1823, a public meeting was called on Jan. 9, 1823. A Committee was appointed to protest against Henry Massie, selling the front of the Town.

March 10, 1823, the corporation election was held. Samuel M. Tracy, John Noel and Murtaugh Kehoe were elected Councilmen.

March 14, 1823, Jacob Clingman was elected Councilman in place of N. K. Clough, resigned. John H. Thornton was elected Town Marshal. Daniel Corwin, Supervisor and Jacob Clingman, Recorder. Samuel M. Tracy and Daniel Corwin were appointed a committee to write to Henry Massie. Edward King, lawyer from Chillicothe, was allowed an attorney fee in this case of the Corporation against Moore. This is the first record of any services performed by an Attorney for the Town of Portsmouth.

March 21, 1823, Drs. Waller, Offnere and Hempstead were appointed a Committee to report on the slaughter houses in the Corporation, as affecting the public health. A committee was also appointed to revise the rules and ordinances, composed of Samuel M. Tracy, John Noel and Daniel Corwin.

May 5, 1823, William Carey was elected Councilman in place of James B. Prescott, removed from town. \$19.00 had been subscribed for the Town Bull, and \$11.00 paid. Ordered that the subscription paper be sent around at 1 p. m. Adjourned until 4 p. m., when a number of ordinances were read.

May 12, 1823, Jacob Clingman resigned as Recorder and member of the Council. Samuel M. Tracy was elected Recorder in his place. A resolution was passed, stating that Henry Massie had only put locust stakes at lot corners, and that survey be made, and stone planted on Market street, First East, Second East, West street, and First West street. Kehoe and Corwin were appointed a committee to clean and repair the public well. The town was divided into two wards, East and West. All below Market street was the West Ward, and all above was the East Ward. This was only for street purposes. Daniel Corwin was appointed Surveyor of the West Ward, and John Noel of the East Ward.

May 19, 1823, Council went into a Committee of the whole to consider the purchase of fire ladders at \$22.50. On the same date, a Committee was appointed to lease the school lots. William Lodwick was allowed \$16.00 as Su-

pervisor for 1821 and 1822. Alexander Caldwell was elected Assessor. John H. Thornton was allowed \$33.33 for keeping the Town Bull.

May 26 1823, Simon DeLong was allowed, as Marshal in 1822, \$8.00. James Lodwick was a member of the Council at this time.

June 6, 1823, John H. Thornton was elected Clerk of the Market.

June 16, 1823, he was allowed \$1.25 for a copy of the Cincinnati ordinances, which he had purchased.

July 4, 1823, William Lodwick resigned as Councilman. Jacob Offnere was elected in his place. He refused to serve. Daniel Corwin also resigned. Elijah Glover and William Oldfield were elected in their places. Elijah Glover was elected Supervisor of the West Ward.

August 4, 1823, the committee on Markets was allowed \$3.33. At this same time, Elijah Glover, James Lodwick and John Noel were appointed a street committee for 1823.

Sept. 12, 1823, John R. Turner resigned as President of the Council, and as a member. Jacob Clingman was elected President of the Council. At this time, Moses Gregory had two butcher stalls in the Market.

Sept. 19, 1823, the Committee on the front of the town reported that Henry Massie did not answer their letter.

October 3, 1823, a committee was appointed to secure the front of the town, and to go to law about it. John Noel, William Oldfield and Elijah Glover were the Committee.

January 2, 1824, James Lodwick resigned as a member of the Council, and Wilson Gates was elected in his place. John Thornton agreed to keep the Town Bull until the 1st of May next for \$17.00.

February 1, 1824, Murtaugh Kehoe resigned as a member of the Council, and Charles Rand was elected in his place. Alexander Caldwell was allowed \$4.00 as Assessor for 1823.

March 8, 1824, a corporation election was held between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Samuel Gunn and Wilson Gates each thirteen votes, and Jacob Clingman, twelve; and they were all elected.

May 29, 1824, John H. Thornton was appointed Clerk of the Market.

June 4, 1824, John H. Thornton was allowed \$17.00 for keeping the Town Bull. Wilson Gates resigned as Councilman, and Jacob P. Noel was elected in his place.

June 11, 1824, John H. Thornton was elected Supervisor of the West Ward. The Council directed an ordinance prepared for the Health Board. Samuel M. Tracy, John Noel and Samuel Gunn were appointed to bring it in. This was the first move for a Board of Health in Portsmouth.

August 13, 1824, an ordinance creating the Board of Health, was passed. It was composed of Jacob Offnere, John Peebles and Ebenezer Corwin.

November 18, 1824, William Oldfield and Samuel Tracy were appointed a committee to print twenty-five copies of the ordinances. Charles Rand and John Noel were appointed a committee to sell the Town Bull. This is the last of the Town Bull. He was sold to Clinton Furnace.

March 14, 1825, the Corporation election was held. Ebenezer Corwin had 37 votes, William Oldfield 26, and Samuel G. Jones 21. All were elected.

May 6, 1825, John Peebles was elected Assessor. The taxes collected in 1824 were \$205.48.

June 3, 1825, John H. Thornton resigned as Town Marshal. Samuel G. Jones resigned as Councilman and was elected Marshal. John R. Turner was elected to Council in his place. Charles Rand resigned as Councilman, and G. S. B. Hempstead was elected in his place. This is Dr. Hempstead's first appearance in public office in the town of Portsmouth. Jacob Clingman resigned as President of the Council, and John R. Turner was elected in his place. G. S. B. Hempstead and Ebenezer Corwin were appointed a Committee to allow persons to work out the Corporation tax.

June 10, 1825, Nathaniel W. Andrews was appointed Health Officer.

June 14, 1825, Samuel G. Jones was elected Clerk of the Market. There is no record of any election in March, 1826. None was probably held.

May 12, 1826, three members of the Council were elected by the others. William Peebles, Ebenezer Corwin and John Noel were elected a Committee on pavements. John Noel and Ebenezer Corwin were appointed a committee

to buy five acres for the new burying ground. John Peebles was allowed \$4.00 as Assessor in 1825.

June 22, 1826, G. S. B. Hempstead, John Noel and Samuel M. Tracy were appointed a committee to revise the laws and ordinances in the Corporation. Samuel M. Tracy was ordered to perpetuate testimony in regard to the claim of the land in front of the Town.

July 19, 1826 an ordinance was passed to require all hay sold in the town to be weighed on the town scales.

March 12, 1827, at the Corporation election, three Councilmen were elected by the following votes, Samuel Gunn 41, John McDonald 27 and James Lodwick 23.

March 19, 1827, Silas W. Cole, David Gharky and Havillah Gunn were elected Health Officers. No meeting was held from this date until July 26, 1827, when Zina Gunn was elected Health Officer in place of David Gharky, declined to serve.

July 26, 1827, Silas W. Cole was allowed \$6.00 in payment for his service as Supervisor of the East Ward for 1827. G. S. B. Hempstead and John McDonald were the Street Committee.

From this date until Dec. 14, 1827, no meeting was recorded. At that date, Kennedy Lodwick was elected Councilman in place of Ebenezer Corwin. James Lodwick was appointed to go to Louisville, Kentucky, to serve notice on Henry Massie to perpetuate testimony in regard to the front of the town. John R. Turner, Jacob P. Noel, G. S. B. Hempstead and Samuel M. Tracy were appointed a Committee to attend to perpetuating the testimony.

In March, 1828, no election was held, but on April 4, 1828, the Council elected Kennedy Lodwick, John R. Turner and William Oldfield to succeed themselves Nathaniel W. Andrews, Havillah Gunn, and Silas W. Cole were elected Health Officers. The Supervisors were ordered to ascertain the cost of repairing the public well, and to put in a pump.

April 18, 1828, the Committee on repairing of the public well, reported it would take \$25.00 to \$30.00 to repair it, and the Council resolved to ask the Commissioners to help; and a Committee was appointed to raise the subscriptions. John McDonald, Kennedy Lodwick and G. S. B. Hempstead were the Committee. Simon De Long was allowed \$76.27 for services as Town Marshal and Clerk of the Market in 1826 and 1827.

Feb. 6, 1829, William Oldfield and Kennedy Lodwick were appointed a Committee on the new Cemetery to report at next meeting. The old Committee having done nothing was discharged.

March 9, 1829, ground for the graveyard was bought. That is, ground for the beginning of the present Greenlawn Cemetery.

March 9, 1829, at the Corporation election, John Noel, G. S. B. Hempstead and Samuel M. Tracy were elected Councilmen for three years. The Health Officers were Thomas Strong, Wilson Gates and Allen Farquhar. Samuel G. Jones was allowed \$12.00 for Clerk of the Market, in 1829.

April 21, 1829, a pump was put in the public well at a cost of \$25.00. The County Commissioners were to pay \$10.00.

May 1, 1829, the laws and ordinances were ordered to be printed when revised.

May 11, 1829, a number of ordinances were passed.

June 5, 1829, Julius A. Bingham was allowed \$25.00 for printing two-hundred copies of the ordinances. C. O. Tracy was allowed \$7.50 for copying ordinances for printing.

June 10, 1829, it was ordered that no tax be collected this year, because the Assessor had failed to make proper returns, but this order was reconsidered on July 3, 1829, and an ordinance passed as to objects of taxation.

July 19, 1829, a Committee of three on the front of the Town was appointed. Noel, Hempstead and Tracy were the Committee. John Noel and Dr. Hempstead were also appointed a Committee to lay out the burying ground.

July 22, 1829, Samuel M. Tracy and Washington Kinney were appointed a Committee to wait on Henry Massie as to the river front etc. They performed their duty, and reported he would sell his entire interest in the town of Portsmouth for \$18,000 and \$6,000 for his interest in the wharfrage, \$3,000 down and \$3,000 in ten years, excepting that heretofore sold to William Lod-

wick and another part to William Kendall, John R. Turner and John Noel were appointed a Committee to see on what terms the interest of William Lodwick could be purchased from him. He offered to sell his interest for \$2,000. His was Mussele's addition to the Town plat of lots 189 and 289, and he offered to lend \$3,000 to pay Mussele and to take the Town scrip. \$5,000 was borrowed of Lodwick, and notes given in gales, and the wharfage pledged to secure the same.

August 7, 1829, the Committee to close with Mussele, John R. Turner, Samuel M. Tracy and John Noel, reported that they had done so and had agreed to pay him \$3,000, and had given him a note for the same amount due in ten years, and that Mussele had made a deed to the President of the Common Council of Portsmouth, for the tract of land lying east of Second East street and west of lands owned by Thomas Waller between Water street, now Front street, and low water mark, except cross streets. Also another tract adjoining the first one on the west, running down the river, fifteen rods to Gharky's field and from low water mark, north to the top of the grade, for landing and grade. He also conveyed the lots from Water street to low water mark, excepting what he had sold to William Lodwick and William Kendall. The deed was left with William V. Peck, and the mortgage was to be executed to secure the purchase money. The action of the committee was approved by a resolution.

September 2, 1829, Washington Kinney and Samuel Gunn were appointed a Committee to procure two floating wharves, sixty feet long.

Nov. 28, 1829, William Hall was elected Councilman in place of John McDonald. Henry Mussele made a deed to the City of the old graveyard. John Noel was appointed a Committee of one to clear the new graveyard.

March 8, 1830, Jacob P. Noel, George D. H. Wilcoxon and Nathaniel W. Andrews were elected Councilmen.

April 14, 1830, the Health Officers were Levi C. Barker, Rudoff Whitney, and Murtough Kehon. John Peebles, Inspector of Whiskey, and Robert Montgomery of Flour.

March 7, 1831, Wilson Gates, Ezra Osborn and Elias W. Cole were elected Councilmen. The Health Officers were Hylan Rawson, Moses Gregory and James Salisbury. The Health Officers were allowed \$1.00 a year. Samuel M. Tracy was allowed \$48.00 for four years service as Recorder from 1826 to 1830. Havilliah Gunn was appointed Assessor. John Noel was allowed \$5.00 as Assessor for 1830. Simon DeLong had been Town Marshal since 1827, and was allowed \$32.72 for his service from that time to the present. The old graveyard was sold for \$3,500 to John T. Barr.

June 3, 1831, Havilliah Gunn was allowed \$5.00 as Assessor for 1831.

March 12, 1832, Samuel M. Tracy, G. S. B. Hempstead and William V. Peck were elected Councilmen. The Health Officers were John Musser, Oliver C. Thoroman and Richard Lloyd.

April 6, 1832, there was a grant made to McCollough and Roap for a site for the Water Works.

May 19, 1832, John Noel was elected Assessor. On the same date, G. S. B. Hempstead was allowed \$4.50 for services as Supervisor of the East Ward for 1832, and William Hall was allowed the same amount for the West Ward.

July 6, 1832, Simon DeLong was Clerk of the Market, Marshal and Jailor. Preparations were made for the Cholera. Cleanliness and temperance were enjoined. A free dispensary for Cholera patients was provided for. Hugh Cook, Elias W. Cole, Jacob Offner, Robert Wood, Thomas Strong and Benjamin Frirer were added to the Board of Health, and the graveyard was ordered staked out in lots.

Oct. 5, 1832, the Grocers' Licenses were \$37.50 per annum, which included Liquors. Peter Kinney, Richard Lloyd, Benjamin Melcher and Hugh Cook each had one.

Nov. 2, 1832, a special Committee was appointed on Cholera and a special Board of Health Officers, composed of Drs. Andrews, Farquhar, Pattillo and Rodgers.

March 1, 1833, grocery license issued to Robert Montgomery. On the same date, the Budget from March 1, 1832 to Feb. 28, 1833 was \$3,060.54. The wharfage made \$838.00 and the grocery license made \$419.38. The duplicate

of 1832 was \$434.06½, of 1831, \$226.17, of 1830, \$30.95. The Councilmen were paid for their services. The largest expenditures were on the wharves about \$1,600. The Public Well in front of the Court House was still maintained. On the same date, at the Corporation election John Noel, Isaac Noel and Moses Gregory were elected Councilmen.

April 5, 1833, the Health Officers were, Samuel J. Huston, Ruloff Whitney and James Salsbury. John Noel, Silas W. Cole and Moses Gregory were the Committee on Claims to rule the Council. Charles W. Tracy was allowed \$3.25 for one years service as Supervisor of the East Ward.

May 3, 1833, Samuel M. Tracy was allowed \$36.00 for service as Recorder, and James C. Davis was allowed \$3.25 for Supervisor of the West Ward for 1832. Hugh Cook was allowed \$73.92 for Clerk of the Market and Town Marshal for 1832.

August 2, 1833, John Noel was allowed for his service as Assessor for 1833, \$6.00.

Sept. 6, 1833, Elijah Glover was allowed \$25.00 for one year's advertising for the City.

Dec. 6, 1833, Thomas Lawson was issued a grocer's license. A Town meeting of Portsmouth was called in relation to the termination of the Ohio Canal. John Noel and G. S. B. Hempstead were appointed a Committee to attend the Legislature to secure legislation as to the termination. \$50.00 was appropriated.

March 7, 1834, the Budget was presented. The amount was \$3,723.67 for the year ending Feb. 28, 1834. Of this \$659.16 was the duplicate of 1833. \$354.17 was the duplicate of 1831 and 1832. \$557.12 was retail licenses. \$779.35 was wharfage. Of the expenditures, \$1,637.00 was for Health Officers, \$360.00 for hose and engine, \$1,445.75 was expended on the wharves, \$131.00 was paid for the services of Councilmen, \$36.00 to the Recorder, \$2.20 to the jailer and \$1,756.02 were spent in repairing the engine house.

March 10, 1834, at the Corporation election, Wilson Gates, Silas W. Cole and Havillah Gunn were elected Councilmen.

April 4, 1834, the Health Officers were Peter Kinney, Ruloff Whitney and Jacob Anderson. Ruloff Whitney declined to act and David Scott was elected. William Hall was elected Inspector of Whiskey. The Committee on Claims were John Noel, Havillah Gunn and Silas W. Cole. They were allowed \$9.00 for their services in 1833. On the same date, Samuel M. Tracy resigned, as Recorder and Havillah Gunn was elected in his place. A fire engine was bought of G. Stevenson for \$475.00.

May 2, 1834, the Committee was appointed to correspond with the Legislature in regard to the mouth of the Ohio Canal.

Sept. 5, 1834, Havillah Gunn resigned as Recorder. M. B. Ross was elected in his place.

Dec. 22, 1834, Levi C. Barker was elected Town Marshal. Washington Kinney was elected Assessor. His compensation was \$6.00.

March 6, 1835, the Town Budget was \$3,532.80, of which \$996.00 was from wharfage and \$490.29 from grocery license.

March 9, 1835, at the Corporation election Conrad Overturf, Mathias B. Ross and Peter Kinney were elected Councilmen.

April 3, 1835, the Committee on Claims was John Noel, C. A. M. Damarin and Conrad Overturf. The Health Officers were G. S. B. Hempstead, Jacob Anderson and Zina Gunn. The Councilmen were paid \$38.00 for their year's services.

May 1, 1835, J. B. Clingman was licensed to retail cider, beer, ale and porter-rye for one year.

June 5, 1835, a bier was ordered for the public graveyard.

Aug. 5, 1835, licenses were issued to R. Lloyd to keep a grocery and sell liquors.

Sept. 4, 1835, there was a lease made Thomas G. Gaylord, and terms prescribed for 30 years.

Dec. 4, 1835, a Committee was appointed in regard to the termination of the Ohio Canal; Isaac Noel, C. A. M. Damarin and M. B. Ross.

TOWN ORDINANCES.

Among the old publications of city laws which have survived is a copy of the laws of Incorporation and Ordinances of the town of Portsmouth. It was published in 1829 by the authority of the Council.

On May 12, 1823, an ordinance was passed authorizing the President of the Council to call extra or special meetings. Any member not attending was to be fined \$1.00. Committees neglecting or refusing to report were to be dismissed.

On the same date, an ordinance was passed defining the duties of Town Marshal. He was to attend all meetings of the Council and be at the President's office during all trials, to collect all fines, etc., and to be fined not more than \$20.00 and not less than \$1.00 for any neglect of official duty.

It seems that in the dawn of Portsmouth, boatmen were a source of trouble to the town. An ordinance was passed, May 11, 1829, to prevent indecent conduct of Boatmen. Misconduct on their part was to be punished by a fine of \$2.00 to \$10.00. Any person, over ten years of age, divesting themselves of clothing to go in bathing, inside the Corporation, was to be fined from \$1.00 to \$10.00. On May 19, 1823, an ordinance was passed to prevent swine from running at large. Ducks, geese, game, or dung hill fowls were to be kept up from April 1 to August 31. Evidently the townsmen believed in gardens and proposed to protect them.

The fathers evidently looked after Showmen.

On May 11, 1829, an ordinance was passed requiring a show license of \$5.00 to \$26.00. The fine for showing without license was \$75.00, but theatrical performances by citizens of the town for their own amusement were to be free. On May 11, 1829, an ordinance was passed forbidding the keeping of any female dog in the town, except by butchers. This was special legislation with a vengeance. The penalty was \$5.00 every twenty-four hours if such animal was kept. Why the butchers were so privileged does not now appear.

August 13, 1824, an ordinance to create Health Officers was passed. There were three persons, and they were to inspect the streets and alleys once a week from April 1 to October 1, and as much oftener as they thought fit. Each Health Officer was to be sworn and each person who was appointed such and refused to serve was to pay \$5.00 fine. Their duties were otherwise such as are now performed by the Sanitary Police.

May 11, 1829, an ordinance was passed for the protection of the public wells. The water from them was not to be used for washing clothes, or watering horses or cattle.

On the same date, an ordinance was passed regulating the Market in the town of Portsmouth. Wednesday and Saturday were Market days. Daylight to 10 a. m. were Market hours. The Clerk of the Market was to ring a bell at the opening and closing. Articles of marketing were not to be sold during market hours at any place in the town outside of market, under a penalty of \$.50 to \$2.00. Buyers of marketing, outside of market, during market hours, were to be fined \$1.00 to \$5.00. Hence, it was a greater offense to buy than to sell. The Clerk of the Market was to furnish measures and weights, and to use them in case of dispute. Butcher's stalls were rented at \$8.00 per year, \$6.00 for six months, or 50 cents per market day; and no one was allowed to sell fresh meat in the market except from a butcher stall. An ordinance in relation to nuisances was passed May 11, 1829. Slaughter houses were forbidden in the town. Tan yards were required to observe certain regulations, and throwing refuse on the streets and alleys was forbidden. The streets and alleys were protected by an ordinance of May 11, 1829. Racing in the streets was forbidden. Driving faster than a walk or trot was forbidden. Allowing a team to run off was a fine of \$1.00 to \$10.00. Shooting at a mark or discharging firearms was an offense. Fires in the streets of any kind were forbidden. Brick or lime kilns were forbidden in the town and to ride or drive a horse on a pavement was a fine of 20c to \$1.00. The Fathers were particular as to their eating and drinking. They had an Inspector of Domestic Spirits and of Flour. He was appointed by the Council and sworn. The ordinance was passed May 18, 1829, and the Inspector was paid for by fees. The selling of liquors and flour without inspection was not penal.

An ordinance of May 18, 1829, created the office of Supervisor. There were to be two or more appointed by the Council annually. They were to be sworn and to be fined \$5.00 each if they refused to serve. They were to be paid in April each year for the year past. They were to require all the men above 21 to work the streets. Lot owners were compelled to fill up or drain their lots. If they failed to do so, the Supervisors could have it done.

An ordinance of date May 18, 1829, created the office of Wood Measurer. He was paid by fees, but it was not obligatory on parties to call him.

On May 18, 1829, Council passed an ordinance designating the objects of taxation. All property and dogs were declared the objects of taxation, but all mills, all woolen and cotton manufactures and all manufactures of iron or glass were exempted from taxation. Horses and cattle were separately taxed. The property tax on land and mercantile capital was one-fourth of one percent. Horses were taxed at 15 cents each, cattle at 5 cents each, dogs at 25 cents each.

The Town Recorder made out the tax duplicates and gave them to the Town Marshal.

On May 18, 1829, the Council passed an ordinance in regard to pavements. Pavements on Front street were to be 12 feet wide. The other side walks were 10 feet wide. Alley sidewalks were 2½ feet wide. Projecting steps and cellar doors in the pavement were regulated. Any one paving his own side could have one-fourth of the cost refunded by the city.

The foregoing comprised the publication of 1829. In the publication of the ordinances in 1838, the Committee on Claims demands attention. There were three in number elected by the Council. They met once a month. They audited all accounts, and had a general supervision of the city finances. They were to see to it that all claims due the City were collected. They prepared the budget each year. They allowed the per diems to Councilmen, and were paid \$1.00 per day each for their services. A Coffee House ordinance was passed, May 4, 1838. It included groceries, and nearly all groceries at that time sold liquors. Twelve householders had to recommend the license. Notice of the application had to be published. A license cost \$50.00, Coffee Houses could not open on Sundays and were required to keep order on other days and could not sell to minors.

On May 4, 1838, the names of the streets were changed by ordinance. Water street was changed to Front, Front street was changed to Second, Second to Third, Third to Fourth, and Fourth to Fifth, and so on till Ninth street. East street to Court, First East to Washington, Second East to Chillicothe, West Street was changed to Jefferson, First West to Madison, and Second West to Massie street. Scioto and Market streets remained unchanged. The alleys were also named but it is not worth while to mention them. The publications of 1838 and 1844 contained the usual and necessary ordinances, and only peculiar features will be noticed.

There was an ordinance to prevent indecent conduct, passed July 14, 1838. An ordinance to establish a general system of wharfrage was passed July 21, 1838. Steamboats under 200 tons were to pay \$2.00 for a landing, and those over, \$3.00 per landing, except regular packets which might pay \$1.00 per landing. Canal boats paid 50 cents. Barges paid 50 cents, except boats loaded with firewood. Rafts paid 25 cents per 1,000 feet, and rafts of logs 12½ cents per log. An ordinance passed August 17, 1838, for preventing and extinguishing fires shows that there were two Volunteer Fire Companies in Portsmouth, the Fire Dispatch Engine and Neptune Hose Companies. There were two Fire Wardens in each ward, appointed by the Council yearly. Their duties were in the nature of Inspectors for the prevention of fires. The building of hearths and flues was regulated by this ordinance.

An ordinance of September 21, 1838, divided the town of Portsmouth into three school districts, according to the three wards then in existence, in each of which a School Trustee was elected annually on the third Friday of September. The Markets were regulated by an ordinance of October 19, 1838. Markets were held Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from daylight till 9 a. m., from September to April and the remainder of the year on the same mornings, but closed at 8 a. m. Only white persons were allowed to rent Market stalls.

Cuffee was not yet recognized as a man and brother. The Market ordinance in other respects was like the original one first passed and which this superseded. Dogs were forbidden in the Market.

August 17, 1838, was the date of a ferry ordinance. Ferries were required to be licensed by the Council, which fixed ferry rates, and the ferry was required to be kept in operation from daylight until dark. The license was to be annual. The rates were high, one horse vehicle 50 cents, two to four horses 75 cents, four or more horses \$1.00. A riding or led horse was 25 cents and a foot passenger 10 cents. These rates were for crossing the Ohio river. The ferry rates for the Scioto were one-half of the foregoing.

On July 5, 1839, the Council passed a Savage Dog ordinance. Each person was allowed to keep one dog by paying a tax of \$1.00. If he or she wanted to keep a second dog as company for the first, the cruel hearted Councilmen required an annual tax of \$5.00, and to keep a female dog was \$8.00.

The Marshal was charged with the collection of the tax and he found it a very important measure. The people of Portsmouth were never opposed to dogs, except theoretically. This dog ordinance was never enforced to any extent, and neither has any before or since.

The fathers were very much opposed to horse racing, at least within the limits of the town. On the 3rd of July, 1840, an ordinance was passed to prevent horse racing within the limits of the town of Portsmouth, and no race track or course could be established within the town or run upon any course within the town or in any part of the town. The penalty was a forfeiture \$.25 to \$1.00 for each offense.

On the 6th of May, 1841, Council passed an ordinance regulating taverns. The sale of liquors of any kind to minors was forbidden to any taverns and sales on Sunday. Games were also forbidden at the taverns, except athletic exercises. Keepers of Coffee Houses or taverns were forbidden to sell liquors to be drunk, which were sold in a less quantity than one quart.

On the 10th of October, 1842, by a proper ordinance, canal boats were freed from wharfage.

On October 14, 1842, a new ordinance was passed as to ferries, and the rates of ferriage were changed, 5 cents for foot passengers, 13 cents for horse and rider. One horse conveyance 20 cents and up to four horses was 30 cents. More than four or more horses was 50 cents. The ferriage across the Scioto was 3 cents, for a person and 5 cents for a horse and rider. For led animals 5 cents each, 10 cents for one horse conveyance, 15 cents for two, four horses or more 25 cents.

By an ordinance passed March 15, 1844, horses and cattle and hogs were forbidden to run at large in the City of Portsmouth, and the Coffee House ordinance was repealed and re-enacted.

April 5, 1845, the rates for keeping Coffee Houses were, below Market street, \$50.00, between Market and Madison \$60.00, Madison and Jefferson \$75.00, Jefferson and Court \$100.00, between Court and Washington streets \$75.00, between Washington and the east limits of the town, \$50.00. All games and Sunday selling were forbidden, as well as selling to minors.

April 17, 1845, an ordinance was passed for the appointment of Town Guards and night watch. There was a Town Guard in each ward. He was sworn to support the Constitution of the United States and the State of Ohio and faithfully perform the duties of his office. The Town Guards were required to go through the town at night and notice whether the night watchmen performed their duties or not. They were Inspectors of the Police with Police powers.

On the 1st of May, 1846, Council passed an ordinance licensing hackney coaches, wagons, carts, drays and vehicles. The hackney coaches, \$3.00; drays or carts, \$5.00 each; two or four horse wagon \$2.00; every four wheeled vehicle \$2.00. Licenses were issued on the first day of June for the year.

SOME SOCIETY EVENTS—1872-1882.

April 18, 1872, the Biggs House had a formal opening. There were eight hundred to a thousand persons present. A gold headed cane was presented to Mr. William Biggs. Mr. A. McFarland made the presentation. A Cincinnati band was present. After supper the dining room was cleared for danc-

ing. The following persons danced the Virginia Reel. The ages of the gentlemen are given.

John Wright, age 58 and Miss Maria Montgomery.

George Johnson, age 56 and Mrs. O. F. Moore.

Thomas Dugan, age 47 and Mrs. George Johnson.

F. B. Cleveland, age 75 and Miss N. Montgomery.

T. J. Graham, age 62 and Mrs. Dan McFarland.

John P. Terry, age 65 and Mrs. A. McFarland.

O. F. Moore, age 55 and Mrs. P. C. Kinney.

John Wright and Miss Maria Montgomery had led the dance at the opening of the Watson House on the same ground in 1836.

May 1, 1872, Thomas Dugan gave a May party at Dugan's Grove, twelve miles north of Portsmouth. Miss Lida Adams, now Mrs. Thomas W. Kinney, was crowned Queen of May. They danced on a platform in the grove and had dinner in the barn. Currier's Band of Cincinnati, was present.

May 16, 1872, Colonel P. Kinney and wife gave a party to the young folks. It was an outdoor party and the time was spent in rolling ten pins and walking in the moonlight. It was a beautiful moonlight night. Mrs. Col. P. Kinney and daughter, now Mrs. Theo. K. Funk, started to Europe. Also John G. Peebles, wife, two daughters and son Richard.

June 12, 1872, Ohio Medical Convention held at Portsmouth. Festival or reception given at the Court House.

August 24, 1872, George Johnson and wife celebrated their silver wedding at Mt. Mullen. About 240 guests were invited. Supper was served under the trees at four o'clock p. m. After supper, the young folks danced till 9 p. m. The affair is a pleasant memory to every survivor.

October 2, 1872, Mrs. Col. P. Kinney and daughter returned from Europe.

May 1, 1873, Levi C. Barker and wife celebrated their golden wedding.

May 8, 1873, Thomas G. Lloyd and wife celebrated the fortieth anniversary of their wedding.

May 6, 1873, John G. Peebles and family arrived in New York from their European tour.

November 17, 1873, J. D. Clare located in the city of Portsmouth. He occupied the residence now occupied by Theo. Doty.

December 26, 1874, There was a "Great Hop" at the Biggs House. The following ladies were mentioned: Miss Fanny Kinney of Cincinnati, Miss Nigh of Marietta, Miss Sallie Ireland of Ashland, Miss Minnie Campbell of Ironton, Miss Lillie Smith of Hillsboro, the Misses Nye of Chillicothe, Miss Frank Kirker of Ironton, Miss Allie Willard, Miss Alice Gilruth, Miss Jennie Cole, of Ironton, Mrs. Howard Dunlap of Emporia, Kansas, Misses Emma Johnson, Clara Waller, Genie Robinson, Mame Rhoads, Jennie McFarland, Kate Hull, Ada Dunlap, Emma Murray, Alice Burligh, Hattie Damarin, Emma Davis, Nan Bonsall, Jennie Tewksbury, Jennie Lodwick, Misses Yoakley, Rhoda Nicholls, Nan Musser, Martha Green, Anna Ross, Anna Ware, Jennie Gharky, Helen Owens, Mrs. Thomas Kinney, Mrs. A. C. Davis, Mrs. James W. Newman, Mrs. P. Prendergast, Miss Alice Bonsall.

November 3, 1875, Rev. E. P. Pratt, D. D., who had been in Europe since July, returned.

December 30, 1879, Grand ball at the Biggs House.

February 13, 1880, Judge Joseph E. Moore celebrated his ninetieth anniversary of his birth.

January 11, 1881, The young married folks gave a bal masque.

January 16, 1881, Bal masque at Colonel Bolles' residence.

April 17, 1882, The forty-fifth anniversary of the wedding of Aaron Clark and Eliza J. Orm was celebrated. It was called the "silk wedding."

RESIDENTS OF PORTSMOUTH, 1819-1821.

This was made out by the late John G. Peebles, about the year 1892, to accompany a map prepared by him, based on the plat prepared by Henry Massie, in June, 1807. When Henry Massie made his first plat in 1803, he calculated that the town would extend back as far north as Fifth street and as far east as Chillicothe street, but June, 1807, his hopes were blasted, and he vacated his former plat, from the rear of the lots fronting on the north side

of Second street back to Fifth street and in the place of which in-lots, made out-lots of about three acres each. At that time, there were practically but two streets in Portsmouth. Front street which was then called Water street and Back street now called Second. Where Third street now is was "a swail" and all back of that was woods, and east of Chillicothe was woods.

This article of Mr. Peebles should be used with reference to his map. Each building is marked with a black square and where there is a well it is marked with a black dot.

In-lot, No. 280, lies on the west side of Scioto street, between Front and Second streets. It had a blacksmith shop which was owned and operated by Richard McDougal, a brother of Mrs. Thomas Morgan.

In-lots, Nos. 281, 282, 283 and 284, were owned by David Gharky. Lot 284 of these was used as his residence and was convenient to the ferry which he maintained across the Scioto at this point. His upper ferry was at the north end of Scioto street. The place of his lower ferry is now in the channel of the Scioto river where it meets the Ohio. There stood a big sycamore tree which was hollow and used by the boys for shelter in times of storm and cold weather.

In-lot, No. 279, on the southwest corner of Second and Scioto streets, was a two story log house built by Uriah Barber. It was the original house used by John Brown, Sr. It was used by Patrick Timmonds, who had a son, Andrew whose principal occupation was fishing and street promenading.

In-lot, No. 274, which adjoined 279 on the east, was occupied by John Brown, Jr., and used by him as a boarding house. He was married at that time but had no children though a number were born afterwards.

In-lot, No. 273, adjoining John Brown, Jr., was occupied by Elijah Glover who kept a boarding house. His wife was a sister of William and Samuel G. Jones. He had a family of eight children, seven boys and one girl. Mr. Glover at that time owned lot 188 on the southeast corner of Jefferson and Front streets, on which he was building a house for a hotel.

In-lot, No. 273, also had a house which was occupied by William Byers, a baker.

In-lot, No. 267, next east of 273, had a row of long one story buildings, occupied by Samuel Gunn, the cooper, of whom there is a separate sketch in the book.

In-lot, No. 259, which was on the southeast corner of Massie and Front streets, had a two story brick house, occupied by a man by the name of Henry Core, son-in-law of Col. John McDonald, who kept a tavern. This tavern was sold to John Peebles, in April, 1819, and he kept a hotel there until the Glover building was finished on lot 188. Mr. Peebles moved to the building on lot 188 in 1820.

In-lot, No. 258, on the southwest corner of Massie and Front streets, had a small brick store house on the corner, which was occupied by William Dailey as a mercantile store. On the east part of the same lot was a two story log house which he used as a residence. His daughter Mary, married Samuel M. Tracy.

In-lot, No. 249, next east of 258, had a house on the east side, which was occupied by Doctor Thomas Hersey, who had a specialty in his practice. It was curing the itch and he made and sold an itch ointment.

In-lot, No. 248, next east of 249, was occupied by Henry Sheeley, a teamster, who hauled goods up and down the river bank on a sled. He was the step-father of Moses Gregory.

In-lot, No. 239, next east of 248, was used by Jacob Noel as a residence and hatter shop. His brother David Noel was one of his apprentices and so was Azel Glover. On the same lot was a small cabin in which Cornelius McCoy kept a tailor shop. Jacob Leonard learned the trade under him.

In-lot, No. 238, was used by John Peebles for the manufacture of cut nails. The east side of this lot had a small frame house, in which Marcus Bosworth resided. He was a brickmaker and had a brickyard in out lot No. 4, as shown on the map. He was an uncle of Mark B. Wells, who was named for him.

In-lot, No. 229, on the southeast corner of Jefferson and Front streets, was occupied by Hugh Cook as a residence.

In-lot, No. 228, is on the southwest corner of Second and Jefferson streets. William Lodwick had a store on this corner with a ware house and stable. It was the largest house in the lower valley of the Scioto. He married Eliza, a daughter of Benjamin Wood. He had as clerks, his brother James Lodwick and William Wood and Robert Wood, his brother-in-law. He had a residence on the same lot, which also contained a frame house in which Samuel Tracy and Dr. G. S. B. Hempstead had their offices.

In-lot, No. 217, "Old Smoking Johnnie Smith" had a cabinet maker's shop here. On the east part of the lot, Peter Kehoe, father of Murtaugh, had a shoe maker shop, in which Thomas Burt, father of William, learned his trade.

In-lot, No. 202, had a one story building in which Allen Moore kept a general retail store.

In-lot, No. 189, had a brick house, the brick from which it was built was brought from Maysville. It was built by Jacob Clingman but occupied by Daniel Corwin as a residence. On the remainder of the lot, Corwin had a retail dry goods and grocery store. He was married twice, his wives were sisters of James Hammitt. He had a bakery back of his brick house, conducted by William Burt, to whom Robert Montgomery was an apprentice. On the rear of the lot was a soap and candle factory, conducted by a man by the name of Cairns. He was an old bachelor, intimate with Martin Funk, who called him the "Soap Biler."

In-lot, No. 175, had a small frame building in which Peter Cunningham had a shoe shop.

In-lot, No. 188, was on the southeast corner of Jefferson and Front streets and had a house built and furnished by Elijah Glover for a hotel. John Peebles occupied it as such from 1820. He opened the Portsmouth Hotel there and conducted it until 1830.

In-lot, No. 174, had a small one story frame house, where David Knight Cady moved his school. The school had previously been conducted in Samuel Gunn's house on lot No. 267.

In-lot, No. 161, was east of 174 and had a large two story house owned by Joseph Waddle, in which was kept a dry goods store. He had an adopted daughter, Anna Boline, who married Thomas McConnell.

In-lot, No. 160, had a two story frame house occupied by William Kendall in which he kept a dry goods and grocery store. In the second story was the Commercial Bank of Scioto, of which Thomas Waller was President and Jacob Clingman, was cashier. On the east side of the lot, was a one story frame house in which Charles Hopkins conducted the Portsmouth Gazette, and a man by the name of De Carteret established a book store and bindery.

In-lot, No. 145, is now occupied and covered by the present Biggs House. On the west side of this lot, John Thornton built a two story log house and the building extended to the rear end of the lot. In that he conducted a carding machine and fulling mill. He had Seymore Pixley as a Manager and John Lancaster and Southey Copes as helpers. Afterwards Seymore Pixley went to Wheelersburg and worked in the Young's factory. On this same in-lot 145, was a dry goods store. Opposite this same in-lot in the center of Market street stood the court house, about a hundred feet south of it was a public well, thirty feet deep.

In-lot, No. 1, was on the southeast corner of Front and Market streets and is known as the McDowell corner. On this lot, John Smith had a small log house about where the Portsmouth National Bank stands. He was the father of Charles S. Luke P. N. and Joseph W. Smith. In 1820, he built a large three story brick house on the corner to be used as a hotel. He died before the house was completed. The house was completed by Abraham Hall and James Marsh. On this same lot was a small brick house built by Aaron Kinney, for his son-in-law and was used as a residence.

In-lot, No. 16, adjoined No. 1, on the east. Jacob Offner lived in a small frame house on the east part of the lot where Reed & Jordan now have a store. Some time afterwards, he built a two story brick on the west side of the lot and used it as a residence, until after his wife died.

In-lot, No. 17, was on Front street just east of the first alley above Market and was the residence of Captain Josiah Shackford.

In-lot, No. 32, east of Shackford's lot was owned by Johnson Lloyd, a hatter. He had his hat shop on the same lot and his shop and residence were both built of logs.

In-lot, No. 33, next east of in-lot No. 32, had a large two story house built by Dr. James B. Prescott, and used by Nathaniel Head as a hotel. The sign was a big tin ball. In the same lot Alexander Caldwell had a residence. The Prescott House was the most noted in the city, it had in front of it a large elm tree. Around it was the place for the militia to meet. In 1823, John Peebles removed from the Glover House to the Prescott House and kept it until 1830 as a hotel. In this hotel Dr. Richard Peebles lost his left eye, in 1827.

In-lot, No. 49, was on the southeast corner of Court and Front streets and had a two-story house built by the father of John and Samuel McConnell, in which John Hamilton kept a hotel and boarding house.

In-lot, No. 65, east of the first alley east of Court street was occupied by William Huston and he built his log cabin on this lot. His wife was a great weaver. His three daughters were married respectively to Uriah White, Jacob Anderson and Silas W. Cole. His sons were James Marcus, John, Samuel J., Uriah and Sidney.

In-lot, No. 80, adjoining No. 65, was the original residence of Dr. Thomas Waller in the city.

In-lot, No. 96, on the southeast corner of Washington and Front streets was owned by Sanders Darby, he also owned No. 95 north of it. He had a two story log house on each. On the one fronting on Front street, he used to make boat poles and oars for keel boats, and on lot No. 95, now occupied by the Gilbert Grocery Co., he resided. He also owned lot No. 94, where Anderson's store now is.

In-lot, No. 113, was the residence of John R. Turner, an account of which will be found in his sketch.

In-lot, No. 128, east of 113, was occupied by John Noel, who married Amanda Hammitt. A sketch of John Noel is found herein.

In-lot, No. 129, east of 128, was occupied by Thomas Morgan, who married Miss McDougall.

In-lot, No. 144, which was on the southeast corner of Second and Front was occupied by Uriah White, who had a frame house. His wife was Mary Huston, to whom he was married July 8, 1808. He had four children, two sons and one daughter. One of his daughters married John Butt, a printer who worked in the Western Times office. His sons were Jefferson and Israel. He had a blacksmith shop on in-lot No. 67, on the north side of Second street between Court and Washington.

In-lot, No. 114, is the George O. Newman residence. Eli Kelsey lived here and had a wife and four children. His daughter Mary Jane married Richard C. Slaughter, a clerk for J. V. Robinson. His sons were Fitch, Edson and Eli B. Kelsey.

In-lot, No. 111, where Mrs. Ann Reed now resides, was a small log cabin where Jacob Moore lived.

In-lot, No. 98, was directly opposite the Peebles residence, occupied by Robert Scott, a hatter.

In-lot, No. 95, was occupied by Sanders Darby.

In-lot, No. 82, on Second street, now occupied by the Peebles and Hamilton Reading Room, was occupied by the Rev. Stephen Lindsley, pastor of the Presbyterian Church.

In-lot, No. 79, is the one on which is situated the building of C. P. Tracy, on the east side was a shop occupied by Levi J. McDowell as a wheel wright in which Samuel Huston learned his trade. On the west part of this lot Samuel J. McCloud and H. H. Parker had a wagon-maker's shop and paint shop. On part of lot No. 66, was Wilson Gates' residence. He married Elizabeth Kinney on November 30, 1820.

In-lot, No. 63, where stands the Daehler Furniture Co. had a two story house built by Elijah McInteer, first Cashier of the Commercial Bank. He died on the 21st of August, 1827, aged fifty-eight, and was buried in the Funk Cemetery. He was never married. This residence was also occupied by the family of Ruloff Whitney, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this book.

In-lot, No. 63, on the west half of this lot resided Judge Ezra Osborn and wife.

In-lot, No. 50, which is where John M. Stockham now conducts his business as feed store, lived Mrs. Tomlinson, the mother of Jacob, George W. and John Clingman and Mrs. Aaron Kinney.

In-lot, No. 47, was unoccupied between 1819 and 1821. On this corner the Elk Building stands.

In-lot, No. 34, next west was a small frame house in which James Abbott lived. He built where John Neill resides on the corner of Third and Market and sold it to Dr. G. S. B. Hempstead in 1823. On part of this same lot was kept a school by James G. Hamlin, a brother of Hannibal G. Hamlin. He was the second school teacher of Mr. John G. Peebles. He studied medicine with Dr. Hempstead and died in Gallipolis, on August 4, 1844.

In-lot, No. 31, is the Brodbeck property, now occupied by Storck & Hopkins. It was occupied by different persons. One Joseph Johnson, a barber and a dog trainer, held forth there. He usually performed with his dogs when court was in session for the pleasure of the judges. On the west half of this lot was a one story brick house, owned and occupied by Charles Rand. He was the finest skater in the town of Portsmouth and could write his name on the ice. He removed to Cincinnati, Ohio.

In-lot, No. 18, where the Gerlach property now is, had a brick and wooden house, occupied by Arnold Sargeant.

In-lots, Nos. 2 and 15, where the Hotel Washington now stands, were unoccupied.

In-lot, No. 159, was a building just east of Lynn's livery stable.

In-lot, No. 162, where Lynn's stable now stands, was a swamp, which had a large Elm growing in it, which is marked on Mr. Peebles' map. There was a pond where Dice's Carriage Factory now stands, it was used by all the neighbors for watering their stock and was alive with mussel shells.

In-lot, No. 176, had a shop used by James Lynn as a cabinet maker's shop. He was a brother-in-law of Elijah Glover, Sr., having married a sister of William and Samuel G. Jones. On this lot a school was kept by a man by the name of Brown. Mr. Peebles attended this school.

In-lot, No. 201, on the south side of Second street, west of Jefferson had a two story frame house built by Allen Moore and used as a residence. It was afterwards occupied by Mrs. Montgomery, who kept a boarding house. Her daughter Hettie married George Stevenson. The next occupant was Dr. N. W. Andrews. James L. McVey was married to his daughter Emily there. Dr. Andrews died in that house.

In-lot, No. 215, was used by William Lodwick for a stable in connection with lots 216, in front of it on Front street, and 203 and 204.

In-lot, No. 218, belonged to "Old Smoking Johnnie Smith" and was used as a stable and store house. His dwelling was on lot No. 217 in front.

In-lot, No. 227, on the southeast corner of Madison and Second streets, had a small brick house in which James Salisbury lived after his marriage to Nancy Kehoe.

In-lot, No. 230, on the southwest corner of Madison and Second streets, was a small frame house in which Ezekiel Blue lived and was associated with John Clough in the blacksmith business.

In-lot, No. 237, was a blacksmith's shop and residence occupied by John Clough. He had an apprentice by the name of Uriah Slack, and had the principal blacksmith shop in the town.

In-lot, No. 240, resided Mrs. Elizabeth Leonard, the mother of two sons, Adam and Jacob, and six daughters: Polly, Nancy, Betsy, Margaret, Susan and Sarah. They resided here until 1824. Nancy married Levi Barker; Betsy married Samuel J. Huston. Margaret and Susan married Arthur C. Davis; Sarah married James G. Caldwell.

In-lot, No. 257, on the southeast corner of Madison and Massie, was a cabin in which Nathan Wheeler, the Sheriff of the County lived. On the south part of the same lot was a cabin in which Peter Kehoe, father of Murtaugh Kehoe lived.

In-lot, No. 272, this was a lot which was given by Henry Massie to William Jones, for services in carrying the chain in laying out the town. William

liam Jones sold it in 1806, and at the time we are describing the town of Portsmouth, David Gharky and Edward Cranston had a carding machine, which was afterward sold to John and Dan Young and taken to Wheelersburg. Mr. Edward Cranston was interested in it at Wheelersburg. The Youngs sold out their interest and built Franklin Furnace. Pixley married Major Smith's daughter and went to farming. Cranston continued the woolen business until his death.

In-lots, Nos. 269, 271, 276 and 277, on the north side of the street, lying four together, were occupied by John Waddle and Amaziah Davidson. On lot No. 269, they had a large butcher shop, where hogs were butchered and shipped to New Orleans. General Worthington, afterwards Governor, was a large operator in that business and spent several winters in Portsmouth, boarding at the Peebles Hotel. Lots No. 271, 276 and 277 were used to keep the hogs in until butchered. These lots are now in the Scioto river. In this slaughter house, James Davis, uncle of George Davis, cut and quartered the hogs. He received \$1.25 a day, which was regarded as extra large compensation.

In-lot, No. 271, was owned by Captain Samuel Gunn, a cooper. He had a large cooper shop. Three of his sons were coopers: Zina, Enos and Bela and he employed three others, Perin Bachelor, Ezekiel Powers and a Scotchman by the name of Burns. He also had two apprentices: J. Smith Folsom and Elias DeLong, a son of the old Jailer. Mr. Gunn manufactured the entire cooorage of the lower end of the Scioto Valley.

In-lot, No. 251, was a small frame house occupied by a widow named Lydia Lewis, whose husband was a butcher.

In-lot, No. 246, was a small house occupied by the widow Slack, who had a son Uriah, a blacksmith who worked with John Clough.

In-lot, No. 241, was a small house occupied by two women by the name of Lewis.

In-lot, No. 236, had a story and a half house in which John Timmonds resided. He married a daughter of Martin Funk. He was a butcher and a teamster. He had four children, Martin, James, Maria and Samuel. Mr. Timmonds was an honest, hard working man, but not a financier. He died leaving his children helpless, with but one old white horse, with which at the suggestion of Mr. Peebles, his son, Martin made a small sled and put a barrel on it, in which he and his brother James conducted the water supply for a number of families, who had no wells. He charged for each barrel a "flip" and with the receipts of the same, the family was raised honorably. At the death of her father, Martin Funk, Mrs. Timmonds' share of the estate made her comfortable for life. Martin Timmonds learned the trade of baking from James Lodwick and Robert Montgomery, and made a fortune.

In-lot, No. 226, on the northeast corner of Madison and Second streets, had a two story frame house built by Eben Abbott, a carpenter. He removed to Cincinnati, at the instance of William Lodwick, in 1824.

In-lot, No. 214, was occupied by a tannery, built by Aaron Kinney. It was situated where the Gas Works are now. Washington Kinney bought it of his father and paid for the lot and tannery out of his profits. Mr. Washington Kinney made quite a sum of money out of the business conducted on this lot.

In-lot, No. 205, was unoccupied.

In-lot, No. 200, was the residence of Samuel G. Jones. He had five children; three sons: Nathan, Samuel and Elijah and two daughters.

In-lot, No. 191, on the northwest corner of Jefferson and Second streets, was a brick house occupied by George Tolston, a tailor, who married a daughter of George Hammitt.

In-lot, No. 186, on the northeast corner of Second and Jefferson streets, had a small brick house, in which Washington Kinney lived after his marriage to Mary Waller, on December 14, 1820. He lived there until 1823, when he built on the same lot a one-story house as a residence and lived there until 1830, when he built the brick house on lot No. 172, in which he died. A sketch of Mr. Kinney will be found in the book.

In-lot, No. 177, was a frame house which was not entirely finished. In it resided the family of William Montgomery. He had a wife and four chil-

aren, one son Robert and three daughters: Hester, Nancy and Maria. In 1819, Robert's principal accomplishment was fishing. He married Harriet Long in 1827. Hettie married George Stephenson. Nancy and Maria lived to be very old, and never married.

In-lot, No. 163, contained a small one story house, of which Dr. Hempstead was the first occupant. On the east half of the same lot, was a two story frame house, in which Jacob Clingman, Cashier of the Commercial Bank, lived. He had no children. He left Portsmouth under unpleasant circumstances.

In-lot, No. 147, on the northeast corner of Front and Second streets, was given by Henry Massie to the town, and at the time covered by this narrative, was used as a store house for a small six pound cannon, which was kept in a small frame house on this lot.

In-lot, No. 3, on the northeast corner of Second and Market, was given by the County to be used as a Jail, and was used as the Jail lot for fifteen years. Simon DeLong was the Jailer. He was a very muscular man and a butcher by trade. He had a large family of children, three of whom were boys.

In-lot, No. 14, on this lot was a one story frame house, in which John Hatch, Sr., lived. He had three sons: Thomas, John and Calvin, and two daughters. On the east half of this lot was a two story brick house occupied by Nathan K. Clough, a lawyer.

In-lot, No. 19, had two small houses, in one of which a Mr. Brooks lived.

In-lot, No. 30, had a small brick house which stood back some distance from the front, in which James Hammitt lived and had a silversmith and tin shop.

In-lot, No. 35, had a double log house, in which William Oldfield lived.

In-lot, No. 46, on the northeast corner of Court and Second streets, had a small frame house, owned and occupied by Dr. Jacob Offnere as a nail factory, but not used as such very long as the business did not pay. On the same lot were two other buildings, one was used as a blacksmith shop by Wesley Goodwin. In a two story log house on this corner John G. Peebles finished his education under the tuition of Eben Corwin.

In-lot, No. 51, on the west corner of this lot Eben Corwin lived. Also on this lot were two frame houses in one of which, William Shaw lived.

In-lot, No. 62, was occupied by a small frame house in which resided William Jones, the first school teacher of Portsmouth. He had three daughters: Emily, Patience and Mary. Emily married John Hatch. Patience married Dudley Day, and Mary married Daniel McIntire.

In-lots, Nos. 67, 78, 83, 94, 99 and 110, were not occupied at the date covered by this narrative.

In-lot, No. 115, had a two story frame house, in which Benjamin Melcher resided. He did a large shoe business, had journeymen and apprentices, among the latter were John McConnell, Isaac Coriell, Richard and Thomas Lloyd. He was highly respected and well thought of, but was not successful in business.

In-lot, No. 126, had a frame house occupied by Abraham Hall, a brick and stone mason.

In-lot, No. 131, where the Cycle and Seel's buildings stand was occupied by Isaac Evans, a well digger.

Out-lot, No. 27, belonged to Thomas Morgan.

Out-lot, No. 26, belonged to Mrs. Mary McConnell and she resided on it. On this lot was a swamp which furnished all the flag which the coopers needed in making tight barrels.

Out-lot, No. 23, was a brick house built by John Brown, Sr., and used for a hotel. This was where the Post Office now stands.

Out-lot, No. 22, where the Sixth Street Church now stands, was used by John Brown as a horse mill. Peter Weaver, a noted colored man had a residence on this lot.

Out-lot, No. 29, had a cabin occupied by William Degear & Sons, well diggers. They were good customers of the product of Mr. Oldfield's Distillery. In front of Degear's cabin, was a large pond situated on the north side of Gallia street, east of Gay, and between Gay and the High School. There was a pottery on the opposite side of Gallia street, above the High School alley. It was conducted by a Mr. Dennis, who married a daughter of George Hammitt.

He died and his widow married Isaac Barber. They had two children: I. N. Barber and Hannah Amanda, the widow of Washington White.

On the Waller tract of one hundred acres, extending from the first alley crossing Third street, east of Gay, to Union street, and from Eighth street to the Ohio river, there were two cabins, one was south of the Gallipolis Road and used by tenants of the tract.

George Offnere Tract. Of twenty-five acres, which is now the Glover Addition. There was a two story log house in which he resided. His daughter Sarah Jane married Eli Glover.

William Kendall Tract. Of eighty-four acres, as marked on the map. There was a small cabin on Gallia street, where a colored man by the name of Henry Brown lived.

Martin Funk Tract.—Of twenty-five acres, had a small cabin occupied by Jack Funk. He was a fifer in the war of 1812. He had but two tunes in his repertory: "Yankee Doodle" and "Duncan Davy", but these two tunes gave him the position of Fife Major. After holding it awhile, he wanted to resign his commission and was permitted to do so.

A. Kinney Tract.—Of 104 acres, was, at the time of which we write, entirely covered with timber.

Uriah Barber Tract.—was also timber. His son John resided on it and the whole family were keel boat men.

Waller Tract.—Of 100 acres, was mostly heavy timbered. It had a small creek on it which was called Waller's Gut, and was used by the boys as a swimming pond.

Out-lot, No. 49, which is now about the corner of Fourth and Market. There was a two story house, built and occupied by Greenleaf Dole, a son of Mrs. Nabby Dole. The Dr. Hempstead homestead was a part of this out-lot.

Out-lot, No. 14, was owned by John H. Thornton and James March. The north part of it was owned by Thornton and the south part by March. Mr. March was a brickmason, and he sold his part to John McDowell and Fryer. Afterwards it was sold by McDowell to Hugh Cook.

Out-lot, No. 4, was owned by Charles Rand, the north part, and the south part by Samuel Dole and Marcus Bosworth, which was used as a brick-yard. This would be on Market street, about Sixth street.

Out-lots, Nos. 40 and 41, were owned by William Lodwick, and are now the yards of the B. & O. Railroad. There was an extensive swamp, and it was unoccupied for a long time, but was afterwards acquired by the Scioto & Hocking Valley Railroad.

Out-lot, No. 48, was owned by John H. Thornton. On the northeast part of this lot was built what was called Wheeler's Academy. It was sold to the Methodist Church, and was used as a house of worship until they built the Bigelow Church, on Second street, where Hibbs' Hardware store now stands.

The land marked "Old Grave Yard" was used as such until 1829, when the town purchased ground for the beginning of Green Lawn, and the bodies were removed to the new cemetery.

The names of the owners of the other out-lots, and parts of out-lots appear upon them.

The entire front of the town, except that portion in front of 203 and 216, to the river, belonged to Henry Massie. In front of 203 and 216, the river front belonged to William Lodwick, and he had made a grade and wharf as a public landing.

The first public well will be seen in front of lots Nos. 273 and 274.

DIARY OF JOHN G. PEEBLES.

1820.

July 1,—Daniel Corwin married to Mrs. Eliza Dowell, mother of John Dowell.

July 21,—Attended the first camp meeting on the Lawson farm now owned by Mrs. Peebles. Being Sunday.

June 14,—William Wood, brother of Robert and James Wood, died at Natchez, Miss. Aged 23 years.

September 19,—John McDowell was married at Chillicothe, to Mary W. Jefferson, by Rev. James Quinn.

November 23,—James Hammitt, husband of the late Margaret Dole, commenced the business of silversmithing and tinning.

November 16,—James McCoy was married to Judith Morton, by Rev. Dan Young.

November 19,—Mrs. Rachel Kendall, wife of General William Kendall and mother of Jefferson Kendall, died at Portsmouth, aged 32 years.

November 30,—Wilson Gates married to Elizabeth Kinney, by Rev. Stephen Lindsley.

December 14,—Washington Kinney was married to Mary Waller, by Rev. Stephen Lindsley.

1821.

January 10,—Harriet Stratton, aunt of Chas. Smith, died aged 18 years.

February 1,—Jacob Clingman was married to Susannah Frontair, at Picketon, by Rev. Eskridge Hall.

February 22,—Marcus Bosworth was married to Sarah Dole, by Rev. Stephen Lindsley.

February 18,—Edward Cranston was married to Nabby Cole, by Philip Moore, Esq.

March 4,—A flat boat loaded with missionaries for the Choctaw Nation arrived, among whom were the father and mother of Rev. Augustus Bridwell, who in the year 1842, became the Presbyterian preacher at Pine Grove Furnace. On the following morning, I found a pen knife and the river being high, Sandy dugouts came with the flood, and in my travels along the bank I espied Dennison Shaw in a small dugout. I proposed to give him my knife for the dugout, which he accepted. We both got into it and made our way up the river, to the front of our house, Pig Iron Corner, where we landed at the head of a log raft, above a flat boat. I stepped out on a log and it turned. I went into the river and Robert Montgomery, who was a fisherman, was coming along with his canoe. He grabbed me and gave both Shaw and myself a few spansks in the rear, and pushed my dugout into the stream, thus putting my boating career to an end, with the loss of pen knife and dugout.

April 11,—G. S. B. Hempstead married to Elizabeth Peebles, by Rev. Stephen Lindsley.

"Why man, she is my own,

And I as rich, in having such a jewel,

As twenty seas, if all their sands were pearls,

The water nectar, and the rocks pure gold."

May 27,—A sermon preached by Dan Young, at the house of Thomas B. King, of Kentucky, on the death of Benjamin Mead, of Virginia, who died April 19, 1821. Father of Armstead Mead of Greenup County, Kentucky.

June 9,—Heavy rain. Turkey Creek higher than ever known before, was fifteen feet in less than two hours, overflowing all the farms, destroying three mills belonging to John West and the dwelling house of Thomas Nichols.

June 27,—Jack Lancaster was married to Anna Copes at the house of John H. Thornton, by John Smith, Esquire.

June 30,—Hon. Jasper N. Clough, uncle of Mrs. Rev. E. Burr, D. D., died at Chillicothe, Ohio. He was one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, in the forty-second or forty-third year of his age.

July 27,—John S. Smith, father of Charles S., P. N., and Joseph W. Smith, died, aged forty-one years. He was buried by Aurora Lodge, No. 48.

August 10,—Ezekiel, son of Elijah Glover died, aged seventeen years. On the same evening, at her residence, two miles from town, Mrs. Elizabeth Funk, wife of Martin Funk and grandmother of Martin F. Timmonds.

1824.

July 22,—At the yard of Kendall and Herod, the steamboat "Herald," was launched, afterward named "Ohio," built under the directions of Captain Stephen Butler.

July 24,—Benjamin Wood, father of James L. Wood, died aged fifty-six years.

August 13,—Preparations being made for the reception of General La Fayette.

December 24,—The Steamboat "Belvidere" was launched at the yard of Kendall and Herod built under the direction of Captain Rogers, and owned by Lodwick & Company.

December 30,—Azel Glover was married to Elizabeth Deering, at the house of George Offnere, by Squire Gunn.

1825.

February 1,—Hannibal G. Hamlin was married to Mary Whitney, daughter of Ruloff Whitney, by William Oldfield, Esquire.

February 27,—The first Methodist Sabbath School was commenced in the Methodist Church, known as Wheeler's Academy on Fourth and Market.

March 1,—Samuel R. Nurse, of French Grant, was married to Phebe Burdick, of this place, by Reuben Wait, Esquire, of Washington Township.

March 25,—The steamboat "Belvidere" made her first trip. Made the trip from Louisville in two days, with ninety tons freight, seventy cabin and one hundred and five deck passengers. She had the largest number of ladies and gentlemen passengers which ever arrived here on a boat bound eastward. She was built at Kendall's Mills, near the mouth of Brush Creek, she was commenced July and launched in December. She was built of clear locust timbers, and had an iron fastened cabin built at Cincinnati, by James and Eben Abbot.

May 8,—John McConnell was married to Sophia Oard, daughter of Joseph Oard, of Washington Township.

May 19,—General La Fayette arrived at Cincinnati, escorted by Governor Desha and a number of other citizens of Kentucky. On Friday 20th at 11 o'clock, a grand procession was formed and marched through the streets to the open plain in the rear of the town, where was erected a grand pavilion, decorated with flowers and evergreens. After the General was seated, and the crowd silenced, the "Marseilles Hymn" was sung, by Mr. Samuel M. Lee.

June 23,—The steamboat "Velocipede" sank on Buffalo Log, below the mouth of Scioto. No lives were lost in transferring the passengers to the shore. \$1,000.00 which was in paper and silver, was thrown from the boat to the yawl, fell into the river, but was found afterwards by divers.

June 19,—Harriet Corwin, wife of Eben Corwin, died, aged thirty-three years and twenty-five days.

July 4,—The great work of the Ohio Canal was commenced, at the Licking Summit and the first shovel of clay was thrown by Governor De Witt Clinton, of New York, followed by Governor Morrow, of Ohio. Oration by Thomas Ewing. Two spades were handed by Judge Minor, the President of the Board and Commissioners, to Governors Clinton and Morrow, desiring them in the name of the Commissioners and the people of Ohio, to commence the work, which was done, and as soon as done, was received by a shout, that might be heard above the roar of the artillery.

July 5,—John Young was suspended for three years from the benefits and privileges of Masonry for unmasonic conduct. Aurora Lodge, Number 48. John D. Weaver, Secretary Pro tem.

September 12,—Sanders Darby died, aged fifty-nine years.

1826.

March 9,—John Hatch married to Emily W. Jones, by Rev. Dan Young. April 26,—Thomas Burt, of Greenupsburgh, Kentucky, was married to Cornelia Ann Buffington, by John Noel, Esquire.

March 14,—A boat load of pork and lard belonging to John McCoy, of Chillicothe, Ohio, was sunk in the Scioto river, at the cut off, being insured by the Travelers Insurance Co., of New York. J. and W. Peebles, Commission Merchants, were authorized to pay 75 cents for each barrel of pork and 50 cents for each keg of lard. A large proportion of the same was delivered to them. The balance drifted down the river, and was lost or buried in the sand. Strange to tell, about fifty years afterwards, a barrel of this identical pork was found buried in the sand bar, some where near the mouth of the Scioto Mill Race, but the contents were not merchantable.

June 18,—Edward Hamilton, Attorney at Law, hung out his sign as an Attorney at Law. Office two doors west of C. McCoy's Hotel.

July 4,—Thomas Jefferson and John Adams died within a few hours of each other. Mr. Adams aged ninety-one years.

August 15,—Robert, a son of John Noel, was drowned in the Scioto river, a little above Gharky's Ferry, aged nine years.

August 28,—A man by the name of John Smith, stopped at our Hotel, and brought with him a horse. He was sick when he came, grew worse and died September 4, and was buried September 5. Aged thirty-five years. He came from Louisville. His horse was kept by us until its keeping and the expenses of his sickness amounted to the value of the horse, which was kept by my brother William. After keeping it for some time, he sold it to Henry Massie, for \$100.00. The amount being one of the payments on lot No. 48, of said Massie.

October 19,—Advertisement of Moses Gregory, Sheriff, calling the people as collector to pay their taxes. The taxes were then collected by the Sheriff, there being no Treasurer.

December 2,—The steamboat "Merchant" arrived here, having in tow, an elegant and commodious barge, fitted up as a safety barge, with a cabin the entire length of the barge, and to accomodate one hundred passengers. It was made as an experiment, and commanded by Captain Robert Wallace, father-in-law of John Shillito of Cincinnati, Ohio. It was found that it was inexpedient and difficult to manage in storms and landings, and was abandoned the first trip down.

During the year 1826, Hall & Thomas and S. Nixon & Co., opened stores in Portsmouth, Ohio. The former in Allen Morris' old store house, Damarin's upper store room, and Nixon's in George Clark's store house, corner of Market and Front, where the Biggs House now stands.

July 4, 1827—Had a public dinner, under the Old Elm Tree, furnished by William Peebles. Declaration read by Edward Hamilton and address by Charles Oscar Tracy, in the Presbyterian Church.

March 28, 1829—J. V. Robinson opened his first store in the house formerly occupied by J. P. Noel near corner of Jefferson and Front.

April 4, 1829—David Scott commenced the cabinet business on the lot now owned and occupied by T. M. Lynn as a livery stable.

December 6, 1848—The steamboat "Relief", Captain William F. Davidson, left here for Tomlinson's dam, four miles below Chillicothe, with sixty tons freight and several passengers. She left here at one o'clock P. M. The principal part of the freight was for Messrs. J. R. and C. Brown.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF THE LATE JOHN G. PEEBLES, WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

In order that the life and history of the Peebles family of Portsmouth, Ohio, as to their origin and past history, may be better understood, I have thought proper and it may prove advantageous to give an account of their rise and progress to the present, and in giving an account of this family from my earliest recollections of each and every member of same, in order to give character to same, I may deviate from a close and connected account of the ages, connections and daily lives of each, and connect with it a more particular account of their history after their arrival at Chillicothe, Ohio, together with such memorandums of various births, marriages and deaths, and also of many notices of important matters which occurred during the time which probably may be forgotten by some, and unknown by many of those who are now living here. Having a fond recollection of the past, and having in my possession documentary evidence of what I shall relate and not relying on my own memory exclusively for dates, facts, etc., I will try to give such an account as ought to be considered valuable without egotistical embellishments.

Commencing with the history of my parents and their offspring.—My father, John Peebles, son of William and Elizabeth Peebles, was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, November 20, 1769. My mother, Margaret Rodgers, daughter of Richard and Rachel Rodgers, was born in the same County, May 13, 1777. They were married in said County, by the Rev. Doctor Cooper, November 17, 1795. William Peebles, my grandfather, was wounded in the battle of Long Island or Flat Bush and died of the wound September 5, 1776. The increase of my father's family was as follows: William Peebles was born in Shippensburg, Cumberland County, Pa., on November 16, 1796. Rachel Rodgers Peebles, born same place July 18, 1798. Betsy Peebles, born same

place, September 1, 1800. Fanny Denny Peebles, born same place, July 3, 1803 and died November 11, 1804, aged 11 months, 48 days, was buried in Middle-spring Cemetery, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. Jane Frisby Peebles, born same place, February 23, 1806. During the month of May, 1807, my father with his family started from Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, for what was called the far west (Ohio) and came as far as Brownsville, Pennsylvania, in wagons, (bringing with him his sister Jane McCracken,) where he purchased a small flat boat and put all his household goods and family in it and came as far as Pittsburg. Some of the family were sick, so he remained there until they were in a situation to travel. During his stay there, he became acquainted with a man by the name of Andrews, (father of the late Hon. Watt Andrews). A merchant from Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, who had his goods in a flat boat, and my father lashed his boat to Mr. Andrews's boat, and they came to Portsmouth, Ohio, in the forepart of June, 1807, where my father stopped and put his household goods and family in wagons and started for Chillicothe, Ohio, arriving there after three days hard travel.

My father was a cabinet maker by trade and he practised his trade for five years. While here, he bought land now occupied as a cemetery near Paint Creek. Here he built a distillery, which was not a success and later burned down. At this place my brother Richard Rodgers Peebles was born January 10, 1810. After this loss of the distillery, he removed to town and lived in a house on Paint street, across the alley from what was then known as the Fitch tavern, now Valley House. In this house my sister, Margaret Rodgers Peebles was born November 10, 1811. Not being satisfied, but of a restless disposition, he bought a small farm some five or six miles from Chillicothe, Ohio, on Lick Run, which was heavily timbered, it had a large quantity of walnut and cherry timber on it together with an uncertain supply of water in the creek. He built a saw mill and started off to manufacture furniture largely. Not being very successful in this business he concluded to build another distillery, which was not successful and burned down.

Miss Jane McCracken, who came with my father from Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, was not long in Chillicothe, before she married Mr. John McCoy, a prominent merchant. Three of their children: Mrs. Dr. Foulke, Mrs. Dr. Waddle and Judge Samuel F. McCoy are still in Chillicothe and William McCoy and John L. McCoy are in Independence, Missouri.

At this place, I was born November 30, 1813. We did not live long on the farm and my father traded it to Daniel W. Hearn for the house situated on Second street and adjoining (east) the house now owned and occupied by Dr. William Waddle. In this house, my brother, Joseph Scott Peebles was born June 19, 1817. After living in this house for three or four years, he sold it to William Creighton, Sr., and moved into a house on said Second street, east of Paint street, about opposite to the old Bank and Masonic Lodge house, where he lived until he became restless again.

With the persuasion of Doctor McDowell, father of John McDowell, and a man by the name of Haines, who had considerable property in the town of Mount Carmel, Illinois, he was persuaded to pack his household goods to go to Mount Carmel. My mother was not favorably disposed towards the expedition but concluded to leave Chillicothe and go to some place where there would not be so many attractive speculations offered. The Scioto river was then navigable for keel boats with a moderate stage of water. It was decided to put the household goods in a keel boat which was owned by a man by the name of Pangburn and piloted or steered by Caleb Armitage of Scioto County, Ohio.

On Friday morning, April 2, 1819, we left Chillicothe, Ohio, in the keel-boat. Miss Jane Douglas, sister of William H. Douglas, a prominent merchant, came with us to Portsmouth. It was understood by my mother, that, if she were pleased with Portsmouth, they would go no farther. Mr. Francis Campbell and James Culbertson accompanied us as far as Kilgour's Mill. The river was high and the boat went rapidly along. We stopped in the evening at Piketon, laid all night, and were visited by Mr. and Mrs. Fitch who were then living there. They brought a good warm supper to the boat for us. We started early the next morning and made a speedy run, being the first boat that ever passed through the "cut-off", and in passing through it, the steering

oar struck a snag, which threw Mr. Armitage overboard; but he was soon on board again and at his position.

We landed at Gharky's lower ferry landing about three o'clock, Saturday afternoon. Shortly after our arrival, we all went up into town to a hotel on the corner of Front and Massie streets, kept by Henry Core. We had not been there long until my father had made an arrangement with Mr. Core to take the hotel on Monday morning. The house was a brick structure, two stories high, with two rooms below and two above, and had a good sized one and one half story house in the rear. The lower story was used as a dining room and kitchen and the upper part was used as a sleeping department. It was occupied by our family until Monday morning.

During the Sabbath, we children stayed in that department all day; and the time was spent principally in learning and saying the Shorter Catechism. Father and mother attended Presbyterian Church in the Court House which was located in the middle of Market street about half way between Front and Back street (now Second street). My father having determined to stay here, presented his and mother's letters to the church. Stephen Lindsley was the pastor. On the next Sabbath, we children attended a Sabbath School which was kept in the middle room of a house owned and occupied by Samuel Gunn. The teachers were Samuel Gunn, James Abbott, Dr. Hersey and Dr. Thos. Waller. Elijah Glover was keeping a Hotel on the same street, a short distance below ours. William Byers was a baker and we obtained our first supply of bread from him.

Our schoolmaster was David Knight Cady, and he kept his school for a short time in one of the rooms of the Gunn mansion and removed later to a small frame house on the lot above where C. McCoy afterwards built a brick house which he turned into a hotel. This school was kept in this house about one year, when he moved into what was called Wheeler's Academy, situated on Thornton's out lot on the extension of Market street. He kept there but a short time and quit keeping school. As there are some still living who went to school in that house under the tutorship of Mr. Cady, and others who will often hear the name of Wheeler's Academy mentioned, I will give a short description of the building taken from an advertisement in the Portsmouth Gazette, August 19, 1820, which says that "the house is as well lighted and well calculated and finished for the convenience of scholars as any where, and large enough to accommodate 150 scholars at a time. It is handsomely situated on Market street, about thirty perches north of the Court House" (which then stood in the middle of Market street, half way between Front and Second street) "adjoining the open fields, embracing the free circulation of air, and retired from the noise and temptations incident to a town, calculated to draw the attention of scholars from their studies; and free also from the dangers to which small scholars are exposed from being near the water of the Ohio river during the intermissions of school."

My father had business capacity but lacked in judgment and skill in selecting and managing outside investments. He was easily led into outside speculations which generally proved unsuccessful, but being of a mechanical turn he delighted in manufacturing enterprises and before he left Chillicothe, he bought from Isaac Cook, the machinery of a nail factory, which had not proved to be a success in Chillicothe, but which he thought could be successfully operated in Portsmouth. He brought with him a man by the name of Thomas Tipton, to operate it. The iron to make the nails had to come from Pittsburg.

The process of making nails then was all done by man power. The product was small and the expense of making them was large, compared with what it is now. The stock used to make them was Juniata Hoop Iron, the width of same was such, that when cut into nail shape it would make the various sizes from 3's to 10's. The Hoop Iron had to be heated and then pushed through a shear worked by hand and reversed so as to make head and point. They did not turn the plate as the feeders do now, but moved the hand that held the Hoop Iron just enough to make the bevel of the nail, having a guide on each side so as to make the bevel and side alike. This was a slow process. The worst operation was to head them which was done in a spring vise operated by the tramp of the foot. The nail was held in the

fingers of the nailer and dropped into the vise, having enough outside to make the head and the heading was done by a lick of hammer in the hands of a nailer. It was a drop, a move of the foot and a blow of the hammer, that made a nail; and from this process, the phrase of "hit the nail on the head" originated. The work of a man and machine was about 25 pounds a day and the price of them ranged from 50 to 75 cents per pound. This manufactory was started in a small house that stood just above where the old James Lodwick building stands, but the manufactory did not last long as it was not profitable. This was the first and the last nail factory of that kind in the Ohio Valley.

Portsmouth being the point where all the merchandise sold in the Scioto Valley as far as Columbus was landed, to be hauled or boated up to Chillicothe, Circleville and Columbus, my father was induced to open a commission house for storage, which business was more remunerative than any of his previous operations. There being at that time no warehouses for the storage of goods, we had to use stables and vacant houses for that purpose.

In the spring of 1819, I saw a steamboat, for the first time. The name of it was "Basil Wells," named after a prominent man who lived in Steubenville, Ohio. The boat did not land or come to shore, but anchored out in the stream opposite the Elm Tree. The Captain was afraid of the natives. He came to our Hotel and was received so kindly that he invited our family to come on board and see the boat. None of them had ever seen a steamboat. My father engaged Mr. Gharky to bring his ferry flat around. The mouth of the Scioto was then at Alexandria, and the flat had to come around and go up to the boat. I was small and my feet had an unusual amount of dirt on them, so that the colored Steward, as soon as I set my feet on the boat, picked me up and set me back in the flat. I was deprived of seeing that boat.

We remained in the Core house until the fall of 1820, when we moved into a large frame house which was built during that year and owned by Elijah Glover. This house was situated on the corner of Front and First West Street (now Jefferson), in which house my sister Betsy, was married on the 11th day of April, 1821, to Dr. G. S. B. Hempstead. Margaret Jane Hempstead (now Gaylord), was born in this house, January 22, 1822 and my sister Margaret Rodgers Peebles died in this house, September 27, 1822, and was buried in the graveyard, then situated where the Burgess Iron and Steel Works was afterwards located. Dr. Hempstead was absent from home at the time of the birth of his daughter, attending a course of lectures, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and shortly after his return, he moved into a one-story house on Back street (now Second street) owned by Jacob Clingman. The same house was afterward occupied by Mrs. Wertz. He removed in the spring of 1823, to the Daily House on Front Street, now occupied by Mr. Eberhardt, where on June 18, 1823, Samuel B. Hempstead was born.

On the next day, 19th, the steamboat "Scioto," which was built by William Lodwick and others, superintended by Captain Stephen Butler, made a trial trip to Greenupsburgh, Kentucky, loaded with castings from the Old Steam Furnace, (Shreve & Co.) for Cincinnati, Ohio. My father took my brother Richard and myself along on that trip. On the return of the boat to this place, David K. Cady, and wife moved to Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Cady was clerk of the boat. My sisters, Rachel and Jane went on the boat to visit Mr. and Mrs. William Barr and John F. Keys.

In the early part of 1822, Melancthon Rodgers, a sharp, keen Yankee, came out from Vermont, and was employed as a school teacher, boarding at our house. The younger children: Richard, Margaret, myself and Joseph went to his school. He was our teacher for two or three years, during which time he studied Medicine with Doctor Hempstead, attended a course of Lectures at Cincinnati, and afterwards removed to Cincinnati and became one of the most skillful and prominent dentists.

In the spring of 1823, we moved from the Glover House up to the Prescott house on Front street, which was situated on the alley below First East street (now Court), and in front of the "old elm tree". This Hotel had previously been kept by Nathan Head, "Sign of the Golden Ball". Soon after we moved into the Prescott House in the spring of 1823, James Hamlin, a brother-in-law of Alexander Caldwell, who lived in the east end of the house, (this same house is now owned and the residence of H. Vincent on Sixth street),

opened a school in a small one-story frame house situated in the rear of our hotel, on the lot on which the Adams Express office is at present located. In this house James Abbot lived until in 1822, when he built the house situated on the Shackford out lot, which he sold to Doctor Hempstead and is the same afterwards owned and occupied by John Neill. I went to this school for about a year when it was closed, as Mr. Hamlin concluded to study medicine with Doctor Hempstead which he did. He attended a course of lectures at Cincinnati, graduated and settled in Gallipolis, Ohio, where during the year 1824, he died. My next schoolmaster was a Mr. Brown, who kept school in a one story house on Second street, which was the residence of John Hatch, Sr., and was situated about where Mr. Glockner's hardware store now stands. My next school master was the Rev. Joseph Wood, then the Presbyterian preacher, who taught in a small brick house that stood about where E. Miller's store now stands. We frequently had itinerant school teachers who came, and for a short time taught Grammar and writing schools. The first of this class taught a special Grammar class composed of pupils ranking from twelve to twenty-six years old. I was the youngest scholar admitted, on account of the teacher boarding at our house. This school was taught in the then Masonic Lodge, situated in the Smith building (now McDowell Corner) and in the Presbyterian Church, which stood on Second or Back street, on the lot west of the Massie building. The next teacher was a man by the name of Noble, who taught a writing school. His system was what was called the running hand system. He had a large class of pupils, taking in all the young and aged ladies and gentlemen. I was the youngest and Murtaugh Kehoe was the oldest. I was favored on account of the teacher boarding at our hotel.

The years 1822, 1823 and 1824 were termed the sickly years. Fever and ague and all other kinds of fevers prevailed to a large extent and business was exceedingly dull, not much building nor increase of population, but on the other hand, the business of the grave diggers was very prosperous, and the undergrowth of jimson and dog fennel was very luxuriant, so much so, that it was deemed advisable by the physicians that these luxuriant plants be cut down. The Council met and posted an order, that the dog fennel and jimson must be mowed down, which was done, by a colored man by the name of Simon Grass (he had been a slave of Elijah Glover's) who then lived with us as stable boy, etc. The Council also passed an ordinance creating a Board of Health. My father, Jacob Offnere and Eben Corwin were said Board, and they were authorized to drain the town, which had to be done by taking levels, and as there were no spirit levels or theodolites in the town, they had to make a level. My father being a mechanic, he undertook the job and made one that answered the purpose. It was a somewhat crude three legged stand. Across the upright center post was a two inch cross piece of board two inches thick, being in the center so as to vibrate to make a level, and in the upper edge of the cross piece was a groove which was filled with water and when the groove was full of water from end to end, it was supposed to be level. On each end of this cross piece was a piece of tin tacked with holes in them to sight through. My father was engineer and had the pleasure of carrying the instrument. Mr. Corwin was Rodman, and Doctor Offnere projected the movement and carried the material to supply the groove, which was a tin coffee pot of water. This board was a very efficient one and their labors were somewhat more laborious than an ordinary corps of Engineers, but gave good satisfaction. Money was scarce and labor cheap, so they dug ditches and drained the ponds, as the greater part of the land from Market street to Gay street and from Third to Fourth was what was called a "slash." There was a small ridge running from Market street up to Chillicothe road or street which was dry, but the land from Madison to Chillicothe, between Fifth and Sixth streets was at times a pond of water and during the winter or wet season Chillicothe street was at times impassable. The work done by the Board of Health proved successful, and we had not a return the next year of the former prevailing fevers. I will say, that, in the winter, Chillicothe street and Back street, now Second street, was the main thoroughfare for the driving of hogs to the slaughter house at the lower end of Second street. This was the place for butchering hogs from the Scioto valley as far north as Columbus. It was considered cheapest to drive the hogs here and butcher

them. From here the product could be shipped direct to New Orleans, the principal market for a number of years. Waddle and Davidson and Governor Worthington, were the butchers and packers, and Samuel Gunn & Sons made the cooperage. It was in these slaughter houses that James Davis, uncle of our George Davis, got his first start in business. He came down one winter and worked in the slaughter house. Being a very competent hand, he had charge of the cleaver and his wages were more than any other hand. He got \$1.25 a day while others got from 75 cents to \$1.00. My father continued hotel keeping and the commission business, and it was in this hotel, a short time before Christmas 1826, that my brother Richard lost his eye by an explosion of a bottle of Aqua fortis, while dissolving some quick silver for the purpose of making fulminating or explosive crackers. The burn was so deep that he was laid up all winter. I had the same material to practice on but preferred to let Dr. Hempstead attend to the dissolving process.

The winter of 1826 and 1827 was very long and cold. There was a great deal of snow that winter as well as ice and the river closed early. The ice stopped running on Sunday afternoon, during the time my father was engaged in hearing us answer the Shorter Catechism. There was a great rejoicing by us children to see that the ice had stopped for then the asking of questions stopped also. We were in a room up stairs in the back part of the house and could see and give more attention to the stoppage of the ice than we did to answering the questions correctly.

This was the year that William Hall came here. He was a very active man and was fond of skating and sleighing. It was not long after the ice stopped until Mr. Hall, C. Oscar Tracy, Edward Hamilton and a man by the name of Hazleton, who was boarding at our house, got a long pole and made a hole in the ice and shoved it down to the bottom of the river, letting it stick about four or five feet above the ice. On it they put a long sweep pole, with a rope to one end of it, to which they attached a sleigh and loaded it with girls. The young men at the other end of the sweep, acted as motive power to make the sleigh describe the circle. For several days and nights this whirling preformance was kept up.

During the freeze up my father and John H. Thornton measured the width of the river, which was 653 feet, at a low stage. It was during this time that the accident to my brother Richard happened. After he got well, he concluded to study medicine with Dr. Hempstead and had an easy time from that time until he finished his course of study.

It was in the house that my sister Jane F. Peebles was married to Robert Wood, by the Rev. Joseph Wood, a Presbyterian minister who succeeded Rev. Stephen Lindsley, which occurred on the 16th day of May 1827. The next evening there was an infair given to the newly married couple, at the house of Kennedy and Caroline Lodwick, the latter a sister of the groom. The next day the new couple in company with several others started on horseback for their new home, Piketon, Ohio.

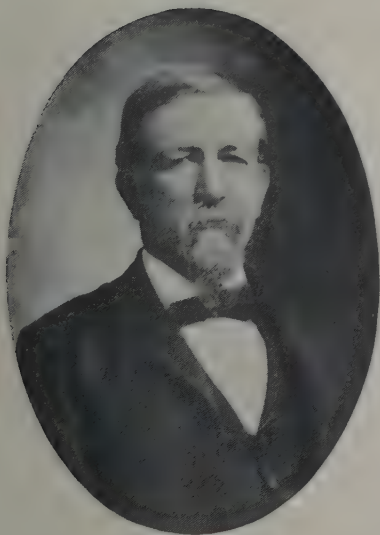
Having gone to all the various schools that had been taught in the town from 1819 to 1827, my oldest brother, William, thought that I was not sufficiently competent in the studies of Arithmetic and Writing to fit me for a successful business life, and as a man by the name of Eben Corwin was keeping a school, in a log house that stood on the corner of First East or Court street and Second street, I was sent to him to be taught exclusively the branches of Writing and Arithmetic. Mr. Corwin was a good penman. I, like all the boys of my age, had considerable vanity, particularly as to my qualifications in penmanship, but I had not seated myself long at the writing desk until all that vanity was taken out of me. My brother had given him particular instructions as to my writing. The teacher soon saw that I needed to go back to first principles. He took my copy book away from me and he gave me a copy of what was called straight marks, rather humiliating to me, but I had to stand it. My next copy was right and left curves. I was kept at that copy for some time, when after some days, he was standing behind me watching my progress, he discovered that I had succeeded in obtaining the art. He snatched up my copy book and set me a regular copy, in what was called large hand. I soon satisfied him that I had not only obtained the art he possessed, but he acknowledged that I was the master writer.



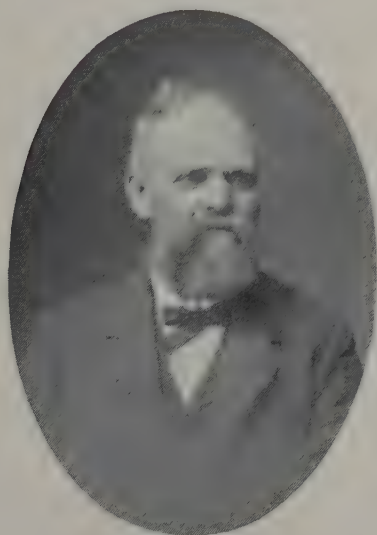
WM. H. DODDS.
[PAGE 955.]



CAPT. GEORGE A. BATTERSON.
[PAGE 898.]



C. F. ROBEY.
[PAGE 1118.]



WESLEY BROWN.
[PAGE 917.]

I will here say that I learned more in those short lessons of straight marks and curves, or as they were called in that day "pot hooks," than I did in all the former schools, and I am still of the opinion that not enough attention is, or has been given by teachers to the rudiments of writing; hence the cause of so many poor writers not only in pupils but in teachers. The art is somewhat mechanical, but mechanics who are suffered to cut, bore, hammer, saw or plane, without having sufficient teaching will not succeed, or become good workmen. I have dwelt longer on this last schooling of mine than I had intended but as it was the closing of my school career, I love to think of it and would say to all young men who expect to go out into the world to make a living for themselves and provide for others, pay particular attention to the rudiments, particularly Writing and Arithmetic. Do not be too anxious to take outside studies. These studies are the most important as to a business education. Other branches you will learn in the course of business.

Having graduated at this log school house with slab seats, long writing desks attached to the wall by a pin driven into an auger hole in the wall, the light obtained by greased paper substituted for a missing log, I soon after learned that this last schooling was to prepare me for a mercantile life. My uncle, John McCoy, who lived in Chillicothe and was regarded as one of the best and most successful merchants, kindly agreed to take me into the store, and I was provided with an outfit of clothing and sent up to Chillicothe in the month of April, 1828. Arriving at Chillicothe in the evening, I spent that evening in looking around the store. The next morning, I commenced work and my first work towards keeping store was to make a fire and sweep out the store. After breakfast, the cost and selling mark was given to me to learn, and it was not long until I had it thoroughly, and I have used that mark in all the stores I have kept and run since. I staid in Chillicothe until the fall of 1829.

My brother, William Peebles, who had been sick for a number of years with a pulmonary disease, contracted by overwork while learning his trade (cabinet maker) and working in a saw mill and distillery, died at the house of Dr. Hempstead on the corner of Third and Market streets, on Friday, July 24, 1829, aged 32 years 8 months and 28 days, and was taken to the Hotel, where on Sunday the 29th, the funeral services were performed by the Rev. E. Brainard, who was then the pastor of the Presbyterian Church. He was buried in lot number 1 of the new cemetery, now called Green Lawn. This ground was purchased a short time before his death and he was very active in locating and laying off the lots. He solicited this lot and he was the first person buried in that cemetery. The next person buried in there was Captain Josiah Shackford and the third was James Marcus Huston. During the sickness of my brother, William, the letting of the contracts for the building of the lower division of the Ohio Canal was made, which made it necessary to move my brother to Dr. Hempstead's, the hotel being full of contractors, etc.

Shortly after his death, or in the fall of 1829, it was thought necessary for me to return home, to assist my father in the business of keeping the hotel and the commission business. After the letting of the contracts, for the building of the Ohio Canal, the location of our hotel was considered out of the way; and my father concluded to remove to the Glover House again, which change was made in the fall of 1829.

I will say here that my sister Jane F. Wood did not stay long at Picketon. There was so much fever and ague there that Mr. Wood concluded to move away. He put his stock of goods in a boat and went down the Scioto and coasted along the Ohio, as far as Rockport, Indiana. When he wanted to sell out and return, he put his goods in a store house in Rockport and proposed to stay and pack pork and buy products of all kinds, much to the annoyance of merchants there. This scheme was successful in finding a customer to buy him out. He came back and opened a store in Dayton, but did not stay long there. He removed to Cincinnati, and opened a store there on Lower Market street. While living there, he had an addition to his family, a son, named William Benjamin Wood, born January 29, 1830. I think he sold out his interest in the store to William Lodwick; and he returned to Portsmouth and went into partnership with my father in the commission business.

In the year 1830, my father was appointed Deputy Marshal and took the census, which made it necessary to employ some additional help to keep the hotel. A man by the name of Parker was boarding with us at that time, and he was employed to superintend the hotel, which he did until the spring of 1831, when my father sold out the hotel lease and furniture to Mr. Parker.

In the summer of 1831, I went on the steamboat "Hermit," as clerk, along with Captain Stewart Irwin and quit the boat December 11, 1831. On the 12th day of said month, I went into the employ of A. B. Ellison, Agent for John T. Barr, in the big saw mill situated east of Madison street. The ground is now occupied as Third street. I remained in the employ of Ellison until the spring of 1833. My next employment was with Charles Scarborough, a nephew of Elijah Pearson, who proceeded Mr. Ellison in the mill until August 20, 1831. Mr. Scarborough kept a wholesale grocery in the house built by Pearson, situated on lot No. 202, Front street. Mr. Scarborough and his wife, had not been here long until they were taken sick, and Mrs. Scarborough died. I remained with him until the midsummer, being out of a situation. I spent the summer looking around. My brother, Richard, quit the practice of Medicine and got employment at Hanging Rock as keeper of the Pine Grove Furnace Landing, during which time I was offered a clerkship at Pine Grove Furnace, and for sundry reasons I declined the situation. On November 4, 1833, I went to live with Lemuel Moss as clerk and manager at the Quarry Mills, in the manufacture of flour and sawing free stone. On the 10th day of June, 1835, I was married by the Rev. E. Brainard, to Miss Martha Steele, daughter of Robert and Martha Rose Steele, and in the latter part of May and fore part of June, 1836, I loaded two flat boats with sawed stone at the mill, and on the 5th of June, started with these boats for New Orleans. Isaac Barber was my pilot. After my return, I remained in the employ of Lemuel Moss until October, 1836, when Capt. Francis Cleveland and I started a store on the lands formerly owned by Levi Moore, on the west side of the Scioto River, which we kept until the panic of 1837, when all the banks and the business operations of the New York Company suspended, so that I concluded to put my goods in a flat boat and close out the stock. On the 5th day of May, 1837, our first child, William Peebles was born, and being feeble, it was thought prudent and best to leave the child in the care of my mother and not take it on the boat. On the 3rd day of September, 1837, it died at Wheelersburg, Ohio, and was buried in the cemetery at Portsmouth, Ohio. I continued trading on the river, my wife being along until we came to Evansville, Ind. From there she went back to Portsmouth and on the 15th day of April, 1838, another son was born, but only lived twelve hours. I went on from Evansville, Indiana, to Paducah, Kentucky, where I packed the remnant of my goods and returned to Portsmouth. In the fore part of July of the same year, I was employed by Colonel John Row to take charge of his commission business, while he made a business trip to New York. On his return from said trip, he concluded to retain me as permanent assistant in the management of his business. I remained in his employ until July, 1842.

At the request of Mr. Robert Hamilton, my brother-in-law, I went up to Pine Grove Furnace and worked at the carpenter business, building houses and gaining insight in the business of the management of the Furnace. The business and location suited my inclinations and my services being acceptable to him, I concluded to remove my family to the Furnace, which I did on February 9, 1843, and continued the carpenter business until January 1, 1844, when I was employed as General Manager of the Furnace. My first business was the rebuilding of a new stack, and the repairing and remodeling of the Furnace generally, which was completed December 20, 1844. The Furnace started on that day. Having had considerable difficulty in getting the pump to work for the supply of water and the weather being extremely cold and the burden being on the furnace for eight or ten days without letting out iron, it was not deemed prudent to stop up the Furnace on the first Sunday, but every Sunday after that the furnace was stopped. I may say here that in order to make the stopping of the Furnace a success, difficulties of many kinds were thrown in the way, if possible, to deter Mr. Hamilton from carrying out his determination, but having watched the business and workings of the furnace very attentively, I assured Mr. Hamilton that there were no difficulties but what could be overcome. His determination to do it put an end

to the obstacles thrown in the way by the hands and their outside advisers. It was not long afterwards until other furnaces adopted the plan of stopping. The stoppage of this furnace on the Sabbath was not only a moral success but it proved a financial success.

Having proved myself capable of managing the Furnace, Mr. Hamilton concluded on the 1st of January, to rent the Furnace to John F. Steele and Samuel B. Hempstead and myself for the term of three years, at an annual rent of \$5,000.00 per year. At the end of the first year, John F. Steele died, and the partnership was continued by the remaining partners until April 1, 1854, when Mr. Hamilton sold, Samuel Coles and Joseph S. Peebles and me, an equal one-half of the Pine Grove Furnace and the Hanging Rock Coal Works, which partnership continued for ten years or until April 1, 1864, myself owning one-fourth and Samuel Coles and J. S. Peebles one-eighth each. The business of the Furnace during my continuance with it proved very successful. In 1864, G. W. Norton, F. D. Norton and L. T. Brown came down from Wheeling and purchased the Star Nail Works, now Belfont. My brother, Joseph S. Peebles and I bought \$25,000 of the stock which proved a very profitable investment. My share of the stock was at the start \$12,500.00 and it increased largely, not only in paying dividends but in increase of stock until it invoiced to myself and family over \$100,000.00.

On April 1, 1864, I left Pine Grove Furnace, having sold it to Thomas W. Means and others. In July, 1864, I in company with Samuel Coles, J. S. Peebles, B. B. Gaylord, A. S. Winslow, Lewis Worthington, J. C. Butler, John Means and William Biggs purchased the charter and franchise of the Lexington & Big Sandy Railroad, from Grayson to Catlettsburg, for the sum of \$70,000.00. We entered into a joint partnership and increased the capital stock to \$300,000.00. \$80,000 of which I took. After having organized and continued under a joint partnership for about six months, it was thought advisable to apply to the Legislature of Kentucky for a charter, which was granted to said parties January 26, 1865. My stock in same with the exception of \$500.00 was transferred to Robert Peebles, to be held by him during my natural life and any profit derived from same to be paid over to me and for my special use.

My business connections with the Belfont and Ashland Company has been very satisfactory. In 1860, I was elected President of the Iron Bank of Ironton, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of James Rogers. I held this position until the First National Bank of Ironton was established, the Presidency of which I held until my removal or return to Portsmouth, O., Aug. 28, 1865, retaining my interests in the bank, Belfont, and Ashland Coal and Iron Company. In 1867, I in connection with Sherman G. Johnson and Benjamin B. Gaylord built the Hub and Spoke Factory, which we ran until 1872, when Mr. Gaylord and myself sold our interest in same to Sherman G. Johnson and Josiah H. Roads. Shortly after my sale of the Hub and Spoke Factory, myself, wife and daughters, Margaret and Mary, and son, Richard, made a tour through Ireland, Scotland, Wales, England, France, Switzerland, Prussia, Denmark, Germany, Austria and Italy, being absent eleven months. Theodore H. Nevin, wife and daughter accompanied us. Mr. Nevin and myself were delegates appointed by the states of Pennsylvania and Ohio to attend an International Prison Convention, which assembled in the Temple Bar Hall, at London, July 4, 1872.

[Note.—Within a week before the unfortunate and awful accidental death of Mr. Peebles, he furnished the Editor with the manuscript of the three last named topics of this Chapter. The Editor thought at first to abbreviate the last topic and attempted to do so, but gave it up. It is a pity that there are not more persons like Mr. Peebles. There is more real, interesting local history in his personal recollections than in any part of this work. For a few weeks prior to his death, he had taken a most wonderful interest in this work, and had called on the Editor almost daily. He had looked forward to its appearance with great interest and pleasure, but was destined never to read its pages. To his young readers, the Editor specially commends what Mr. Peebles has written. There is no more praiseworthy task than to preserve one's experiences for posterity. Mr. Peebles believed in doing this and did it in the most interesting manner.]

CHAPTER II.

**Special Legislation City Plats Budgets Officers Post Office and
Postmasters Floods Fires The Weather Temperatures
Rainfall Star Shower of 1833—Great Storm of 1860.**

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

The Town Plat.—Vol. 5, page 103, February 3, 1807. Authorized the proprietor of the Town of Portsmouth to change a part of the in-lots into out-lots. The reason of this law is fully shown in the chapter on the organization of the Town.

The Original Charter of Portsmouth.—Vol. 13, page 35. An act to incorporate the Town of Portsmouth in the County of Scioto.

The Commercial Bank of Scioto.—Vol. 16, page 6, December 16, 1817. An act to incorporate the Commercial Bank of Scioto. Its time limit was set at January 1, 1843. Its capital was \$100,000 with shares of \$50.00 each. William Kendall, William Lodwick, Thomas Walter, John Brown, Junior, Jacob Offnere, Joseph Waddle, Josiah Shackford, Nathan K. Clough, John H. Thornton, William Daley and John R. Turner were special commissioners.

First Presbyterian Church of Portsmouth.—An act to incorporate the First Presbyterian Society in the Town of Portsmouth, County of Scioto. The following were named as the incorporators: David Mitchell, John Peebles, Daniel Corwin, Nathan K. Clough and Alexander F. Caldwell.

Town of Portsmouth.—Vol. 21, page 43, January 25, 1823. An act to amend the act to incorporate the Town of Portsmouth in Scioto County, Ohio.

Amendments of the Town Charter.—Vol. 23, page 287, November 6, 1835, was an act amending the town charter of December 29, 1814.

The Front of the Town.—Vol. 30, page 22, January 5, 1831. An act to exempt a certain strip of land in front of the Town of Portsmouth, in the County of Scioto, from taxation.

Portsmouth Iron Company, Incorporated.—Vol. 30, page 25, December 31, 1831. John Glover, Jacob P. Noel, John H. Thornton incorporated as "The Portsmouth Iron Company." Capital, \$100,000, divided into 500 shares, located in Scioto County and object manufacturing iron.

Portsmouth Charter Amendments.—Vol. 33, page 287, March 6, 1835. To amend the act entitled, "An act to incorporate the Town of Portsmouth," which authorized Portsmouth to borrow money for town purposes, and not to allow a greater rate of interest than eight per cent.

Ohio Commercial and Manufacturing Company.—Vol. 34, page 264, March 4, 1836. To incorporate the Ohio Commercial and Manufacturing Company by Allen Farquhar, Joshua V. Robinson and George Corwin, to construct a canal from Bear Creek to Portsmouth.

Portsmouth Charter Amended.—Vol. 35, page 138, March 6, 1837, was an act amending the charter of Portsmouth.

Dispatch Engine Company.—Vol. 35, page 205, March 13, 1837. An act to incorporate the Dispatch Fire Engine and Hose Company No. 1, of the Town of Portsmouth.

Charter Amendment, Town of Portsmouth.—Vol. 35, page 138, May 6, 1837, was an act amending the charter of Portsmouth.

Amending the Portsmouth Charter.—Vol. 36, page 329, March 16, 1836. An act amending the act incorporating the Town of Portsmouth.

Ohio and Commercial Manufacturing Company.—Vol. 36, page 321, March 16, 1838. Ohio Commercial and Manufacturing Company shall have until March 4, 1841, to commence and five years thereafter to complete their work.

Dry Dock and Steamboat Basin Company.—Vol. 37, page 150, March 9, 1839, was an act incorporating this company.

Portsmouth Charter Amended.—Vol. 37, page 38, February 13, 1839, was an act amending the town charter.

All Saints Church.—Vol. 37, page 201, March 12, 1839, was an act to incorporate All Saints Church. The following were the incorporators: Aaron Kinney, Edward Hamilton, Henry Buchanan, Washington Kinney, Wilson Gates, Samuel M. Tracy, James Lodwick and Enos Gunn.

Public Library.—Vol. 38, page 45, February 7, 1840. Portsmouth Library Company incorporated by G. S. B. Hempstead, Samuel M. Tracy, John Rose, Benjamin F. Conway, Bernard Kepner, Thomas Charles, John H. Thornton, Luke P. N. Smith and Edward Hamilton.

Portsmouth Mechanics' Institute, Incorporated.—Vol. 40, page 122, March 7, 1842. John Speer, Samuel A. Williams, William McCarrell, Erasin Hart, John H. Garrison, Samuel L. Swords and Benjamin Work are incorporated "The Portsmouth Mechanics' Institute and Mechanics' Library Association."

Coffee Houses.—Vol. 43, page 352, March 10, 1845. This act provided that the Common Council might license the selling of spirituous liquors, beers, etc. Fee not to be less than \$50.00 nor more than \$100.00 That they may pass ordinances for the regulation of the sales.

Ohio Canal, New Mouth of.—Vol. 44, page 239, February 28, 1846. To authorize the Town of Portsmouth to construct a termination to the Ohio Canal, on the eastern side of the Scioto River. To construct a lateral canal from the mouth of Bear Creek to Portsmouth that the town might issue bonds to the amount of \$220,000, \$100.00 each. That all taxes for canal purposes levied in the Township of Wayne and Clay shall go to Portsmouth for the purpose of building the canal.

School Tax Authorized.—Vol. 46, page 37, January 28, 1848. To authorize the Common Council, of Portsmouth to levy a school tax not to exceed two mills on a dollar per annum.

Portsmouth Bridge Company.—Vol. 46, page 150, February 18, 1848. William Hall, James Lodwick, James W. Davis and James L. Vey and associates are created "The Portsmouth Bridge Company" with powers to build a toll bridge over the Scioto River at the west end of Second street.

Corporate Limits of Portsmouth Extended.—Vol. 47, page 223, March 22, 1849. To extend the corporate limits of Portsmouth by beginning at the present corporation line, where the Gallipolis road crosses said line; thence with the north side of said road, easterly to the line of Murtaugh Kehoe's land; thence with Kehoe's west line south to his southwest corner; thence west $3\frac{1}{2}$ poles to the northwest corner of S. DeLong's land; thence with DeLong's line south to the Ohio river; thence down the river to the line of the corporation; thence with said corporation line north to the beginning.

First Baptist Church, Portsmouth, Ohio.—Vol. 48, page 613, March 19, 1850. An act to incorporate the First Baptist Church of Portsmouth. David D. Jones, John H. Walden, John Lionbarger, William B. Wolf and David H. Minard, were the incorporators.

Town Bonds, Negotiation of.—Vol. 49, page 697, January 20, 1851. The President and Common Council of the town of Portsmouth are empowered to negotiate all bonds of the town that have been issued, or may be issued.

Portsmouth's New Charter.—Vol. 49, page 86, March 6, 1851. An act to incorporate the City of Portsmouth. This was a voluminous act creating Portsmouth a City. It was adopted by a vote of the citizens but only lasted until September 1, 1851, when the constitution of 1851, took effect and under the legislation following, Portsmouth went under the general law as to cities.

Portsmouth's New Charter.—Vol. 49, page 117, March 17, 1851. An amendment to the act incorporating the City of Portsmouth perpetuating all ordinances of the Town of Portsmouth not inconsistent with the act of incorporation.

School House.—Vol. 69, page 265, April 25, 1872, authorized the Board of Education of Portsmouth to borrow \$20,000 to erect a school house. Bonds were to run four years.

Hospital.—Vol. 72, page 204, February 26, 1875. City Council was authorized to transfer the Hospital Fund \$5,142.85 to the Current Fund of the city.

School House, Portsmouth.—Vol. 74, page 420, March 20, 1877. The Board of Education was authorized to borrow \$25,000 at eight per cent to be paid in fifteen years. A vote was to be taken on the act.

The Agricultural Works Purchased for Railroad Shops.—Vol. 74, page 479, April 27, 1877. This act authorized \$20,000 in bonds to purchase depots or car shops for railroads. The Railroad Company was to pay rent not exceeding eight per centum of the purchase money and all taxes and assessments on the property. The city was to vote on the act.

Portsmouth Public Library Established.—Vol. 75, page 541, May 14, 1878.

Railroad.—Vol. 77, page 131, April 7, 1880, was an act to authorize the City of Portsmouth to build a railroad. It was declared unconstitutional in the case of Wycaver vs. Atkinson. This act was amended Vol. 78, page 152, April 15, 1881, but the whole proved but a day dream.

City Library.—Vol. 78, page 176, April 18, 1881. An amendment of Section 4,006, Revised Statutes, provided two-tenths of a mill levy for the Public Library.

Sewers.—Vol. 79, page 221, April 15, 1882. The city was authorized to construct a sewer on Union, Waller and Mill streets and issue \$15,000 in bonds payable in fifteen years and to levy one mill to pay for the same.

Transfer of Gas Fund to General Light Fund.—Authorized in October in Vol. 82, page 325, March 24, 1885.

Electric Light Plant.—Vol. 83, page 307, April 9, 1886, authorized the city to erect or purchase an electric light plant at not over \$17,000. Bids to be invited.

Scioto Valley Fire Brick Company of Portsmouth, Ohio.—Vol. 83, page 389, May 18, 1886 name changed to the "Black Diamond Fire Brick Company."

The Post Office.—Vol. 86, page 289, March 12, 1889. The Legislature consents to the United States purchasing post office site in Portsmouth.

Water Works Bonds.—Vol. 88, page 661, February 26, 1891, \$35,000 bonds authorized to extend water mains. Six-tenths of a mill levy to pay the same authorized.

Public Library.—Vol. 88, page 762, March 31, 1891, to transfer from Building Fund to Library Fund two-tenths of a mill.

New School House.—Vol. 88, page 785, April 2, 1891, \$12,000 authorized in bonds to run ten years.

City Board of Equalization.—Vol. 88, page 320, April 17, 1891. City Board extended to second Monday of July in each year.

New Sewer.—Vol. 90, page 441, April 21, 1893. A trunk sewer in the northeast part of the city was authorized and \$35,000 in bonds provided for.

New Streets.—Vol. 90, page 441, April 21, 1893, \$15,000 authorized for opening and extending streets.

Class and Grade of Portsmouth.—Vol. 91, page 58, March 18, 1894.

Public Library.—Vol. 92, page 309, April 24, 1896. Amendment of Section 4,006, Revised Statutes, increases levy for public money to three-tenths of one mill.

Ripper Bill.—Vol. 93, page 601 to 623 was the famous or infamous, (take your choice) "ripper bill" of Portsmouth. It put the city in a trust. The citizens voted on it on March 17, 1899. It received 795 votes for and 1,874 against and reposes in the tombs of the Capulets. Inasmuch as the people condemned it, everybody is at liberty to damn it.

Sewer Bonds.—Vol. 94, page 407, January 10, 1900, authorized \$20,000 sewer bonds.

PLATS WITHIN THE CITY.

Date Recorded.	Proprietor.	Acres Platted.	Name and Description.	No. In Lots.	Serial Nos.		Rec'd'd in	
					From.	To.	Vol.	Page.
1882 June 23rd	Henry Massee.	136.85	This plat contains also 6 out-lots numbered from 1 to 3, and from 11 to 12.	112	175	286	"A B C"	4
1887	"	26.29	This plat contained also 54 out-lots numbered from 1 to 54.	126	1	126	"A B C"	143
1882 Nov. 25th	"	11.2	Massee Addition..... River front.	126	287	316	"E"	469
1885 Jan. 29th	Elizah Glover	2.82	Glover Sub-division of Out-Lot 51.....	9	52	54	"F 1"	61
					59	61		
1885 Apr 23rd	William Lottwick J. I. Barr R. W. Lottwick John McDowell Wm. Kendall Jacob Clugman Isaac Noss H. Erwin Wm. Goodfield N. W. Andrews	49.18	Canal Addition..... Out-lots 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35.	273	3	475	"F 1"	1369
1885 Sept. 30th	Jacob Offner	2.82	Offner Sub-division of Out-Lot 47.....	9	169	171	"F 2"	2534
					178	180		
1886 March 9th	Wm. Goodfield	6	Out-Lots 2 and 16	18	222	235	"F 2"	2416
					226	241		
					244	246		
					248	251		
					252	252		
					256	256		
1891 Sept. 10th	Aaron Kinney D. E. Gady William Gates W. Kinney W. Hall C. O. Tracy	104.50	No. 1 " 2 " 3 " 4 " 5	5	1	5	"F 2"	2991
1892 Oct. 21st	John I. Barr Jane S. Barr	6	Out-lots 13 and 19.....	28	287	304	"G"	371
					403	410		
1893 Oct. 21st	John I. Barr	1.53	Graveyard property..... Tues and Macdon.	6	222	235	"G"	372
	Jane S. Barr				419	426		
1893 Oct. 21st	Eleanor Lord	12.50	Point Addition to the Town of Portsmouth..... Below new mouth of Scioto;	130	1	130	"G"	373
1893 Oct. 21st	John I. Barr Jane S. Barr	22.50	Out-Lots 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31; 18 acres in Out-Lots, and 15 1/2 acres land; this was laid out into 60 In-Lots and 14 Out-Lots; the latter were numbered from 55 to 68.	62	489	506	"G"	400
1893 Dec. 24th.	Moses Thomson, of Wheeling, W. Va.	27	Thomson Addition.....	22	1	22	"G"	406
1894 March 5th.	Samuel Shackford Nathan Shackford Martha Cooper Ezra Green Susan Green Elizabeth Walker Ferdinand Netter W. S. Cooper	1.77	Shackford Addition..... East and South part of Out-Lot 49.	5	4	13	"G"	437
					20	22		
1894 Nov. 24th.	Robert McConnell Thomas McConnell Susan McConnell Samuel McConnell Heirs of John McConnell	3	McConnell Addition..... Out-Lot 28.	19	492	493	"H"	50
					508	509		
					512	514		
					540	541		
					546	547		
1894 Nov	Estate of Thos. Walker, deceased	52.46	Thos. Walker Sub-division	2	1	2	"H"	591
1895 May 19th	Jacob Albert	6	Out-lots 15 and 16.....	5	1	7	"H"	595
1895 May 29th	Francis Campbell Jacob Albert Francis Campbell	34		24	1	24	"H"	517
1897 April 3rd	George Clugman	55	Farm lands Frac. Secs. 1 and 2, Tp. 1, R. 21.....	19	1	19	"I"	221

City Plats—Continued.

Date Recorded.	Proprietor.	Acres Platted.	Name and Description.	No. In-Lots	Serial Nos.		Rec'd'd In.	Page.
					From	To		
1838, June 4th.....		.75	Sub-division of In-Lots 3, 146 and 147.....	23	1	23	"K	550
1839, Aug. 13th....	Helen Massie Martin..	6.65	Mill Street.....	...	...	...	"K	307
1839, Oct. 21st....	J. L. Martin							
1839, Oct. 21st....	Martin Funk's heirs....	160	Sw ¼ Sec. 9, Tp 1, R. 21.....	6	1	6	"K	39
1839, Oct. 21st....	"	49	On Ohio River.....	4	1	4	"K	39
1840, Jan. 13th....	"	2.86	Sub-division of School Lot 39.....	30	1	30	"K	461
1840, June 29th....	Conrad Cook.....	27.50	Sub-division of estate of Joseph Barber.....	5	...	...	"K	561
	Geo. W. Barber.....							
	Isaac Barber.....							
	Wm. Raynor.....							
	Mary Raynor.....							
1843, May 15th....	George Corwine.....	1.80	Corwine & Offnere Addition.....	4	1	4	"M	60
	Jacob Offnere.....		(Front, Chillicothe and Mill.)					
1843, Sept. 18th....	David D. Jones.....	.30	Part of Out-Lot No. 51.....	1	52	...	"M	150
1846, Oct. 27th....	Elizabeth Waller.....	8.50	Being Lot No. 2, Thos. Waller Partition.....	24	1	24	"O	4
1847, June 9th....	Wm. Poyntz.....	1.50	Part Out-Lot No. 16.....	12	1	12	"O	301
	Nathaniel Poyntz.....							
1847, July 31st....	Wm. V. Peck.....	50.7	Peck, Bond & Sinton Addition.....	94	1	94	"O	380
	Wm. Key Bond.....							
	David Sinton.....							
	Joseph Riggs.....							
1847, Aug. 10th....	William V. Peck.....	15	Out-Lots 24, 25, 31, 32 and 33.....	61	484	616	"O	409
	Geo. Johnson.....							
	Christian Shultz.....							
	Nat. Poyntz.....							
	Wm. M. Poyntz.....							
	W. A. Elmore.....							
	W. Key Bond.....							
	David Sinton.....							
1848, May 24th....	Oliver M. Spencer.....	96.50	Barr Addition.....	350	1	287	"P	298
			*There are 63 lots numbered between 294 and 621 which conform to original scheme for the Town.		294	621		
1848, Nov. 26th....	Henry G. Thornton....	2.86	Out-Lot 48.....	16	1	16	"E	119
	Peter Yeager.....							
	Giles S. Thornton....							
1850, May Term....	Thos. Morgan's heirs....	23.25		17	1	17	"E	427
1850, May Term....	"	3	Out-Lot 27.....	16	1	16	"E	418
1850, Sept. 18th....	Almena King.....	3	Out-Lot No. 20.....	7	291	293	"P	17
	Widow R. J. King.....		Seventh, Eighth and Chillicothe streets.		296	297		
	Sam'l N., Mary E., David, Sarah D. and Almena C. King, heirs of David King, deceased.....				307	308		
1850, Sept. 18th....	same	.22	In-Lot No. 4.....	5	1	5	"P	17
			Market and Third.					
1851, June 3rd....	Thomas G. Gaylord....	3.56	Gaylord Addition.....	28	1	28	"P	1
1851, Nov. 28th....	John Clugston.....	3	Out-Lot No. 19.....	10	312	313	"P	25
					324	330		
1852, Jan. 14th....	Simon DeLong.....	5	DeLong Addition.....	23	1	23	"P	1
	Katharine DeLong.....							
	Mariah L. Mathias....							
	Mary F. DeLong.....							
	Lewis Wilson.....							
	Sarah Ann Wilson....							
1853, Dec. 6th....	M. Kehoe.....	.82	Extension of Second street, Waller to Union.....	...	...	...	"P	1
	J. P. Terry.....							
	Hannah Waller.....							
	John W. Varner.....							
	John Row.....							
	C. C. Row.....							
	Thos. Bart.....							
1859, March 15th....	Susan Turner.....	3	Out-Lot No. 18.....	7	1	7	"P	1
1860, Apr. 23rd....	Almena C. King.....	.87	Part of In-Lots 291, 292, 293, 296 and 308.....	7	1	7	"P	1
1861, July 9th....	E. Glover et al.....	3.80	Extension Third and Fourth Sts. from Sinton to Offnere St., 66 feet wide.....	...	...	...	"P	1
1866, March 6th....	S. E. Varner.....	1.93	Lot 7 of Morgan Sub-division.....	24	1	24	"*	1
	John W. Varner.....							

City Plats—Continued.

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1867, Jan. 5th.....	Mary Crain.....	2.69	Lots 6 and 11 of Morgan Sub-division.....	28	25	52	P B 1	88
1867, March 1st....	Amaziah & Margaret E. Thomas.....	2.40	Lots 4 and 13 of Morgan Sub-division.....	28	53	80	P B 1	89
1868, March 9th....	George Ball.....	2.39	Ball Addition.....	11	1	11	P B 1	93
1868, March 14th...	J. Riggs.....	2.75	Lot 66 of Peck, Bond & Sinton Addition.....	19	1	19	P B 1	94
1868, July 11th....	W. A. Hutchins.....	10	Hutchins Addition.....	92	1	92	P B 1	96
	C. M. Hutchins.....							
1868, Aug. 7th....	F. C. Searl.....	2	Searl Addition.....	9	81	89	P B 1	99
			Lot 3 of Morgan Sub-division.....					
1869, Aug. 2d.....	" "	3.96	Searl Addition.....	18	81	98	P B 1	104
			Lots 3 and 2 of Morgan Sub-division.....					
1869, Nov. 27th....	David Noel's estate....	3.13	Lots 5, 12 and 16 of Morgan Tract.....	19	90	108	†CP 2	282
1870, March 16th...	Aaron Noel.....	5.78	Noel & McElhaney Addition.....	43	1	43	P B 1	105
	Marshall McElhaney		Lots 3 and 4 Albert and Campbell Sub-division.....					
1870, Apr. 22d....	Charles O. Cole.....	1.56	Chas. O. Cole Addition.....	10	1	10	P B 1	106
			Part of Lots 10 and 11, Kinney Addition.....					
1870, June 7th....	John H. Wilson.....	6.57	John H. Wilson Addition.....	7	1	7	P B 1	108
1870, July 18th....	George Johnson.....	2	Lot 1 Morgan Tract, Johnson Sub-division.....	21	99	119	P B 1	114
1870, Aug. 4th....	D. McFarland.....	3.12	McFarland Addition.....	17	1	17	P B 1	115
			Lot 10 of Albert and Campbell Sub-division.....					
1872, March 30th...	Chas. A. Barton.....	1.85	Barton & Gibbs Addition.....	16	1	16	P B 1	121
1872, Oct. 22d....	F. C. Gibbs.....							
	R. Lloyd.....	1.38	Lloyd Addition.....	19	4	22	P B 1	123
			Part of Lots 1 and 2 of Albert & Campbell Sub-division.....					
1873, Apr. 19th....	H. R. Kinney.....	12	H. R. Kinney Sub-division.....	18	1	18	P B 1	128
1878, July 9th....	Ports. Real Est. Co....	13.30	Portsmouth Real Estate Co.'s Addition.....	61	1	61	P B 1	134
1878, Dec. 26th...	J. W. Kinney.....	30.72	Peter Kinney Addition.....	211	1	211	P B 1	136
	Nannie Kinney.....		Lots 6 and 7 of Aaron Kinney Sub-division.....					
	Emma K. Funk.....							
	Theo. K. Funk.....							
1879, Apr. 15th....	Chas. S. Green et al... by T. J. Pursell, Sheriff.	4.35	Green Addition.....	22	1	22	P B 1	139
			Lots 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 of Out-Lot 66; and also Out-Lots 83, 84 and 85 of Peck, Bond & Sinton Addition.....					
1880, Jan. 30th....	C. S. Green et al..... by Sheriff.	3.39	Supplemental Plat.....	5	11	15	P B 1	142
			Lots 5, 12 and 16 of the Green Addition.....					
1880, Mar. 15th....	Robert Bell et al.....	26.50	Lots 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23 and 24, Albert & Campbell Sub-division.....	17	A	R	P B 1	147
1880, Aug. 13th....	Rachel S. Long et al... by Com'r's Common Pleas Court.	3.39	Lots 5, 12, 16 of Morgan Tract... Common Pleas Court Record 2, page 282, Oct. 9, 1869.	17	1	17	P B 1	142
1880, Oct. 30th....	Elizabeth Kinney.....	.40	Elizabeth Kinney Sub-division. Lots 284 and 285 of Barr Addition.....	6	1	6	P B 1	150
1881, Feb. 8th....	J. H. Johnson.....	.87	J. H. Johnson Addition.....	24	90	113	P B 1	153
			Lot 8 of Morgan Tract.....					
1881, Nov. 12th....	Damarin.....	6.60	Lots 8 and 9 Albert & Campbell Sub-division.....	10	1	10	†CP 20	37
1882, Apr. 3rd....	William Lawson.....	5.33	Wm. Lawson Sub-division.....	20	1	20	P B 1	154
			Pt Sec. 15, Tp 1, R. 21.					
1882, Apr. 7th....	W. Q. Adams.....	2.70	Adams Centennial Addition.....	24	1	24	P B 1	158
1882, Oct. 10th....	Julia Adams.....							
	Sarah J. Glover.....	11.44	Glover Addition.....	49	1	49	P B 1	162
	J. L. Watkins.....							
	Laura E. Watkins...							
1882, Dec. 18th....	Jared J. Rardin.....	.52	Rardin Sub-division.....	6	1	6	P B 1	166
	Mary A. Rardin.....		Part of Lot 9 Albert & Campbell Sub-division.....					

City Plats—Continued.

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1883, June 2d.....	Charles O. Cole..... Sarah A. Cole.....	1.56	Chas. O. Cole Addition..... [See P. B. 1, page 106. April 22d, 1870.]	10	1	10	P B 1	171
1883, Sept. 2d.....	R. Lloyd..... Anna Lloyd..... W. Q. Adams..... Julia A. Adams..... Uri Tracy..... H. E. Tracy.....	4.40	Richard Lloyd 2d Addition..... Part Lots 1 and 2 Albert & Campbell Sub-division.	46	23	68	P B 1	178
1884, Mar. 8th.....	Estate M. Kehoe..... J. Y. Gordon, Ex'r.	2.22	Kehoe Addition.....	13	1	13	P B 1	181
1885, June 3rd.....	Hannah Waller.....	4.30	Part Lot 4 Thomas Waller estate.....	16	1	16	CP 26	336
1888, July 20th.....	James S. Marsh..... Nan. L. Marsh..... R. J. Chatfield..... A. A. Falvre..... Fred K. Walker..... Andrew Angle..... Louisa Weber..... P. J. Weber..... Fred B. Shy.....	.78	Lot 15 Morgan Tract.....	10	1	10	P B 1	186
1888, June 7th.....	S. B. McKerrihan..... Florence H. McKerrihan..... Christ Uhl..... Elizabeth S. Uhl.....	2.80	Salter Addition.....	13	1	13	P B 1	218
1888, Nov. 27th.....	James Skelton..... Mary E. Skelton.....	3.24	James Skelton Addition..... Lots 5 and 6 of Sub-division of James Forsythe estate.	41	1	41	P B 1	221
1889, July 22d.....	First National Bank of Portsmouth.....	4	First National Bank Addition.....	30	1	30	P B 1	227
1889, July 22d.....	A. M. Damarin..... H. H. Scudder..... Geo. D. Scudder..... M. E. Damarin.....	5	Damarin Addition.....	29	1	29	P B 1	229
1889, Nov. 8th.....	R. A. Bryan, Trustee.....	3.24	Skelton Ad., Amended Plat.....	38	1	13	P B 1	231
1890, June 10th.....	A. T. Holcomb..... Grace L. Holcomb.....	12	Holcomb Sub-division..... Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, of Jas. For- sythe Sub-division.	54	1	54	P B 1	244
1890, June 13th.....	Vincent Brodbeck..... Peter Brodbeck..... Elenora Brodbeck.....	3.94	Brodbeck Addition.....	8	1	8	P B 1	242
1890, Oct. 8th.....	W. D. Horr..... Ida M. Horr..... H. S. Grimes..... Mary C. Grimes..... Persis M. Tracy.....	1.57	Grimes & Horr Addition.....	10	1	10	P B 1	247
1890, Oct. 25th.....	A. T. Holcomb..... Grace L. Holcomb.....	8.05	Holcomb & Skelton Sub-divi- sion, Sec. 15, Tp. 1, R. 21.....	51	1	51	P B 1	249
1890, Dec. 4th.....	A. T. Holcomb, Trust.	35.60	Board of Trade Addition.....	250	1	250	P B 2	8
1890, Dec. 4th.....	Amanda Pursell..... B. Ball..... Samuel Reed..... Ellen K. Reed..... Isabella M. Tracy.....	13.05	Mrs. A. Pursell Addition..... Lots 6, 11, 12 and part of 13 and 5 of Albert & Campbell Sub- division, and Lot "R" Bell Sub-division.	81	1	81	P B 2	9
1891, Feb. 26th.....	W. F. Lawson..... Abigail Lawson.....	18.88	Lawson Sub-division..... Parts of Lots 1 and 2 estate of Wm. Lawson, deceased.....	83	21	103	P B 2	11
1891, Mar. 23rd.....	Wm. Q. Adams..... Julia A. Adams.....	3.98	Adams Centennial Addition, No. 2.....	24	25	48	P B 2	12
1891, Mar. 23rd.....	Ph. Zoellner..... Mary Zoellner.....	2.88	Ph. Zoellner Addition..... North end Lot 7 Albert & Campbell Sub-division.	9	1	9	P B 2	13
1891, Apr. 16th.....	B. F. Harwood..... Kate Harwood..... Philo. S. Clark..... Lucy M. Clark.....	2.55	Harwood & Clark Sub-division. Part Lot 7 Albert & Camp- bell Sub-division.	14	1	14	P B 2	15
1891, Apr. 17th.....	A. M. Damarin..... Mary E. Damarin..... Harriet H. Scudder..... George D. Scudder.....	4.90	Damarin Addition, No. 2.....	24	30	53	P B 2	14



THOMAS M. PATTERSON.
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PHILIP ZOELLNER.
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ALBERT KNITTEL.
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FILMORE MUSSER.
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1891, July 22d.....	W. D. Horr.....	1.38	Horr & Royse Sub-division.....	13	1	13	FB 1	256
	Ida M. Horr.....		Part Lot 8 Wm. Lawson Sub-division in Sec. 15, Tp. 1, R. 21.					
1891, Sept. 11th...	Mary E. Royse.....	3.13	Lawson Sub-division.....	14	A	M	FB 1	258
	William F. Lawson.....		Lots 91 to 97 of W. F. Lawson Sub-division.					
1891, Dec. 23rd....	Abigail Lawson.....	...	Centennial Addition—As surveyed July, 1876. Lots not shown.	...	...	...	FB 2	16
1892, Feb. 18th....	W. Q. Adams and 14 others.....	2.80	Adams Centennial Addition, No. 3.....	10	49	58	FB 2	18
1892, Apr. 28th....	William Q. Adams.....	2.75	John P. Terry Addition.....	17	1	17	FB 2	19
	Susan Terry.....		Part Lot 5 estate of Thomas Waller.					
1892, May 10th....	J. N. W. Crawford.....	13.38	Crawford Addition.....	64	1	64	FB 2	20
	Maggie M. Crawford.....							
1892, June 10th....	Thos. J. Cochrane.....	1.08	Cochrane Centennial Addition.....	9	1	9	FB 2	22
	Eliza B. Cochrane.....							
1892, June 30th....	Maria L. Kinney.....	15.38	Maria L. Kinney Addition.....	79	344	422	FB 2	23
	Lot 5 estate of A. Kinney.							
1892, July 16th....	John W. Overturf.....	15.33	Kendall Addition.....	84	1	84	FB 2	25
	Trustee.....		Part Lots 6 and 8 of Sub-division of Wm. Lawson estate.					
1892, Sept. 22d....	Amanda Pursell.....	3.70	Pursell & McClain Centennial Addition.....	24	1	24	FB 2	27
	Sarah A. McClain.....							
1894, Apr. 30th....	D. N. Murray.....	3.40	D. N. Murray Addition.....	30	1	30	FB 2	30
	Hiram Sikes.....							
	Mary Sikes.....							
	Irene Jordan.....							
1894, Sept. 17th....	A. T. Holcomb.....	5.70	Sub-division of Out-Lot 2, Kendall.....	23	85	107	FB 2	29
	John W. Overturf.....		Trustee.....					
1895, June 12th....	Catharine A. Connell.....	5.77	Connell Centennial Addition.....	42	1	42	FB 2	31
1895, Aug. 9th....	John A. Turley.....	8.18	Turley Addition.....	63	1	63	FB 2	33
	Charlotte E. Turley.....		Lot 2 Sub-division J. V. Robinson estate.					
	A. C. Thompson.....							
	Ella A. Thompson.....							
	L. C. Turley.....							
	Retta R. Turley.....							
	W. K. Thompson.....							
1895, Aug. 15th....	Flora A. McConnell.....	3.50	Towne & McConnell Addition.....	28	1	28	FB 2	34
	Harriet N. Towne.....							
1895, Oct. 17th....	Bertha Loren.....	4.45	Bertha Loren Sub-division.....	6	1	6	FB 2	37
1895, Nov. 4th....	Elizabeth M. Lodwick.....	1.50	E. M. Lodwick Addition.....	18	1	18	FB 2	38
	John Essman.....							
1896, May 16th....	Cornelia M. Hutchins et al.....	2.50	Sub-division in case Nora H. Franklin, Guardian of Cornelia M. Hutchins vs Cornelia M. Hutchins and others.....	6	A	F	FB 2	39
1896, May 21st....	Nora H. Franklin, G'd'n Cornelia M. Hutchins.....	7.30	Lot 3 J. V. Robinson estate.....	49	93	141	FB 2	40
1896, June 13th....	A. T. Holcomb, Adm'r.....	2.60	Sub-division George Davis Homestead, Part Lot 7 estate of Thos. Waller.....	9	1	9	FB 2	41
1896, June 30th....	James Skelton.....	4.20	Skelton Sub-division of Out-Lot 2, Part Out-Lot 2.....	36	108	143	FB 2	42
	Mary E. Skelton.....							
1897, Apr. 14th....	Wm. A. Connolley.....	1.52	Connolley & Haldeman Addition, Lot 9 estate of Thos. Waller.....	13	1	13	FB 2	45
	A. A. Haldeman.....							
1894, Mar. 24th....	John F. Brushart.....	8.10	Brushart Addition.....	70	1	70	FB 2	46
	Seva E. Brushart.....		Part Sec. 15, Tp. 1, R. 21.					
	A. H. Bannon.....							
	Simon Labold.....							
	Lena R. Labold.....							
	Jonathan S. Dodge.....							
	Mary E. Dodge.....							
1897, Dec. 28th....	Nora H. Franklin.....	7.30	Hutchins 2d Addition.....	52	93	144	FB 2	47
	D. B. Hutchins.....		Amended Plat Lot 3 estate J. V. Robinson.					
	Wells A. Hutchins.....							
1898, May 20th....	Henry H. Bannon.....	4.74	Bannon Place.....	12	1	12	FB 2	49
	Jessie D. Bannon.....		Lot "H" Bell Addition.					

City Plats Concluded.

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1898, June 9th....	W. A. Connolley..... L. P. Haldeman..... A. A. Haldeman.....	5.00	Connolley & Haldeman Addition, No. 2.....	47	1	47	P B 2	50
1898, June 15th....	Sarah A. Renshaw	3.78	Sarah A. Renshaw Sub-division Part Lot 4 of Aaron Kinney Sub-division.....	16	1	16	P B 2	51
1898, June 20th....	George G. Green..... Angie L. Green.....	10.17	G. G. Green Centennial Ad. Lot 2 and west 1/8 of Aaron Kinney Sub-division.	83	1	83	P B 2	52
1898, July 30th....	John F. Brushhart..... Beva E. Brushhart..... Simon Labold..... Lena R. Labold..... A. H. Bannon..... J. L. Dodge..... Mary A. Dodge.....	3	Brushhart Second Addition.....	22	71	92	P B 2	54
1899, Feb. 1st....	Wm D. Horr..... Ida M. Horr.....	1	W. D. Horr Addition..... Part Sec. 15, Tp. 1, R. 21.....	8	1	8	P B 2	58
1899, May 16th....	Sol. D. Noel.....	1	Sol. D. Noel Sub-division Part Lot 12 estate of Solomon Noel, deceased.	4	1	4	P B 2	59
1900, June 6th....	J. W. Bannon & wife..... B. H. Dillon & wife..... J. W. Dillon & wife.....	1.23	Dillon Sub-division..... Lots 1 and 2 Holcomb Ad.....	12	A	L	P B 2	61
1900, July 6th....	Ry M. H. Shumway, County Auditor.....	3	Sub-division of Out-Lot 34.....	16	623	638	P B 2	62
1900, Sept. 10th....	Minnie C. Welch..... Chas. E. Welch.....	.50	Welch Addition..... Part Catharine Connell land in Sec. 15, Tp. 1, R. 21.	8	1	8	P B 2	65
1900, Oct. 25th....	Arthur H. Bannon.....	8.40	Lincoln Addition..... Part Lots 13 and 20 Albert & Campbell - Sub-division—afterwards Lots B and C Bell Addition, and also part of Lot No. 1 estate of J. V. Robinson.	50	1	50	P B 2	67
1900, Nov. 17th....	Jas. Armstrong et al.....	12	Armstrong Suburban Ad..... Part Sec. 15, Tp. 1, R. 21.....	32	1	28	P B 2	68
1901, May 20th....	Augustus M. Damarin..... H. H. Scudder..... George D. Scudder..... Mary E. Voorheis..... A. B. Voorheis.....	5.33	Damarin Addition No. 3.....	41	54	94	P B 2	70
1901, June 1st....	Philo. S. Clark..... Wells A. Hutchins..... Dudley B. Hutchins.....	84.45	Highland Addition..... Part Lots 2 and 3 estate of J. V. Robinson.	165	1	165	P B 2	71
1901, June 26th....	Ella S. Wilson..... Wm. M. Wilson.....	2.50	Ella S. Wilson Addition..... (In Centennial) Part Sec. 15, Tp. 1, R. 21.	23	1	23	P B 2	72
1901, July 23rd....	Ellen Ward-Miller..... Margaret M. Miller..... Harry W. Miller..... Annis M. Miller.....	.63	John L. Ward Addition.....	10	1	10	P B 2	73
1902, July 28th....	Carrie A. Hyatt..... Lee N. Hyatt..... Louisa McCov..... J. Murray McCoy..... Henry Wright..... Thomas Jones.....	4.45	Originally a part of Lot No. 1 of the J. V. Robinson est.	22	1	22	P B 2	76

NOTE—(*) Record of Deeds. (†) Common Pleas Records. (‡) Chancery Records.

(P. B.) Plat Book.

THE BUDGETS.

By the term Budget, we refer to the annual statements of receipts and expenditures, of the town and city. The revenues of the town were from wharfage, coffee houses, other licenses, rents of city property and the tax dupli-

cate. The Annual Revenue governed the annual tax expenditures, except in cases of Bond issues.

The first city Budget of which we find any mention in the Council Journals was in:

1834.—The amount was \$3,723. Of this \$659.16 was in the duplicate of 1833. \$354.17 was in the duplicate of 1831 and 1832. \$557.12 was retail licenses. \$779.35 was for wharfage. Of the expenditures, \$1,637 was for Health Officers, \$360 for hose and engine, \$1,445.75 was expended on wharves, \$131 for Councilmen, \$36 to the Recorder, \$2.20 to the Jailer and \$1,756.02 for repairing the Engine House.

1835.—The Budget was \$3,532.80 of which \$996 was from Wharfage and \$429.39 from grocery licenses.

1836.—The Budget was \$13,401.61. \$1,301.47 was from grocery licenses. \$4,987.35 was from wharfage. \$2,480.32 was from loans. \$2,545.00 was from small bills issued. \$1,365.00 was from the tax duplicate.

The expenditures the same year were \$12,598.93. \$2,599.79 was for work on the grade, \$219 was for per diems to members of Council, \$1,911.50 was spent on the streets and \$250 for the Street Commissioners. \$1,263.81 of corporation tickets were burned this year.

1839.—The Budget was \$11,584.98. \$4,043.12 was received and spent for a school house. This was the first school house on lower Fourth. \$2,498.90 was received for schools and \$2,408.99 expended. \$1,177.52 was received for road purposes. \$2,551.12 was received from wharfage and \$883.12 from coffee houses. \$1,650.17 was expended for building a new market house. Council issued \$4,000 in scrip running 6, 9, 12, and 15 months. \$249 was paid Councilmen. \$3,399.05 was for work on the grade.

1839 to 1840.—The total receipts for corporation and roads was \$16,011.40. For school house \$1,322.24. Maintenance of schools, \$1,126.73. The expenses of the corporation and roads were \$12,247.96. The expenses of school houses, \$2,817.52. Expenses for support of schools, \$958.01. Total, \$16,023.49. In this year the corporation had small bills issued, \$3,195.31. Redeemed \$2,825.46. Receipts from wharf, \$3,263.64. From coffee houses, \$764.09. Corporation scrip, \$3,450. Loans, \$6,011.35, expenditures on grade, \$7,300.05, expenditures on turnpike, \$2,600.

1841 to 1842.—The expenditures were \$6,843.85. For schools, \$1,919.33. The receipts were \$13,370.52, and the expenditures were \$727.16 less. There was a city indebtedness at that time of \$16,706.

For March 20, 1843 to March 20, 1844.—The receipts were \$11,764. Expenses the same. The schools had \$1,913.33, expended. The indebtedness of the town was \$15,712.61. City expenses were \$4,628.58.

1855.—The receipts were \$47,924.39. The expenses, \$44,286.73. Balance, \$3,163.44. School fund receipts \$6,598.44. School expenditures, \$5,280.32. Paid teachers, \$4,557.55.

1858.—The year ending April 1st. The receipts were \$46,406.62. Balance on hand, \$4,743.03. The difference representing the expenditures and assets of the city at that time were \$126,047.41. The liabilities were \$138,483. The general fund, \$9,895.15. The sewer fund was \$19,425.41. Interest fund, \$16,198.63. Balance on hand this year, \$5,343.98. Common school fund, \$1,862.09.

1859.—Year ending April 1, 1859. County Treasury receipts, \$28,022.02. City Treasurer receipts \$4,821.68. Making a total of \$32,843.70. The liabilities were \$137,600 and the assets were \$127,394.03. Of these \$96,750 were Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad bonds. Of the assets, \$100,000 was stock of same company and \$30,000 Portsmouth and Columbus Railroad stock.

Year to April 1, 1860.—The receipts were \$33,933.12. The general fund was \$15,310.21. The police were paid, \$3,125.78, and the fire department, \$2,911.28. The assets were \$132,191.64 and the liabilities were \$135,000.

1860.—The receipts were \$33,776.27½, and the expenses were the same. There was a balance of \$8,199.35½ on expenses. The general fund was \$17,327.17. The Police fund, \$3,500.83. Fire fund, \$3,747.27. The interest fund was \$14,099.90. The liabilities were \$131,300.

1862.—The year ending April 1st. The receipts were \$35,034.39. The general fund expenses were \$16,685.76. Of this \$6,549.38 was on account of the war.

\$7,923.85 was interest. \$2,252.02 was paid to the police and \$4,567.16 was the balance on hand.

1863.—The year ending April 1st. The receipts were \$34,295.07. The expenditures, \$21,515.84. Balance, \$12,779.23.

1865.—The year ending April 1st. The total account for \$54,038.42. Balance from former year, \$17,430.84. Received \$41,607.58. Expenditures, \$40,109.77. Balance \$18,328.65.

From March 1, 1869 to March 1, 1870.—The receipts were \$70,980.45. There was \$13,334.15 on hand. The indebtedness was \$93,813.74.

Mayors.

When the town was organized, the President of the Council was the head of the Corporation, and ex-officio Mayor. We are unable, however to ascertain that he exercised Judicial Powers. Doctor Thomas Waller was one of the nine Councilmen elected March 15, 1815, and at that date was elected President. The list is as follows:

March 15, 1815—Thomas Waller, M. D.

March 14, 1822—John R. Turner.

September 12, 1823—Jacob Clingman.

June 3, 1825—John R. Turner.

April 14, 1830—Havillah Gunn.

March 7, 1831—Ezra Osborne.

April 4, 1834—Moses Gregory.

April 3, 1835—Silas W. Cole.

April 1, 1836—John R. Turner.

On March 27, 1837, was the first election of town officers by the people.

Richard H. Tomlin was elected Mayor, March 27, 1837, and after that date, the list of Mayors is as follows:

March 27, 1837—Richard H. Tomlin.

April 7, 1838—Edward Hamilton.

March 14, 1842—John McDowell.

April 15, 1844—Richard H. Tomlin.

April 6, 1846—George Johnson.

March 11, 1850—Benjamin Ramsey.

April 5, 1852—William Oldfield.

April 11, 1853—Adam Kerr.

April 9, 1855—John R. Turner.

April 13, 1857—John Vanmeter. Resigned March 4, 1858.

April 12, 1858—Adam Kerr.

April 24, 1865—John Wilson.

April 8, 1867—John M. Lynn.

April 21, 1871—John A. Turley.

April 21, 1873—George W. Flanders.

April 16, 1875—Samuel P. Nickells.

April 20, 1877—John M. Lynn.

April 18, 1879—Henry A. Towne.

April 20, 1881—George W. Crawford.

April 21, 1883—John J. McFarlin.

April 21, 1885—John A. Turley.

April 21, 1889—George A. Waller.

April 21, 1891—Henry Hall.

April 2, 1895—Volney R. Row.

April 5, 1897—Charles C. Glidden.

April 5, 1899—Charles C. Glidden.

April 5, 1901—Cread Milstead.

Marshals.

March 15, 1815—William Swords.

March 15, 1816—Jacob Moore.

April 8, 1818—John Noel.

March 14, 1822—Simon DeLong.

March 14, 1823—John H. Thornton.

June 3, 1825—Samuel G. Jones.

April 4, 1828—Simon DeLong.
 March 2, 1834—Levi C. Barker.
 April 3, 1835—Jacob Anderson.
 March 27, 1837—Anthony Miller.
 April 7, 1838—Azal Glover. Resigned. John H. Thornton, appointed.
 March 9, 1840—Levi C. Barker.
 March 8, 1841—John Renshaw.
 March 15, 1844—Levi C. Barker.
 March 12, 1845—Ralph St. John.
 May 2, 1845—Joseph M. Glidden.
 December 13, 1845—J. B. Merrill. Resigned.
 December 13, 1845—R. B. Alford.
 March 10, 1846—John Squires.
 September 19, 1853—Nelson Vigus.
 April 12, 1858—Timothy Sullivan.
 April 23, 1860—Uriah White.
 May 4, 1860—Jeremiah Hall.
 May 4, 1862—Nelson Vigus.
 May 23, 1864—Azal Glover. Resigned. Asa Andrews appointed.
 January 6, 1865—Asa Andrews.
 April 28, 1865—Calvin J. Stevens.
 April 9, 1866—William B. Williams.
 April 21, 1871—William Martin.
 April 21, 1873—William B. Williams.
 April 1, 1883—John W. Lewis.
 April 1, 1889—Fred Schmidt.
 April 2, 1895—Frank Watkins.
 April 5, 1897—Fred Schmidt.
 April 4, 1899—Fred Schmidt.
 April 4, 1901—Dustin W. Gustin.

Recorders, Town and City Clerks.

The office of Recorder was created by the Charter passed December 29, 1814, and took effect March 1, 1815. The Recorder was to keep a record of every law and ordinance and of all the Council proceedings.

The amendment to the Charter of March, 1838, provided the Council might appoint a Town Clerk to keep the journal of the Council and perform such other duties as might be ordained by ordinances. The list is as follows:

Recorders.

March 15, 1815—Nathan K. Clough.
 March 14, 1820—Jacob Clingman.
 May 12, 1823—Samuel M. Tracy.
 April 4, 1834—Havillah Gunn.
 September 5, 1834—M. B. Row.
 March 29, 1849—Joseph Riggs.
 March 15, 1844—Henry Buchanan.
 April 4, 1845—Moses Gregory.
 March 10, 1846—Henry Buchanan.
 April 2, 1847—Moses Gregory.
 March 17, 1848—Joseph Riggs.
 March 16, 1849—James Malcom.
 March 29, 1849—Joseph Riggs.
 April 16, 1851—Francis Cleveland.

Town Clerks.

October 15, 1847—Edward Hamilton. Resigned on account of removal.
 October 19, 1849—Edward W. Jordan.

City Clerks.

April 5, 1852—Sidney H. Holmes.
 April 9, 1855—George Turner.

April 14, 1856—George H. Gaffy.
 April 24, 1865—Francis Cleveland.
 November 6, 1872—Joseph B. Irwin.
 April 21, 1873—B. P. Hoomes.
 April 17, 1874—George H. Gharky.
 April 16, 1875—James P. Jack.
 April 21, 1876—Cyrus E. Irwin.
 April 20, 1877—Thomas J. Pursell. Resigned December 26, 1878.
 December 20, 1878—Samuel F. Reber.
 April 18, 1879—Frank C. Kricker.
 April 21, 1881—Samuel G. McCulloch.
 April 19, 1893—Richard M. Kricker.
 March 17, 1895—James C. Adams.
 April 19, 1899—Ed. K. Walsh.
 April 21, 1901—Frank L. Sikes.

City Treasurers.

1815, March 1—David Gharky.
 1822—David Gharky was removed April 1, 1822.
 1822—Samuel Gunn.
 1830—Wilson Gates.
 1836—William Waller.
 1838—John Waller.
 1840—Joshua V. Robinson.
 1842—James Lodwick.
 1851—George Johnson.
 1854—William S. Huston.
 1855—William L. Wood.
 1856—Samuel J. Huston.
 1858—John L. Ward.
 1859—George D. Wilhelm. Removed September 3, 1862.
 1862—Horace L. Chapman.
 1864—C. P. Chandler.
 1867—Samuel P. Drake.
 1870—W. T. Cook.
 Since then the County Treasurer has been City Treasurer ex officio.

Town and City Solicitors.

The first legal services rendered the town were on March 14, 1823, when Edward King was allowed an attorney's fee. In April, 1823, Samuel M. Tracy became Recorder and it is believed he attended to the legal business of the city. In that year, he had charge of the cases of the City vs. Henry Massie and was engaged in it until 1826. On January 4, 1839, Samuel M. Tracy was appointed Corporation Counsel at \$50.00 per year. June 26, 1840, this employment was renewed. This arrangement appears to have been continued until April 16, 1847, when Council resolved it would not employ any lawyer by the year. The town either sponged its law, or paid for it on the installment plan. On April 18, 1851, Captain Cleveland, who had more sense than any man who ever sat in council and was given a certificate to that effect by council in November, 1872, introduced an ordinance to provide for a City Solicitor at \$100.00 per annum. This ordinance was passed at once. There is no record of the several City Solicitors, but Colonel O. F. Moore is believed to have been the first. He was allowed \$100.00 per year, as City Solicitor in 1853 and 1855. In 1857, Wells A. Hutchins was elected City Solicitor, and was re-elected in 1859. Those who followed were:

April 8, 1861—Martin Crain.
 April 13, 1863—John W. Collings.
 April, 1865—Robert N. Spry.
 April, 1869—John G. Glidden.
 April, 1871—Nelson W. Evans.
 April, 1875—Duncan Livingstone.
 April, 1877—Daniel J. Ryan.

April, 1881—James P. Purdum.
 April, 1885—Charles McFarland.
 April, 1887—Volney R. Row.
 April, 1891—Harry Ball.
 April, 1895—Alexander C. Woodrow.
 April, 1897—Harry W. Miller.
 April, 1899—James S. Thomas.
 April, 1901—Thomas C. Beatty.

Street Commissioners.

March 15, 1816—John H. Thornton was elected Supervisor.
 March 10, 1817—John Brown.
 March 8, 1819—Hugh Cook.
 March 14, 1820—John Clingman.
 March 12, 1821—John Lodwick.
 March 14, 1823—Daniel Corwine.

The town was divided into two wards, for street purposes only.

May 10, 1824—William Peebles, East Ward; Jacob P. Noel, West Ward.
 June 11, 1824—John Thornton elected Supervisor of the West Ward.
 March 25, 1825—Jacob Offnere, East Ward; Samuel G. Jones, West Ward.
 May 12, 1826—Silas W. Cole, East Ward; Samuel G. Jones, West Ward.
 March 19, 1827—Jacob P. Noel, West Ward; William Swords, East Ward.
 April 4, 1828—James Lodwick, West Ward; John Noel, East Ward.
 April 3, 1829—William Swords, East Ward; Zina Gunn, West Ward.
 April 14, 1830—Thomas Morgan, East Ward; Enos Gunn, West Ward.
 March 7, 1831—G. S. B. Hempstead, East Ward; Elijah Pierce, West Ward.
 March 7, 1832—G. S. B. Hempstead, East Ward; William Hall, West Ward.
 April 5, 1833—Samuel J. Huston, East Ward; George McCague, West Ward.
 There was but one Supervisor from 1833 to 1837.

1834—Ruloff Whitney.
 1835—John Musser.
 1836—Robert Montgomery.
 1837—William G. Whitney.
 March 27, 1837—Silas W. Cole.
 March 15, 1839—John P. Terry.
 April 3, 1840—William G. Whitney.
 April 5, 1844—James Salsbury.
 April 3, 1846—Benjamin Ball. Resigned.
 July 2, 1847—James Salsbury.
 April 4, 1848—David Scott.
 March 2, 1849—C. F. Reiniger, Senior.
 April 18, 1850—David Scott.
 April 26, 1851—John Jeffords.
 April 5, 1852—Alfred A. Wilson.
 1853—Thomas Burt.
 April 14, 1856—Robert Sims.
 April 12, 1858—Nelson Vigus.
 April 10, 1859—Stephen Edmonds.
 April, 1861—C. F. Reiniger, Jr.
 April, 14, 1862—Charles E. Rose.
 May 23, 1864—Thomas Lord.
 April 28, 1865—William W. Jones.
 April 9, 1866—John McNeal.
 April 8, 1868—Charles C. Row.
 April 12, 1869—William W. Jones. Resigned.
 October 12, 1870—C. F. Reiniger, Jr.
 1875—Henry Scott.
 April 3, 1877—Jacob Oehlschlager.
 April 7, 1879—Martin Molster.
 April 5, 1880—William Harris.
 April 5, 1881—Jonah Barlow.

April 5, 1885—Jonah Johnson.
 April 4, 1887—William J. Bennett.
 April 4, 1891—Joseph Hinkle.
 April 3, 1893—John Richter.
 April 5, 1897—Charles Craigmiles.
 April 4, 1899—John Barlow.
 April 4, 1901—John Barlow.

Presidents of Council.

1815—Thomas Waller.
 1822—John R. Turner.
 1823—Jacob Clingman.
 1825—John R. Turner.
 1830—Havillah Gunn.
 1831—Ezra Osborn.
 1834—Moses Gregory.
 1835—Silas W. Cole.
 1836—John R. Turner.
 1837—Richard H. Tomlin.
 1838—John R. Turner.
 1842—George Corwine.
 1843—Edward Hamilton.
 1847—James S. McVey.
 1852—Colonel P. Kinney.
 1854—James S. McVey.
 1856—Asa R. Cassaday.
 1857—William E. Williams.
 1859—George Stevenson.
 1862—Thomas Dugan.
 1864—George Johnson.
 1867—Joseph Riggs. Resigned July 5, 1867.
 1867—Henry Bertram. Resigned April 3, 1868.
 1868—James F. Towell.
 1870—William W. Little.
 1874—John T. Miller.
 1875—Milton S. Pixley.
 1876—Fernando C. Searl.
 1877—William W. Little.
 1879—John T. Miller.
 1881—Charles A. Barton.
 1882—R. S. Silcox.
 1883—W. C. Draper.
 1885—Jacob Metzger.
 1886—Charles Burt.
 1887—Enoch J. Salt.
 1889—Henry Amberg.
 1891—W. A. Connolley.
 1894—Wesley Ridenour.
 1895—Henry T. Bannon.
 1896—Leslie C. Turley.
 1899—John Jones.
 1900—George E. Mathews.
 1901—George E. Mathews.

Wharfmasters.

Who discharged the duties of this office prior to 1837 is not now known. In March, 1837, the first election by the people of the town officers, other than Councilmen, was held. John Clark was elected. The list is as follows:

March 27, 1837—John Clark.
 May 4, 1838—Charles S. Smith.
 May 1, 1839—John Brown.
 April 3, 1840—George H. Gharky.
 May 6, 1842—John Rose.

May 6, 1843—Martin B. Gilbert.
 April 5, 1844—Thomas Burt.
 April 5, 1852—Samuel J. Preston.
 April 5, 1854—John H. Bentley.
 April 9, 1855—Thomas Burt.
 December 1, 1855—Thomas Burt resigned.
 April 14, 1856—John N. Lodwick.
 April 13, 1863—Thomas T. Yeager.
 April 9, 1866—David C. Gates.
 April 8, 1867—T. T. Yeager.
 April 19, 1872—Thomas A. Simpson.
 April 5, 1880—Finley D. Chalfant.
 April 7, 1884—Henry Potter, who has held the office by successive elections ever since.

Water Works Trustees.

On January 5, 1871, three Trustees were elected at a special election. They were, Philip H. Kelley for three years, L. C. Robinson for two years, and Charles S. Green for one year.

1872—John J. McFarland. Resigned.

1872—Andrew O'Neill.

1873—William K. Thompson.

1873—Charles A. Barton.

1874—Jesse J. Appler.

1875—Charles A. Barton.

1876—J. P. Albert Cramer.

1877—James Evans.

1878—William Maddock.

1879—J. P. Albert Cramer.

1880—William Burt.

1880—James G. Whitney.

1881—John I. Mercer.

1882—George H. Stillman.

1883—William Burt.

1884—John I. Mercer.

1885—George H. Stillman.

1886—Fred Schmidt.

1887—William Burt.

1888—LeGrand B. Smith.

1889—C. S. Cadot.

1890—W. H. Angle.

1891—LeGrand B. Smith.

1892—C. S. Cadot.

1893—Ed. K. McAleer.*

1894—John M. Williams. 3 years.

1894—John Dice. 2 years.

1895—Louis Blomeyer.

1896—John Dice.

1897—John C. Homer.

1898—Louis Blomeyer.

1899—George Brandau.

1900—D. L. Webb.

1901—Jacob Yost.

1902—Paul Esselborn.

*Ed. K. McAleer was elected to the office, but was accidentally killed, before qualifying. John Dice was appointed to fill the vacancy and was elected in 1894 to complete the term.

Water Works Clerks.

Augustus R. Turley,—1870 to 1872.

Samuel F. Reber,—Dec. 5, 1872 to April 22, 1873.

Benjamin F. Holmes,—May 1, 1873 to May 28, 1873.

George H. Gharky,—June 1, 1873 to May 1, 1875.

Henry Hall,—May 1, 1875 to May 2, 1876.

Capt. James P. Jack,—May 2, 1876 to May 17, 1882.
 W. H. Pixley,—May 17, 1882 to June 13, 1885.
 William A. Harper,—June 13, 1885 to June 14, 1888.
 George A. Waller,—June 14, 1888 to April 19, 1889.
 L. C. Robinson,—April 19, 1889 to May 16, 1889.
 James Ricker,—May 16, 1889 to June 31, 1894.
 Thomas S. Hall,—June 31, 1894 to June 7, 1898.
 Floyd L. Smith,—June 7, 1898 to April 15, 1899.
 Thomas S. Hall,—June 31, 1894 to June 7, 1898.
 Frank L. Sikes,—August 8, 1899 to September 7, 1900.
 Henry H. Winter,—September 7, 1900 to May 7, 1901.
 Henry Scott Jr.,—May 7, 1901 to ————

Town Surveyors and City Civil Engineers.

On May 1, 1816, Doctor Thomas Waller one of the original nine councilmen was appointed Town Surveyor, by the Council. On April 8, 1818 a survey and plat of the town was ordered. Doctor Waller held the office until August 12, 1820, when he resigned and William Kendall was appointed. No other appointment was made until June 1, 1838, when John P. Terry was appointed. He was allowed \$50.00 per year. On December 6, 1844, Moses Gregory was appointed. He resigned November 7, 1845, and Joseph Riggs was appointed. The list is as follows:

May 1, 1816—Thomas Waller, M. D.
 August 12, 1820—William Kendall.
 June 1, 1838—John P. Terry.
 December 6, 1844—Moses Gregory.
 November 7, 1845—Joseph Riggs.
 May 7, 1849—William Kendall.
 April 15, 1850—Francis Cleveland.
 April 5, 1852—Joseph Riggs.
 April 13, 1854—Francis Cleveland.
 April 9, 1860—Frank C. Gibbs. In the army. Cleveland appointed.
 June 24, 1861—Francis Cleveland.
 April 13, 1863—Mahlon G. Nichols. Resigned.
 January 1, 1865—Francis Cleveland.
 May 5, 1871—Frank C. Gibbs.
 November 7, 1873—R. A. Bryan.
 May 7, 1875—George C. Dickinson.
 April, 1876—John B. Gregory.
 April 21, 1880—R. A. Bryan. Resigned May 1, 1893.
 May 20, 1896—Ben C. Bratt.
 1899—J. I. Hudson. Resigned January 3, 1900.
 R. A. Bryan. Appointed in place of J. I. Hudson.
 July 17, 1901—Ben C. Bratt.

Cemetery Trustees.

In 1870 three Trustees were elected by the people.—John B. Nichols, for one year. James F. Towell, for two years. Robert Bell, for three years.

1871—John B. Nichols. Re-elected.
 1872—James F. Towell.
 1873—Robert Bell.
 1874—George Yeamens.
 1875—Gustav Weyl.
 1876—Peter Monaghan. Re-elected in 1879 and 1882.
 1877—Robert Bell for three years.
 1877—Henry Richman. Re-elected in 1878.
 1879—J. D. Clare.
 1880—E. E. Ewing. Re-elected in 1884 and 1886.
 1881—Meyer Echelstein.
 1883—William R. Wilson.
 1884—Cicero S. Cadot. Re-elected in 1888.
 1884—William Moore.
 1885—Mark B. Wells.

1887—John O'Conner. Re-elected in 1890, 1893, 1896, 1899 and 1902.
 1889—Harry S. Grimes. Re-elected in 1892, 1895, 1898 and 1901.
 1891—W. H. H. Montgomery. Re-elected in 1894.
 1896—Samuel Beatty. Re-elected in 1897.
 1900—T. J. Pursell.

Clerks of Cemetery Board.

May 7, 1870—Francis Cleveland.
 December, 1872—Joseph B. Irwin.
 May 29, 1873—B. P. Hoomes.
 July 7, 1873—George H. Gharky.
 June 2, 1875—James P. Jack.
 February 12, 1900—W. L. B. Jack.
 August, 1902—T. J. Pursell.

Post Offices and Postmasters.

The first Postmaster in Portsmouth was John Brown, Sr. He was commissioned July 1, 1808, and served until March 7, 1812. Previous to that there had been a Post Office at Alexandria. John Brown was succeeded by Thomas Waller, M. D. who kept the office on Front street where Mr. Burt now resides. He kept the Post Office, a drug store and his residence all under one roof. He was a Whig. He died holding the office.

John R. Turner, his successor, kept the office where Mr. Waller had it most of the time and after in his office on Front street. His salary was \$150.00 per year. He was removed without cause by President Jackson. The Western Times of July 11, 1829, makes a great deal of comment about it.

James Lodwick was then appointed Postmaster. He removed the office to the Buckeye House on Front street. Mr. Lodwick began the box system with 38 boxes. There were no stamps and no envelopes. Postage was cash from 5 to 25 cents. Letters were sealed with sealing wax.

General William Kendall was appointed by President Tyler. He moved the office to Second and Market streets in a building which had been a Market House. There was no river mail in his time. Mails to Columbus, Gallipolis, Jackson and West Union were carried overland.

The Portsmouth Post Office became Presidential, June 30, 1856.

William P. Camden was appointed under President Polk and held the office until his death. His wife, Margaret Camden was then appointed and held the office until April 17, 1861. Under Mrs. Camden, Leroy S. Brunn, a son of Mrs. Camden by a former marriage, attended the Post Office. Mrs. Doc Hurd, then Ann Brunn, assisted in the office.

From Second and Market the Post Office was removed to where Straus now has his clothing store, 133 West Second street. This was while the Massie Block was being built, after that it went back to Massie Block.

Max J. Becker was appointed by President Lincoln, and was the first Republican Postmaster. He was a comparative stranger in Portsmouth and was the Engineer who supervised the building of the "Suspension bridge." He kept the office in the Tracy Building 133 West Second street. He resigned January 14, 1863.

Colonel John Row was appointed January 14, 1863, and served until November 13, 1866, when the office was "Johnsonized." He kept the office in a frame building on the southeast corner of Court and Second streets.

William R. Smith was appointed by Andrew Johnson but was not confirmed.

Oliver Wood was appointed to succeed him and served until December 10, 1873. He removed the office to the Little Building, afterwards bought by George Davis. It was kept there until it was removed to the Government Building on Sixth and Chillicothe streets. The first boat to carry mail was the steamer "Guyandotte" between Cincinnati and Guyandotte. Horace Crain carried mail between Portsmouth and Carey's Run and took his pay in postage which he collected.

The following is the roster of Portsmouth Postmasters with dates of their appointments:

July 1, 1808—John Brown, Sr.
 March 7, 1812—Thomas Waller.
 August 12, 1823—John R. Turner.
 June 23, 1829—James Lodwick.
 February 9, 1842—William Kendall.
 September 23, 1845—William P. Camden.
 June 5, 1857—Margaret P. Camden.
 April 17, 1861—Max J. Becker.
 January 14, 1863—John Row.
 November 13, 1866—William R. Smith.
 March 1, 1867—Oliver Wood.
 December 10, 1873—Lavinia Adair.
 March 6, 1878—Frank C. Gibbs.
 March 15, 1882—Louis C. Damarin.
 May 5, 1886—William K. Thompson.
 February 2, 1898—Philo S. Clark.
 February 28, 1894—John Jones.
 February 2, 1898—Philo S. Clark.
 March 14, 1902—Philo S. Clark.

The Floods.

Every valley is bound to be flooded at sometime and the Ohio valley is no exception.

1772.

There was a great flood in the Ohio in this year, in February. No account of it has been preserved except at Wheeling. From the height at Wheeling it equaled the 1884 flood at Portsmouth.

1797.

In April of this year there was a great flood in the Ohio. It came suddenly from very heavy rains.

1805.

There was a flood in this year which covered Alexandria, an account of which was preserved by David Gharky.

1807.

In March of this year, Alexandria experienced another flood which settled its fate.

1808.

On Christmas, 1808, the stables and outbuildings in Alexandria suffered.

1809.

In January of this year, Alexandria was flooded and the "hegira" to Portsmouth began.

1823.

In the Fall, the water was quite high in Portsmouth, but the depth has not been preserved.

1832.

In this year there was not over 1,100 people in the village of Portsmouth and it had only been incorporated for 16 years. There was 3 inches of rainfall in January, 1832, and 4 inches in February. The mean annual temperature of January was 31.8 and of February 41.7. It was the "January thaw" which brought on the flood of 1832. The highest stage of water was reached February 17, 1832, 61 feet 8 inches. It was 21½ inches deep on the first floor of McCoy's Tavern. The accounts of this flood are very meagre.

1847.

This is the only December flood on record. The water reached its height on December 18, 1847, 61 feet 1½ inches. At this time Portsmouth had a population of about 4,000. The water on the floor of McCoy's Tavern at its height was 14½ inches deep. The rainfall in November, 1847, was 6.38 inches. In December, 1847, it was 5.44 inches. Mr. S. R. Ross had been moved into his new residence just south of All Saints Church on Court street but two weeks when the water invaded his home, and was about three feet deep.

1875.

On August 5, 1875, the river reached 55 feet 6 inches. This is the only summer flood which has occurred in the history of Portsmouth. All the growing corn on the Scioto low bottoms was destroyed. Beyond the destruction of crops, but little damage was done. The rainfall in June, 1875, was 5.81 inches. In July, 1875, it was 8.76 inches, the highest for any month of July from 1830 to 1887. July, 1837, was 8.20 inches and July, 1849, 8.75 inches. Had the same height of water occurred in March or April it would not have been regarded as a flood.

1883.

This flood was caused by a general precipitation over the Ohio valley when its surface was entirely ice bound. The precipitation in January was 3.54 inches. In February it was 8.03 inches, the greatest rainfall in that month in the 57 years from 1830 to 1887. All this rain fell between February 6 and 12. The height was reached on February 12, when the water was 60 feet and 6 inches deep. On February 7, 1883, the Ohio was rising a foot an hour. This was on Wednesday. On Thursday it rose, first 9 inches, and then 6 inches per hour. On Friday it rose an inch an hour. On February 8, at 10 a. m. the water works shut down. 200 families were driven out of their homes and the school houses and engine houses opened. All factories suspended operations. On Saturday, February 10, the waters were receding. It began to rain Saturday noon and at midnight Saturday night, the river began to rise and it raised until Tuesday morning, when it came to a stand. From Saturday until Wednesday the city had no mails. \$1,304.80 was raised for relief. Chillicothe offered \$500 for the relief of flood sufferers, but it was declined.

1884.

This was the greatest flood in the Ohio Valley since it had been settled by white men. There had been five snows one after another in January and they went off with seven rains one after another. The precipitation in January, 1884, was 5.34 inches and in February it was 6.11 inches. Wednesday, February 6, 1884, the river began to show signs of getting out of its banks. Alarming dispatches were received from up the river. At noon the river passed the forty foot mark. By evening it was over Slabtown. Skiffs, John-boats and gum boots appeared everywhere.

Thursday, February 7, 1884. The river rose three inches per hour. At 4 o'clock Thursday evening, it began to rise five inches per hour. In the evening it covered Front street and was in the gutters on Third street. The second rise was due to the Scioto which was the highest ever known.

Friday, February 8, 1884, the water was over Third street and ferries were established. The gas was turned off. At 9 P. M. sixty feet was reached. Thursday forenoon at 10:30 A. M. the water works shut down. 52 feet 6 inches shut the water works down.

Sunday, February 10, 1884. A rain set in. The water was rising at $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch an hour and Monday morning, February 11th, it was still rising. Monday morning the water was on Second street up to Washington and down to Gay. Horses, cows and mules were made to swim to Sixth street. Sixth street was out of water from Court to Gay. On Monday morning, it was the only part of the city out of water except a part of the ridge about George Davis' and W. A. Hutchins' residences, now the High School and Irving Drew's residence. Sixth street from Court to Gay had water in the gutters and the center of it was a sea of mud. The intersections of Court, Washington, Chillicothe and Gay streets were crowded with boats. Sunday morning the great cry was for nails and candle wick to make boats. The Steam Fire Engine was on a flat moored at Washington and Sixth streets. Tuesday, February 12, 1884, the flood reached its height. In the morning it was 66 feet, 4 feet and 2 inches higher than 1832, 4 feet 8 inches more than 1847, and 5 feet 4 inches more than 1883. On Monday evening, Sixth street was the only part of the city out of water. The Court House yard was filled with wagons, horses, cattle, men and women. On February 8th, John J. McFarlin, Mayor, telegraphed to the Mayor of New York asking relief, also to Chillicothe. The school houses, engine houses and Court House were thrown open and were filled by families driven from their homes. Box cars on the railroad tracks were also used for places of shelter. Chillicothe appropriated \$500 for Portsmouth. On the evening of February 6th, the mail train on the C. W. & B. came in on

time, but went back to Sciotoville. The Scioto Valley trains were abandoned Monday owing to the bridge over Paint Creek being down, and the Scioto bridge at Chillicothe being injured. Wednesday morning all trains on the C. & E. were abandoned on account of high water between Batavia Junction and Newtown.

Tuesday, February 12, 1884, the weather turned bitterly cold and the water came to a stand.

On February 13, 1884, there was a citizens' meeting at the Court House. Hon. J. J. Harper presided and N. W. Evans was Secretary. Losses were reported amounting to \$527,384, but the "Tribune" said this was not half. Clothing and money were sent from all parts of the country. Chillicothe sent a car load of provisions. A list of contributions of money is as follows:

Masonic Lodge, Jackson.....	\$ 25 00	Knights Templar, Mt. Vernon.....	75 00
City Council, Portsmouth.....	600 00	John H. Kempel, Richmond, Va.....	10 00
Cavalry Commandery, Portsmouth.....	50 00	Will Higgins, Cincinnati.....	5 00
Marcus Buggs, Chillicothe.....	50 00	School children, Prospect, Ohio.....	27 52
Relief Committee, Philadelphia.....	500 00	Haverhill, Massachusetts.....	1,000 00
City of Chillicothe.....	500 00	Drexel, Philadelphia.....	500 00
West Liberty, Ohio.....	100 00	Relief Fund, Albany, N. Y.....	250 00
Union Shoe Company, Chillicothe.....	68 50	Harvard Nat'l Bank, Boston, Mass.....	1,000 00
H. C. Maddox, New York.....	300 00	City Clerk, Washington, C. H.....	150 00
N. N. Lehman, Mansfield.....	100 00	Citizens of ".....	150 00
Bridgeport, Connecticut.....	500 00	Washington Furnace citizens.....	25 00
Hartford, Connecticut.....	500 00	N. S. Cutler, Greenfield, Mass.....	75 25
Masonic Lodge, Newark, Ohio.....	100 00	School children, Wilmington, Ohio.....	41 22
Baltimore, Maryland.....	300 00	John W. Port, Chicokee, Mass.....	10 00
Boston, Massachusetts.....	1,000 00	Hon. Robert Lincoln, Sec'y of War.....	2,000 00
Northern Bank, Chicago.....	500 00		
Senator Sherman.....	100 00		
Citizens of Columbus.....	17 50		\$10,479 99

The above report was till 10 A. M. Monday, the 18th of February and more came in after. The issue of the Tribune of February 20th had a list of losses and the names of each person, making up the total of \$527,384. It occupied over four columns. On February 27, 1884, the relief fund amounted to \$15,876.67. Detroit, Mich., sent \$250, Akron \$200, Trenton, New Jersey \$325, Lynn, Mass., \$500, Utica, New York, \$735, Grand Rapids, Mich., \$500, Albany, New York, \$250. September 24, 1884, the Relief Committee published their report in the Tribune. They expended \$19,979.12. Dr. T. F. Davidson, John N. Lodwick, John M. Lynn, and M. Stanton were the committee.

Rise of the Flood.

Wednesday, February 6,	9:30 P. M.	50 feet 6 inches.
Thursday, February 7,	9:05 P. M.	56 feet 4½ inches.
Friday, February 8,	5:30 P. M.	59 feet 9½ inches.
Saturday, February 9,	3:40 P. M.	61 feet 10 inches.
Sunday, February 10,	10:50 A. M.	62 feet 11½ inches.
Monday, February 11,	1:10 P. M.	63 feet 9½ inches.
Monday, February 11,	Midnight.	65 feet 8 inches.
Tuesday, February 12,	10:00 A. M.	66 feet 8 inches.
This was the summit. The old stone house at Alexandria crumbled away as the flood receded.		

FIRES IN CITY AND COUNTY.

1833,—A fire consumed the houses where the Biggs House stands and then down to M. B. Gilbert's old stand.

September 2, 1860,—Gaylord Mill was partly burned. The frame work of the manufacturing portion was burned. Loss \$12,000.

July 5, 1864,—Lower Rolling Mill burned. Loss \$30,000 to \$40,000.

December 9, 1866,—On Sunday morning the M. & C. R. R., (now the B. & O. R. R.) passenger and freight depots on Fourth and Market streets burned. It was a total loss. W. P. Cutler was Vice President and Superintendent.

March 16, 1867,—Bigelow Church burned down.

October 21, 1868,—Bryson & Son's Steam Flour Mill burned down, on Fourth street.

September 24, 1869,—George Davis' bonded warehouse burned. Loss \$35,000. Whiskey \$25,000 and building \$10,000. No insurance.

March 6, 1871.—The Biggs House, Massie Block and other buildings burned. Total loss on all buildings \$200,000. Insurance \$39,600. Lynn's Livery and Timmond's bakery were included. Pat Kendrick, proprietor of the Taylor House, loss \$10,000.

Taylor House, loss \$30,000. No insurance.
 Massie Block, loss \$25,000. \$5,000 insurance.
 Oliver Oakes, loss \$3,000. No insurance.
 Oliver Oakes, loss \$300. No insurance.
 M. & S. Timmonds, loss \$12,000. \$6,000 insurance.
 E. Ward, loss \$2,000. \$1,500 insurance.
 H. Vincent, loss \$3,000. No insurance.
 T. M. Lynn, loss \$1,000. No insurance.
 Mrs. Quillen, loss \$500. No insurance.
 The above was in buildings. The losses of chattel property were:
 M. & S. Timmonds, \$10,000. Insurance \$3,500.
 J. W. Newman, Times, loss, \$6,000. Insurance, \$2,000.
 Valley Book Store, loss, unknown. Insurance, \$9,500.
 John Yoakley, loss, light. Insurance, \$2,000.
 J. N. Murray, loss, \$350. Fully insured.
 Flanders & Morgan, loss, \$1,200. No insurance.
 H. Eberhardt & Co., loss, \$15,000. No insurance.
 E. Ward, loss, \$4,000. No insurance.
 Thos. Dugan & Co., loss, \$600.
 N. Reinhart, loss, \$3,500. Insurance, \$2,500.
 Jos. Behlman, loss, \$200. No insurance.
 Pat Prendergast, loss, \$10,000. Insurance, \$2,400.
 Eisman & Bro., loss, \$4,000. Insurance, \$1,500.
 D. Strohm, loss, \$200. No insurance.
 Martin Fitzgerald, loss, \$1,500. No insurance.
 Robert Munn, loss \$2,000. Insurance, \$1,500.
 E. H. Clark, Jeweler, loss, \$2,000.

June 9, 1871,—Leete's Planing Mill on Fifth street burned up. Loss, \$4,000. Sheridan House damaged.

January 23, 1874.—The Watch House burned. William Dunn fell thirty feet from the roof of his father's house next door and struck on his breast and face. He was paralyzed from his breast down. He died February 7, 1900.

October 28, 1874,—Residence of Mrs. W. H. McDonald on the Haverhill turnpike destroyed by fire.

March 21, 1878,—The Miller residence in Valley township burned. The house was built in 1847, by C. C. Hyatt and contained many relics brought by the father of A. F. Miller from Virginia in 1800.

April 26, 1880.—House of James C. Cadot burned in Vernon Township. It was built in 1832, by Lemuel Cadot. It burned at noon. Loss, \$3,000.

June 1, 1880,—Carmack & Salzer stave factory near the Scioto Valley station burned up. Loss not given.

January 2, 1881.—On Sunday at noon, the residence of S. S. Jones at Galena was totally destroyed by fire. Loss, probably \$1,500.

June 17, 1881.—The old Thompson saw mill owned by Carter, French & Company was destroyed by fire. Loss, about \$7,000 and insurance for \$3,000.

July 20, 1882.—The main building on the Infirmary Farm burned. It broke out on the roof about 2 P. M. and was soon beyond control. A half witted pauper had filled a flue with paper and set it on fire. Loss, from \$5,000 to \$7,000. No insurance.

June 22, 1883,—George J. Schirrmann's livery stable and carriage factory were burned at noon. Sparks from Herder's blacksmith shop supposed to be the origin. Loss not stated.

September 29, 1883,—The Buckeye Mills located on Fifth street between Chillicothe and Washington, burned up. They were the property of Yeager & Anderson. Loss, \$8,500 and insurance, \$7,000. Miss Nellie Finley (Mrs. Charles E. Molster) had her home damaged \$1,000. Insurance, \$500. German Evangelical Church partial loss, \$3,000.

December 23, 1883,—David L. William's Hat store burned. Loss, \$3,000. Insurance, \$2,000. Judge Pollitt's law office, above the hat store. Loss, \$250.

Charles H. McFarland lost \$300 in law books. No insurance. Evans & Dawson, loss, \$600. Insurance, \$500. T. M. Patterson's bindery and box factory partially destroyed. Loss, \$3,500. Insured fully. D. McFarland, owner of the buildings, lost \$2,500. Insurance, \$1,500. Adams Express Company, no loss.

February 10, 1884,—Spry's drug store and Green's feed store found to be on fire at 5 A. M. This was during the flood of 1884, and the gas and water were turned off. The fire engine was put on a flat boat and taken there. The water was three feet deep on Second street. Dan Spry's loss was \$6,000. W. H. Elliott, dry goods store, loss, \$6,000. Judge Harper's law office, Harper & Tremper's insurance office and the telephone exchange were burned.

March 30, 1884,—Dr. T. G. Vaughter's residence was burned to the ground. The loss was \$1,500.

September 1, 1884,—E. J. Salt & Company, woolen mill, burned down, fire caused by spontaneous combustion. Loss, \$6,500.

December 25, 1884,—Walker Marsh's store at Elfort burned. Jacob S. Cole was sleeping in the store, and he was so badly burned that he died December 27th following.

April 30, 1885, Johnson Hub and Spoke Factory caught from a spark in the blacksmith shop flying into the drying room and burned. Loss, \$25,500. Insurance, \$17,000.

August 28, 1886,—Thomas L. Bell's saw mill, which stood below the Mussetter Mill on the river bank, burned up. Loss, \$25,000 and insurance, \$16,000.

January 12, 1887,—The Huston corner burned. Loss, \$6,000. A. Lorange, loss, \$3,500. Insurance, \$2,000. J. A. Banning, saloon, loss, \$900. Mrs. McCloud, restaurant, loss, \$400. John D. Wilhelm, loss, \$400.

November 1, 1887,—The Stave Factory at Rarden, owned by the Twelve Pole Lumber Company, burned. Loss not stated.

December 6, 1887,—The Buckeye Mills, on Fourth street below Market, burned. In the falling of a wall William Simpson a fireman, was instantly killed. M. H. Anderson, one of the proprietors, was so injured that he died in a few hours.

April 21, 1889,—Captain W. W. Reilly's book store in the Massie Block was burned out. Insurance, \$6,500.

June 20, 1889,—Wait's Factory was burned. Loss, \$10,000. Insurance, \$7,500.

March 24, 1890,—There was a fire in the alley of the center block on the south side of Second street between Court and Market. Fuller Bros. lost \$3,800. Mickelthwait Bros. lost \$1,250 on building. Huston estate, lost \$5,100 on two buildings. C. Gerlach, building, \$1,600. Cadot & Lowry, \$6,500, on stock. John Jones, Plummer, \$1,600, on stock.

November 2, 1891,—The Fourth Street School House burned. Loss, \$15,000.

November 3, 1891,—The Damarin Building occupied by the Ohio Military Academy burned. Loss, \$10,000.

August 20, 1892,—A fire in the Damarin Building on the northwest corner of Second and Court streets, destroyed the millinery stock of Miss B. Robinson. Also the stock of B. Guiterman was injured by smoke and water. Loss to the building, \$2,000.

August 23, 1892,—The C. P. & V. R. R. shops burned. Loss, \$5,000.

September 7, 1892,—7,000,000 feet of lumber were burned at the Little Kanawha Lumber Company's plant at New Boston. Also the planing mill and dry house. Eight loaded cars of lumber were burned. The mill was saved. Loss, \$100,000.

January 15, 1893,—The interior of the All Saint's Church was burned out. The organ was destroyed. The fire occurred after the morning services. Loss, \$7,000. Insurance, \$6,300.

January 29, 1893,—The Portsmouth Wheel Works burned up. Also three dwellings across Eleventh street, belonging to Henry Teeters, Dan Biggs and George Youngman. Insurance on the Wheel Works, \$70,000. Loss, total.

May 27, 1893,—The old ice house at the brewery burned. Loss, \$2,000.

July 21, 1893,—The Rarden Stave Factory burned. Taylor and Marr were the proprietors. Loss, \$8,000.

September 30, 1894.—I. N. Johnson had a barn burned, with 40 tons of hay, 200 bushels of wheat, 2 tons of feed, 2 buggies, 2 wagons, harness and other property. Loss, \$2,500; and insurance, \$800.

February 13, 1895,—Sciotoville had a fire. The post office, Mehaffey's drug store and H. E. Walden's feed store were burned out. Also the residence of Mrs. Westwood. Loss not stated.

June 9, 1895,—The Second Presbyterian Church was partially burned. Loss, \$7,667, or more.

November 2, 1895,—The Scioto Star Paving Plant went up in fire and smoke. Loss, \$10,000 to \$16,000.

December 4, 1895,—The Nichol's furniture store had a fire causing a loss of \$2,000. Fully insured. Brodbeck Bros. had a fire. Loss, \$200.

October 6, 1896,—The Scioto Star Paving Brick Plant near Sciotoville, was partially destroyed by fire. Loss, \$2,000 to \$2,500.

December 21, 1896,—Buddy Wertz's Elk Hotel burned out. Loss to Wertz, \$6,000. Insurance, \$4,000. Loss on the building not estimated, but fully insured.

April 1, 1897,—The old McDermott homestead, near Buena Vista, was burned to the ground. It was the property of Lafayette Jones. Loss, \$2,000. No insurance.

July 29, 1897,—A. W. Thompson's saw mill at Sciotoville burned. Loss, \$6,000. Insurance, \$3,000.

April 14, 1898,—Andrew Hyland's store at Franklin Furnace burned up. Both building and goods. The building had been erected when the Furnace was started. Loss not stated.

May 2, 1898,—Fire in the First Ward burned J. T. Miller's residence. Loss, \$2,000. Will Sparks' house and Curley Rhodes' house. Also Peter Schmidt's and Martin Glean's. James Beles and many others were injured. Total loss in those wholly and partially destroyed was estimated at \$2,500. The locality was in the square northwest of Second and Jefferson Streets.

June 7, 1898,—The Burgess Steel & Iron Works were burned up. Loss on building, furnace and machinery, \$250,000. On contracts unfilled, the same sum. Loss to building adjusted, \$107,787.58. Insurance, \$125,000. 500 men thrown out of employment. Pay roll, \$4,000 per week.

June 15, 1898,—Wise's clothing store was burned out.

August 13, 1898,—Heinisch's third floor burned out.

November 17, 1898,—Dice's Stables, Farmer's Hotel, George Rogers' residence and the Imperial Mills were burned. The fire originated in the stable of the Farmer's Hotel.

Adam Frick Imperial Mills, loss, \$8,000. Insurance, \$7,500.

Stahler Bros., loss on building, \$100. on stock, \$500.

Dice's Stable, loss, \$2,500. Insurance, \$2,000.

George Rogers, loss, \$1,500. Insurance, 1,600.

Farmer's Hotel, loss, \$4,000. Insurance, \$3,500.

Goods, loss, \$500; and insurance \$1,000.

John Dice, livery, loss, \$2,000.

June 23, 1899,—Cuppett & Webb's mill destroyed by fire. Loss, \$10,000 to \$12,000.

October 29, 1899,—At New Boston, Conley's saloon, the Heel Factory, Rev. Porter's residence and the Standard Shoe Building all burned.

Pat Conley, loss, \$6,000. Insurance, \$3,000.

Heel Co. building, loss, \$3,000. Insurance, \$2,000.

Heel Co., loss, \$8,000 to \$10,000. Insurance, \$5,000 to \$6,000.

Standard Shoe Co. in the same building, loss, \$6,000. Insurance, \$1,000.

Standard Shoe Co. building, loss, \$2,000. Insurance, \$2,000.

November 1, 1899,—J. H. Farmer's feed store in the east end burned. Loss, \$2,500. Insurance, \$1,000. W. D. Horr's feed store also was injured. Loss, \$700. Fully insured.

January 31, 1900.—John Jones' hat store at W. Second street, was destroyed by fire. Loss to Jones, \$2,500. Insurance, \$2,000. Loss to the building slight.

May 13, 1900,—Mrs. Boluss' millinery store burned. Loss, \$3,000. Loss to building, owned by Judge Ball, \$500.

November 1, 1900,—There was a great fire at Wheelersburg. The Hotel kept by J. F. Stewart caught fire from a defective flue and was consumed. Loss, \$1,500. Insurance, \$1,200. Mrs. Marion Sikes' residence burned. Loss, \$800. No insurance. The Adventist Church burned. Loss \$1,000. Insurance, \$600. L. L. Hacquard's business house burned. Loss, \$1,000. Insurance, \$600. His stock of goods was partly lost, value, \$1,500. Insurance, \$1,000. The fire started at 2 p. m. and was not under control until 4 p. m. The Grand Army Hall was destroyed to prevent further conflagration. Loss, \$300.

Total loss in Portsmouth and Scioto County, \$1,308,129.56. Total insurance, \$339,500.

THE WEATHER.

Table of Lowest Temperatures Since 1830.

DATE.	DEGREES.	DATE.	DEGREES.
1830, December 22d.....	2° below	1873, January 30th.....	3° below
1832, January 26th.....	6° below	1874, January 10th.....	7° above
January 27th.....	3° below	1875, January 9th.....	9½° above
1835, February 7th.....	5° below	1876, December 8th.....	8° above
February 8th.....	6° below	1877, December 6th.....	2° below
February 9th.....	5° below	1878, January 8th.....	1° below
1836, February 2d.....	zero.	1879, January 9th.....	12° below
February 3d.....	zero.	1880, February 5th.....	8° above
February 5th.....	zero.	1881, January 5th.....	5° below
1858, February 21st.....	4° below	1884, January 5th.....	11° below
February 22d.....	2° below	January 6th.....	14° below
December 30th.....	2° below	January 7th.....	2° below
December 31st.....	4° below	January 25th.....	13° below
1840, January 2d.....	5° below	December 19th.....	2° below
January 19th.....	2° below	December 26th.....	4° below
February 2d.....	zero.	1885, January 22d.....	3° below
1841, January 18th.....	1° below	February 11th.....	2° below
1852, January 19th.....	2° below	February 20th.....	4° below
January 20th.....	16° below	February 21st.....	5° below
1857, January 12th.....	1° below	February 22d.....	3° below
January 19th.....	10° below	February 23d.....	2° below
January 22d.....	6° below	1886, January 10th.....	2° below
January 23rd.....	16° below	January 11th.....	8° below
1858, March 7th.....	zero.	January 12th.....	10° below
1859, December 8th.....	4° above	February 5th.....	7° below
1860, January 2d.....	4° below	1893, January 10th.....	zero.
1860, November 10th.....	10° below	January 11th.....	11° below
1861, February 15th.....	15° above	January 14th.....	1° below
1862, January 18th.....	9° above	January 15th.....	7° below
1863, January 2d.....	2° below	January 16th.....	9° below
1864, February 19th.....	4° above	1894, January 25th.....	1° above
1865, January 25th.....	9° above	1895, February 8th.....	6° below
1866, February 15th.....	2° below	1896, February 21st.....	½° above
1867, January 30th.....	4° above	1897, January 21st.....	6° below
1868, December 12th.....	4° above	1898, February 3d.....	zero.
1869, February 21st.....	4° above	1899, January 2d.....	1° above
1870, December 26th.....	1° below	1900, February 25th.....	2° below
1871, December 21st.....	7° below	1901, December 16th and 21st.....	2° below
1872, December 24th.....	3° below	1902, February 4th.....	3° above

Doctor G. S. B. Hempstead's report from 1830 to 1858, and Doctor D. B. Cotton's report from that time to the present.

In the winter of 1855 and 1856 the river remained frozen over forty-seven days. In December the thermometer fell to 2 or 3 deg. below zero. On December 24, 1855, the river closed and from that time for forty-seven days, it was as if there were no river. There was a regular roadway for sleighs and teams across the ice and skating was excellent. For weeks before the ice broke, the weather was warm and springlike. Many attempts were made to start the ice. Blasting was used but to no effect. The Bostona was frozen in at the foot of Jefferson street. She got up steam and undertook to start the ice but only cracked it. The river was open below the Scioto, and the Bostona cut a channel and backed to Indian Run. The ice was frozen to the bottom of her keel. She came back before the break up which was on the 9th of February 1856. The remarkable feature of that winter was the ice remaining during the mild weather.

In 1883 and 1884, the thermometer was below zero six days in January, and yet the river was open from Pittsburg to Cairo.

September 19, 1884,—At 2:45 p. m. there was an earthquake in Portsmouth. It lasted five seconds.

July 4, 1897,—Was the hottest day in Portsmouth for sixty-seven years. The thermometer reached 105 1-5 deg. Fahrenheit. The record had been kept since 1830. From July 9th to the 18th, 1859, there was a long hot spell, when it ranged from 92 deg. to 103 deg., having the latter figure for two days. The observing station in Portsmouth is the second oldest in the United States, and there are but two older stations in the world. It was established in 1830, two years after the station in Philadelphia. All the above from Doctor D. B. Cotton. July 16, 1879 and July 18, 1887 were the next hottest days, the mercury going to 101 deg. The following are recent ones:

1893, June 19,—100 degrees.

1894, June 23,—102 degrees.

1895, June 23,—102 degrees.

1896, July 29,—100 degrees.

1897, July 4,—105 1-5 degrees.

1898, July 2 and 3,—101 degrees each.

1899, June 23,—98 degrees.

1900, July 15,—99 3-4 degrees.

1901, July 22,—102 degrees.

February 9, 1899,—The thermometer was 10 degrees below zero.

February 10, 1899,—The thermometer was 17½ degrees below zero.

February 11, 1899,—The thermometer was 4 degrees below zero.

February 12, 1899,—The thermometer was 11 degrees below zero.

Rainfall.

July 20, 1896,—3.27 inches of rain fell in Portsmouth in twenty-four hours, the greatest rainfall ever known in the meteorological history of the county. It began the afternoon of the 20th. From 11 p. m. on the 20th until 6 a. m. on the 21st it poured. Chillicothe street was full of water from curb to curb. The Third street sewer could not carry off the water. Carey's Run broke all records. Turkey Creek and Pond Creek were out of their bonds. The east end was all under water. The canal was broken in a dozen places. There were washouts on the C. & O. and C. P. & V. Railroads.

February 22, 1897,—For twenty-four hours previous to 7 a. m. this day 2.42 inches of rain fell. The river rose twenty feet from 7 p. m. on the 21st to daylight on the 22nd.

February 23, 1897,—The river was 53 feet and 9 inches high.

February 24, 1897,—The river was 58 feet and 9 inches.

February 25, 1897,—The river reached 59 feet and stopped.

March 26, 1898,—The river at 3:30 p. m. was 56 feet 3 inches.

March 28, 1898,—It reached 57 feet and 9 inches, the highest point.

March 16, 1899,—The river was 53 feet and 8 inches.

April 28, 1899,—Electric storm and cloud burst at Lucasville. There was a high wind, a great down pour of rain and hail stones, some were as large as a hen's egg. Lightning struck a former house of John Kline and it was fired and burned down. The families occupying it escaped. The contents were burned. George Cook was struck by lightning at home and was unconscious for an hour. While hailing, the thermometer dropped 30 degrees and overcoats were in demand. Creeks all rose and bridges and trestles near by were swept out.

[The above data is intended to supplement that found under the tables of temperature and rainfall on the pages preceding and following this.]

Rainfall, in Inches and Hundredths, at Portsmouth, from Observations Furnished by D. B. Cotton, M. D.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Annual.
1830.....	1.10	1.40	6.00	1.10	2.50	3.80	0.30	0.90	2.90	0.10	4.10	0.10	24.30
1831.....	1.30	1.80	3.00	1.60	3.30	6.60	3.40	1.70	2.70	3.40	0.40	1.90	39.40
1832.....	3.00	4.00	1.80	5.80	2.20	2.30	1.50	7.30	3.30	3.20	2.00	6.20	45.60
1833.....	2.65	3.20	2.05	1.40	3.10	7.00	3.10	0.30	3.10	3.10	2.80	3.55	35.35
1834.....	6.70	1.80	2.60	2.20	1.20	4.10	1.40	1.05	1.40	3.70	4.30	3.20	39.45
1835.....	2.50	1.50	1.90	3.00	2.90	2.60	2.90	2.60	2.80	3.60	6.10	2.10	31.50
1836.....	1.30	3.15	4.20	3.10	6.80	2.70	3.10	6.00	3.80	2.00	2.20	2.20	40.55
1837.....	0.96	3.65	2.50	1.10	4.70	8.60	8.20	3.90	5.90	4.80	1.70	3.28	49.29
1838.....	1.50	3.20	3.20	4.50	5.10	5.12	5.00	1.80	1.10	3.50	3.10	1.60	38.72
1839.....	2.20	1.90	2.60	2.22	3.12	3.00	0.60	1.10	4.91	0.30	2.90	0.97	25.82
1840.....	2.02	2.75	2.34	5.50	6.40	10.66	1.35	3.15	2.20	3.30	0.30	2.12	42.09
1841.....	5.04	1.70	3.52	5.62	6.30	2.42	4.00	2.70	2.52	5.20	5.50	3.42	47.94
1842.....	4.30	3.64	2.94	4.20	6.02	8.20	3.14	2.21	0.90	1.20	3.85	2.32	42.32
1843.....	3.54	1.22	3.47	6.00	4.04	6.38	6.70	2.85	5.07	4.74	5.20	2.37	51.58
1844.....	2.32	0.29	2.57	1.64	5.21	4.00	4.60	1.00	2.80	3.00	2.40	0.64	34.18
1845.....	1.94	1.60	2.24	1.30	5.10	5.85	2.92	5.30	3.80	3.00	3.80	3.20	40.05
1846.....	3.25	1.51	4.25	4.31	6.06	3.81	3.25	5.44	2.00	0.69	6.38	5.44	49.39
1847.....	2.85	2.62	5.55	1.12	3.12	3.66	4.19	2.06	4.94	6.19	1.50	11.10	48.80
1848.....	3.91	2.38	2.75	0.25	6.81	3.25	6.94	5.08	0.25	2.56	1.50	5.08	41.14
1849.....	4.38	3.76	5.38	1.74	2.00	3.50	8.75	2.50	0.50	4.25	1.75	0.55	43.26
1850.....	8.22	3.56	8.96	3.60	3.81	3.52	4.00	8.00	0.75	2.62	2.75	8.12	57.20
1851.....	0.50	6.78	1.50	1.69	3.75	2.50	3.00	2.12	[2.75]	1.31	2.15	3.00	[30.97]
1852.....	2.00	4.12	8.75	5.56	2.44	6.19	1.12	2.88	1.88	1.56	2.62	5.50	39.62
1853.....	1.32	4.08	1.50	5.19	1.00	2.00	1.50	1.88	3.00	5.12	1.75	0.40	28.74
1854.....	7.25	2.69	4.75	2.00	0.25	1.00	2.00	1.50	0.56	3.56	3.19	2.58	31.33
1855.....	0.75	0.20	8.00	1.25	2.94	7.31	4.94	7.44	4.56	9.81	2.81	[3.50]	[45.51]
1856.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.80	.....
1857.....	0.95	0.75	.....	0.15	1.00	.....	2.12	3.62	1.00	0.25	2.00	.....	.....
1858.....	.....	0.35	0.20	.....	.....	5.75	2.69	2.44	0.44	1.81	1.64	5.75	.....
1859.....	2.33	7.29	3.09	8.34	1.43	4.21	1.22	6.70	1.29	2.32	2.09	6.15	46.37
1860.....	3.94	1.05	1.01	4.24	3.59	1.90	3.96	2.57	3.18	1.58	4.64	2.25	33.91
1861.....	3.10	2.60	1.81	5.35	5.99	2.15	1.30	5.45	3.19	3.40	5.86	1.64	41.94
1862.....	7.41	4.48	4.98	6.15	1.68	3.34	1.81	2.50	1.16	1.50	2.28	2.80	39.95
1863.....	6.42	3.48	4.43	2.02	1.37	1.76	4.32	4.15	1.52	3.16	2.14	2.24	37.01
1864.....	2.32	1.45	2.69	2.26	3.29	2.94	1.00	4.11	2.35	3.05	5.62	4.69	35.77
1865.....	2.65	3.55	5.90	3.95	10.59	4.30	6.17	2.00	6.03	1.15	1.15	6.53	53.97
1866.....	4.61	3.02	8.89	2.82	1.33	2.93	4.72	2.82	9.29	3.41	4.82	1.51	41.97
1867.....	3.23	5.96	7.11	1.37	4.64	1.46	4.34	4.32	0.72	5.57	2.10	4.47	45.29
1868.....	1.81	0.95	8.83	4.71	6.26	4.40	2.97	4.45	9.00	1.64	1.85	3.20	45.07
1869.....	2.82	2.52	4.57	4.22	3.86	4.70	4.20	2.21	3.48	2.28	3.82	3.16	41.84
1870.....	4.62	3.68	3.87	3.48	1.34	3.17	7.54	4.95	0.75	2.99	2.18	2.04	40.91
1871.....	2.57	3.96	2.50	2.69	1.80	2.59	3.66	2.26	1.32	2.59	2.02	2.70	30.66
1872.....	0.78	2.25	1.14	8.37	3.08	1.89	6.10	1.81	1.32	1.20	1.18	2.01	31.13
1873.....	1.60	4.87	3.01	1.97	4.75	3.48	7.12	4.88	2.58	4.95	1.94	4.94	46.19
1874.....	4.63	3.71	2.62	5.38	1.18	3.46	6.22	1.94	2.50	0.24	3.64	2.80	38.32
1875.....	2.12	1.52	5.36	1.99	3.50	5.81	8.76	3.28	1.73	2.28	5.06	4.33	45.72
1876.....	4.25	2.47	4.45	2.53	1.00	3.69	6.75	3.54	5.60	1.82	3.67	1.45	41.22
1877.....	5.16	0.36	5.16	2.59	1.97	3.60	5.11	1.39	2.20	1.79	2.44	3.24	35.01
1878.....	2.96	1.36	8.90	1.37	1.96	2.39	1.42	2.92	2.73	2.06	3.16	3.66	29.89
1879.....	3.19	2.73	3.29	0.42	3.14	4.31	1.25	4.79	2.41	1.49	1.53	7.01	35.56
1880.....	4.05	5.80	4.56	5.94	2.03	4.65	2.85	5.54	3.99	2.90	3.05	3.92	48.98
1881.....	4.32	2.41	3.82	3.23	1.76	3.60	3.80	2.06	2.45	4.47	3.70	5.17	46.79
1882.....	8.82	6.28	4.19	3.09	8.40	6.85	3.44	6.09	3.66	1.72	1.50	1.68	56.21
1883.....	3.54	8.03	3.40	4.50	3.59	4.15	4.13	0.82	1.46	6.47	3.08	5.36	48.63
1884.....	5.34	6.11	5.55	3.90	4.90	3.47	2.45	1.85	1.87	1.22	1.46	4.70	42.32
1885.....	6.41	2.41	1.02	4.04	3.72	2.39	2.12	5.52	2.40	3.70	1.71	1.85	37.23
1886.....	3.70	1.82	3.88	3.28	5.22	6.75	3.82	3.98	3.99	1.25	5.22	2.42	45.33
1887.....	2.84	9.28	1.94	6.01	1.76	3.46	4.12	1.75	2.09	0.72	2.47	4.24	40.68
Mean.....	3.38	3.05	3.49	3.33	3.56	4.06	3.93	3.39	2.76	2.85	2.93	3.50	40.23

**Monthly and Annual Mean Temperatures in Degrees Fahr., at
Portsmouth, from Observations Furnished by
D. B. Cotton, M. D.**

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Annual.
1830.....	34.6	37.9	49.0	59.5	62.4	70.8	77.0	76.0	68.5	60.9	50.7	36.9	57.0
1831.....	24.4	32.2	47.2	55.6	61.1	71.6	73.2	71.3	64.3	57.1	42.6	22.9	52.0
1832.....	31.8	41.7	45.4	54.6	62.5	69.2	72.4	68.7	62.0	56.2	45.7	38.0	54.0
1833.....	38.5	39.6	43.6	57.9	68.3	70.1	75.8	69.6	68.5	51.8	43.9	39.0	55.6
1834.....	34.8	46.2	48.7	58.1	63.2	74.1	79.1	77.3	65.4	54.5	46.0	39.3	57.2
1835.....	36.9	27.6	42.4	52.9	66.0	72.1	74.1	71.9	62.6	58.6	48.4	38.2	54.3
1836.....	35.6	34.3	40.5	56.9	67.8	70.8	74.9	72.7	70.8	52.1	42.1	36.4	54.6
1837.....	34.8	41.0	45.4	50.2	63.5	69.7	75.8	73.6	66.8	57.3	50.2	40.3	55.7
1838.....	40.6	26.5	46.8	51.2	56.8	73.6	78.8	78.2	66.1	50.2	39.1	29.3	53.1
1839.....	37.9	37.2	44.8	58.8	67.8	70.3	76.7	73.4	62.7	60.5	39.0	33.1	55.2
1840.....	28.3	43.2	48.3	59.0	64.7	72.1	75.0	74.9	62.7	55.8	42.4	34.1	55.0
1841.....	32.7	34.3	45.1	52.9	62.5	76.6	77.7	74.5	69.3	52.0	45.9	38.4	55.2
1842.....	41.4	40.8	56.3	61.7	63.4	68.0	74.7	71.4	69.5	59.0	40.0	38.9	57.1
1843.....	41.4	31.2	33.0	55.0	63.6	72.0	77.2	73.8	72.9	52.7	44.9	38.7	54.7
1844.....	34.3	39.5	47.6	66.1	69.2	73.5	80.1	75.0	69.0	54.8	48.2	38.7	58.0
1845.....	42.0	43.5	48.2	64.0	64.4	74.6	78.9	77.7	68.8	55.0	45.1	29.8	57.7
1846.....	39.3	37.3	48.4	60.5	68.4	71.4	76.3	78.0	73.7	56.1	50.2	44.2	58.6
1847.....	37.4	41.5	45.1	59.9	65.2	71.3	76.0	73.2	67.2	56.1	48.2	39.8	66.7
1848.....	41.6	39.8	46.4	57.1	68.7	72.4	74.8	74.4	64.0	56.5	44.3	46.5	57.2
1849.....	34.5	34.3	50.6	55.9	66.5	77.7	76.4	76.4	69.1	55.8	51.9	36.5	57.1
1850.....	39.4	39.3	43.9	53.3	61.5	75.2	81.8	78.4	69.3	56.1	42.6	38.7	56.6
1851.....	38.6	47.2	49.5	56.4	68.1	73.2	79.0	76.4	72.1	56.7	44.7	32.6	57.9
1852.....	29.7	41.0	49.3	53.2	67.8	71.6	79.1	74.4	68.7	62.6	45.0	43.0	57.1
1853.....	37.6	38.8	45.7	56.4	65.8	79.2	77.9	76.7	70.1	63.1	50.2	35.6	57.3
1854.....	34.7	42.5	48.3	55.3	68.1	75.3	83.0	81.3	77.9	62.7	44.9	38.1	59.3
1855.....	37.0	29.0	41.1	60.1	66.4	70.7	79.2	76.2	74.2	56.0	52.1	44.1	57.2
1856.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.3
1857.....	22.2	46.6	42.5	46.6	60.3	71.0	74.3	74.6	70.6	53.9	40.9	43.3	53.9
1858.....	44.5	30.7	44.5	58.1	64.4	74.5	77.6	76.4	68.2	61.9	44.0	44.5	57.4
1859.....	32.9	40.1	51.0	53.7	69.3	72.1	78.3	73.4	66.8	52.6	46.6	31.1	55.7
1860.....	36.9	37.7	46.8	57.9	69.0	71.0	77.3	73.7	65.3	57.8	42.0	38.2	55.7
1861.....	35.2	40.5	44.8	56.4	61.4	73.7	71.7	74.3	64.8	55.4	43.5	37.4	54.9
1862.....	37.1	36.5	43.5	54.9	66.0	71.2	78.2	77.6	71.4	57.4	44.8	40.5	56.6
1863.....	39.5	40.4	42.0	54.0	72.3	69.7	75.7	74.3	63.9	52.9	45.8	39.9	55.7
1864.....	32.9	38.3	42.7	52.3	63.8	69.6	78.2	75.8	67.8	51.5	47.3	36.9	54.8
1865.....	29.7	38.6	49.1	57.7	62.6	73.2	73.5	70.6	71.2	53.9	43.2	39.0	55.2
1866.....	33.0	34.2	43.0	59.9	60.8	71.9	77.2	67.2	65.5	56.6	44.2	31.6	53.8
1867.....	24.7	40.7	39.1	57.1	59.7	75.5	76.8	73.8	70.6	55.5	45.9	35.5	54.6
1868.....	29.4	33.9	50.0	52.0	61.5	71.2	79.9	72.0	63.8	54.5	43.6	31.7	53.6
1869.....	38.3	38.9	40.1	52.5	61.4	68.8	74.2	75.1	66.5	46.3	39.9	37.1	53.3
1870.....	37.5	35.4	39.6	53.7	66.9	72.1	77.1	75.0	69.5	58.1	45.4	28.3	54.9
1871.....	37.7	38.7	51.7	60.3	65.6	75.2	75.2	76.5	65.0	52.2	35.8	32.0	55.5
1872.....	30.5	32.3	37.2	57.5	66.6	72.8	77.6	76.2	66.1	53.2	40.9	26.2	58.1
1873.....	30.2	34.4	39.8	52.6	65.3	75.0	76.6	72.9	68.5	51.6	43.4	43.4	54.5
1874.....	39.2	41.3	46.8	52.0	68.4	78.2	77.7	75.2	71.0	57.1	45.8	41.6	57.9
1875.....	29.2	31.4	45.2	53.6	66.8	74.5	78.9	74.5	66.8	54.2	46.6	48.4	55.8
1876.....	44.6	40.7	45.9	57.7	68.8	76.0	79.3	77.8	68.2	50.7	43.0	26.2	56.6
1877.....	33.4	42.5	42.9	58.2	63.8	74.3	78.8	76.1	68.9	60.0	47.4	47.4	57.8
1878.....	37.4	40.6	52.9	53.6	65.0	71.1	82.9	78.8	65.0	56.7	46.9	31.1	56.8
1879.....	32.3	37.1	48.0	66.3	69.3	74.7	81.6	73.8	64.9	63.9	48.7	44.6	57.9
1880.....	50.1	43.6	46.8	58.8	71.6	75.5	76.8	76.6	66.6	55.4	39.8	30.7	57.7
1881.....	31.6	34.4	40.0	50.8	67.1	71.0	77.5	75.2	73.9	60.9	44.8	41.1	55.7
1882.....	34.8	42.6	47.4	51.6	59.9	69.0	74.8	71.2	66.1	58.6	43.1	33.3	54.4
1883.....	30.4	38.7	38.3	55.0	61.1	69.7	78.2	69.8	64.6	57.5	46.6	36.4	53.4
1884.....	23.3	40.9	42.5	51.6	62.0	71.1	72.2	71.5	69.3	58.1	42.4	33.9	53.2
1885.....	29.2	26.1	35.0	52.6	62.0	69.0	75.3	71.8	63.6	51.5	41.7	35.8	51.1
1886.....	27.7	32.3	42.6	55.3	64.5	68.8	72.8	71.8	66.9	53.5	42.5	30.4	52.4
1887.....	33.0	42.0	42.3	52.5	67.8	71.4	78.0	72.2	65.2	51.6	42.5	35.6	54.5
Mean.....	35.1	37.9	45.0	57.5	65.1	72.5	76.9	74.4	67.8	55.7	44.7	36.2	55.7

THE STAR SHOWER OF NOVEMBER 13, 1833.**By Abraham G. Noel.**

Dr. Andrews and Charley Tracy (a lawyer) of Portsmouth, my father and myself, went out hunting the first week in November. The hunt lasted a week or ten days. We took a wagon with a tent, provisions, etc. My home was about six miles northwest of Portsmouth, and we went about twelve miles west of my home to a place near the "Copperas Rock," (a great rocky bluff.) This was at the headwaters of Long Run, a branch of Bear Creek, which is a branch of Brush Creek. The weather was bright and clear, with cool nights. We kept a fire all night in front of the tent. We hunted in the daytime, killing in all, twenty-two deer. The deer seemed stupid during the whole time that we were out. We cooked for ourselves, having the heartiest meals in the morning and evening. Father roasted the meat, Tracy roasted the potatoes, the Doctor made the coffee, and I got water and wood and kept the fire going.

There was nothing unusual about the weather the day and evening before the star shower. On the third or fourth night of the hunt, I got up before three o'clock to make a fire, and saw a number of meteors falling. I called up the other men to see the display. At first, when there were only a few meteors falling, we could see them at a great height. They fell apparently to within thirty or forty feet of the earth, then seemed to burst and fragments flew in all directions. The shower rapidly increased until, in a few minutes, the whole atmosphere was full of them, and they fell or flew in all directions like sparks from a burning hickory log. The word "millions" would not tell the number. This lasted until four o'clock, but after that, a few meteors continued to fall until daylight. We could hear them making a crackling sound on the leaves and grass, and the next morning, we found little balls sticking to the leaves, which when crushed resembled a mixture of ashes and iron-rust. Between three and four o'clock it was so light that a man could see to shoot squirrels with a rifle. We were not frightened. Dr. Andrews was a learned man and he explained the phenomenon, saying that it occurred at regular periods of time.

Some of the people in the settlements near by, were so frightened that they prayed all the next day. They thought the end of the world was at hand. The day following, a heavy snow began at nine o'clock and continued till twelve. The snow was in balls from the size of a marble to a hulled walnut. It was soft and soon melted. All the afternoon there was an occasional light fall of snow. After that we had bright weather.

[Note.—The above was written by Mr. Abraham G. Noel from personal recollection. He dictated the above in his ninety-third year. He died February 5, 1902, at Joliet, Ills. He has a sketch herein.]

Description by James Emmitt.

It was a chilly night in the early winter of 1833. To be exact, it was on the evening of November 13, 1833, and our flat boat was ungracefully slipping down the Ohio river to Madison, Ind. At the particular hour in question, the boat was just passing the point where the little Miami river empties its amber flood into the Ohio.

The night was clear and frosty. Suddenly a great flood of light enveloped the earth to the uttermost bounds of the boatmen's vision. Earth and sky and river were lurid. The world was ablaze with a wonderful glory. And a moment later the whole firmament was filled with a terrible display—a deluge of falling stars, that came down to the earth, or traversed the flaming atmosphere from north to south, from west to east, from south to north, and from east to west. They fell in sheets of glorious flames; in groups of hundreds, in clouds of thousands. Their light was so intense and glaring that the river seemed a surging tide of blood; the boatmen like chief ferrymen on one of the main seething-hot rivers of hell. No man spoke.

It was an hour of terror, and knees quaked and tongues clave to the roof of the mouth. The "oldest inhabitant," seized with a terrible fear that the hour of deserved retribution had come to him, opened not reminiscent head, and related naught of what occurred "when I was a boy," to the dis-

paragement of the magnificent, but terrorizing spectacle. It was a pyrotechnical display of appalling magnitude, of blinding brilliancy, and astounding characteristics. At times the air seemed absolutely crowded with gyrating and descending sky rockets. Then there would be a magnificent and dazzling burst of light—so bright that it was impossible to look heavenward. Then would come hundreds of luminous stars, chasing others that had gone before them, and streams of rolling fire, that illuminated the northern hemisphere. And during it all—during one of the greatest meteorological displays that ever startled the world, Emmitt's flat boat, with its alarmed crew, floated down the broad bosom of the Ohio.

THE GREAT STORM OF MAY 21, 1860.

At four P. M. a black cloud was seen coming from the southwest. There was thunder, but nothing unusual was anticipated. It came all of a sudden with the wind. Houses were unroofed, walls blown down, chimneys toppled over and trees prostrated. The air was filled with leaves, torn from the trees by the force of the wind, with shingles, pieces of roof, brickbats, etc. The streets and valleys were filled with rubbish torn from the buildings, and trees. The steeple of the First Presbyterian Church with the bell and clock tower in it, were thrown across the street between two houses and the roof of the church was nearly stripped off. Jefferson and Kepner's large brick store house just about completed, was wrecked, the wind got into it and crushed down every floor with bricks from near the roof. A part of the east wall was thrown on the Brown residence, next east, occupied by E. Jones and family, from Elmira, New York. A little girl, a daughter of four years, was crushed beneath the falling walls and instantly killed. The upper floors of the house were crushed through, destroying all the furniture. Men were working to finish the Jefferson building and one Henry McCallister was caught in the wreck and killed. The others escaped. David Price, a drayman, with his horse, was killed in front of Mr. Tewksbury's residence, by the roof of the Blake building being thrown on his horse and dray. The whole mass of the roof fell on him, his horse and dray, while the wheel of his dray was caught on a hitching post. A moment more and he would have escaped. Henry Davis's frame machine shop on Mill street, was totally demolished. Many roofs were torn off and the damages were quite extensive. Scarcely a house escaped without more or less damage. William McKinney, on the west side north of the distillery, was returning home when the storm overtook him. He was killed by a tree falling and crushing him. Everywhere the timber was prostrated and the roads were blocked with it. On this account, the Chillicothe coach, due that evening, did not arrive until the next day at 10 o'clock in the morning.

CHAPTER III.

**The Schools The Press The Churches The City Hospital The
Park Hospital The Cemeteries Memorial Days.**

THE SCHOOLS.

There were no schools in Portsmouth supported by the public prior to 1839. That is really the beginning of the school history of Portsmouth. What occurred before that date is largely tradition. There are no public records to show what the Historian would like most to know. The charter of the town in 1814 said nothing about schools. It was not until March, 1833, the Legislature authorized the town council to provide for the support of the common schools, to create school districts, to build houses and to borrow money for that purpose. The same act authorized a levy of two mills on the dollar for school purposes. The Council was authorized to create the office of Trustee and Visitor of the common schools for one year. The Council was also to appoint five persons as Examiners and Inspectors of common schools for two years who granted certificates to teachers and examined the schools.

Pursuant to this law, the town council made three school districts, one of each of the three wards constituting a district. The electors were to meet on the second Friday of November, 1838, and the third Friday in September each year after and elect three Trustees and Visitors of Common Schools. The Treasurer of the town was to take charge of the school funds and the Recorder of the town to keep the school accounts. The first Trustees and Visitors of common schools were elected November 9, 1838. They were: First ward, James Lodwick; Second ward, Washington Kinney; Third ward, J. V. Robinson. This was the beginning of public schools in Portsmouth. We have first to deal with the period prior to 1839. There was a public school house built in Portsmouth in 1806 by John Brown, senior, but whether it was built by a public tax, or by voluntary contributions is matter of conjecture. Wayne Township had no existence until 1809 and the records of Union Township from 1803 to 1809 are lost. They are not even known to be in existence. The probability is, that the school house built by John Brown was built by voluntary labor and contributions. It stood where the "Buckeye House" now stands, or on the same lot.

Henry Massie in platting the town of Portsmouth, dedicated lots 130 and 143 to schools. These are the lots where the Second Street School House now stands. He also donated out-lot 39 which embraces three hundred and fifty-five feet on Court street and four hundred and forty-five feet on Fourth.

The Fourth Street School House was built on a part of this lot and the remainder of it was leased out perpetually. Lots 130 and 143 were first rented out and Clark Smith taught a school in a log house there in 1823. The benches were of slabs, with riven legs, and no backs. The desks were rude boards attached to the walls. The house was heated by a fire-place. The books were Webster's Spelling Book, Introduction to English Reader, Pike's Arithmetic, Sequel to English Reader and Murray's English Grammar. In 1829 George Ross Kelsey taught the first public free school in the Philip Young property, on Third near Washington street. It was continued only three months and paid for by the sale of Section 16; and in three months the funds were exhausted. In 1834 a public school house was erected on Lot 215 on Jefferson street. In 1836 Mr. Mears taught a pay school, and in the same year William S. Morrell taught a free school. In 1836 the school youth were four hundred and fifty-four. In 1837 the value of the school building was five hundred dollars. They consisted of a frame shell on Jefferson and a log building on Second street. In 1837 the enumeration was five hundred and forty-five,—two hundred and seventy-eight males, two hundred and sixty-nine females. School funds were \$529.80 of which \$277 was paid teachers. In 1838 the sums paid

teachers per month were: W. K. Scott \$37.50, Mrs. M. A. Wilcox \$29.16, Miss Thankful Graves \$16.33, Miss Harriet Ratcliff \$16.33.

William Jones was the first teacher in Portsmouth and he continued to teach from 1806, the year he began, until 1828. He was paid by the parents or guardians, a stipulated sum per quarter and with all due respect to the forefathers, he had a hard time to collect that. He often gave public notice that the tuition due him should and must be paid. All the schools in Portsmouth from 1806 to 1839 were conducted in this manner. The law of January 22, 1821, provided that Township Trustees were to create districts in their townships, of twelve to forty householders; a school committee of nine was to be elected on the first Monday in May in each year and a collector, who should act as Treasurer. The committee was to erect a school house and employ a teacher and the expense was to be assessed on the parents of the pupils sent. The school committee was to have its share of the proceeds of school funds. There is no record to show that Portsmouth, or Wayne Township, ever acted under this law, though the Township, or Town, may have done so. The act of February 5, 1825 provided for a state levy of one-half mill on the dollar for a school fund. Three directors were to be elected in each district and to employ a teacher. This law also provided for school examiners. The act of March 10, 1831, undertook to make a complete system of common schools. The school fund was three-fourths of a mill but not to be levied on the property of blacks or mulattoes. This act added a district clerk and treasurer, and the school meetings were to be the third Tuesday in October. By the act of March 7, 1838, the school fund was made two mills on the dollar, district elections were to be held the third Friday in September, and there were to be three directors elected each year. The act of March 16, 1839, made the school age from four to twenty-one. "Cuffee" was still an outlaw and only white children were to be admitted to the schools. It was not until under the act of March 14, 1853, that the three local directors began to be elected in April of each year, one in each year and for three years' term. This act provided for Township Boards of Education and central High Schools.

William Jones, the first teacher in Portsmouth, was born in Maryland in 1775. He secured a good education for his time and his father emigrated to Kentucky in 1793, coming down the Ohio River. William Jones made a trip to New Orleans in 1799, with his brother Samuel Griffith Jones, who is sketched among the pioneers. In 1800, William Jones married and located in Alexandria, purchasing a lot there. He assisted Major Henry Massie in laying out the town of Portsmouth, and was given lot 272 in the town for his services. It was on Second street near Scioto. He sold it to Charles T. Mastin for \$220. He reared a large family, one son and a number of daughters. He first taught at Alexandria and in the vicinity. He began teaching in Portsmouth in 1806 and kept it up until 1829. On December 14, 1839, he was commissioned a Justice of the Peace for Wayne Township and served one term. His only son, Thomas, became a steamboat captain and owner. Mrs. Daniel McIntire was one of his daughters. His wife died in 1819. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and one of the pioneers of Methodism in Portsmouth. In 1837, he was Deputy Auditor of the county. He lived until 1860 and died at the ripe age of eighty-five, at the home of Dudley Day, his son-in-law. He was a fine penman and clerk and was often employed to perform clerical duties. He taught thirteen weeks for two dollars and a half per pupil. On July 26, 1826, he advertised in the newspaper for those owing him for tuition to settle up or he would place the bills in the hands of officers. Here is his advertisement in the Western Times of May 3, 1828:

NOTICE.

I again offer my services as a teacher of youth for the town of Portsmouth and its vicinity. Those who will entrust me with the tuition of their children may rest assured that every attention will be paid to their literary and moral improvement, within the compass of my ability. The branches I propose to teach are, orthography, reading, penmanship and arithmetic, which I will teach for two dollars and fifty cents per quarter of thirteen weeks. Good school accommodations will be furnished. The school to commence about the first or second Monday of next month.

WILLIAM JONES.



THE WHEELER ACADEMY, 1819.—FOURTH AND MARKET.

On November 4, 1818, Joseph Wheeler advertised the Portsmouth Academy in the "Portsmouth Gazette," the tuition was two dollars and a half per quarter, Latin and Greek being taught. "The Academy" was on Market street north of the Court House and adjoined open fields. In the same month and year there was a school conducted in the Methodist Meeting House. General William Kendall, John R. Turner, Reverend Stephen Lindsley, Doctor Thomas Waller and N. K. Clough were Trustees. In 1827 Mr. and Mrs. Wood conducted an academy for males and females in Portsmouth. They referred to Ezra Osborn, N. K. Clough and Doctors Offner and Hempstead. In the same year Mrs. Ashley advertised a seminary for young ladies, where drawing and needle work were taught. In September, 1828, J. L. Dupuy advertised the opening of a school. On May 16, 1829, Miss Dupuy opened a school at her mother's residence; ornamental needle work and velvet painting being taught. March 13, 1831, Miss Harriet Goodspeed advertised a young ladies' school, at the same time Guy C. Kelsey advertised an academy. In 1833, there was a public school taught in a two story frame building on the east side of Jefferson street, between Second and Third by Miss Eliza Ratcliff, afterward Mrs. John W. Purdum.

In 1836, a school was built on the site now occupied by All Saints Church. It was a one story frame building and remained in use as a school building until the completion of the Fourth Street school house in 1839. It then became the residence of Dr. E. Burr and in 1850 was removed. August 11, 1832, Davis and Archbold advertised the "Portsmouth Institute of Education." It was conducted in the Methodist Church. Common branches were taught and also Latin and Greek. In November, 1832, Mary Sharp advertised a Young Ladies' Seminary to begin November 26 in the room formerly occupied by Mrs. Kelsey. In 1836 Robert Scott advertised a night school. May 1, 1838, Miss M. Cummings opened a school in the basement of the Methodist Church. She charged four dollars for twelve weeks in the common branches.

The year 1838 marked a new departure in the schools. Then and thereafter the public took the matter in charge. Then the three director plan, one each year, was adopted which continued until 1874, a period of thirty-six years. We give below the directors elected in September each year from 1838 to 1852 except 1840, 1842, 1843, which could not be found. In the latter year they were first elected at the April election.

YEAR.	FIRST WARD.	SECOND WARD	THIRD WARD.
1838.....	James Lodwick.....	Washington Kinney.....	J. V. Robinson.....
1839.....	Gideon J. Leet.....	Washington Kinney.....	J. V. Robinson.....
1841.....	Gideon J. Leet.....	Washington Kinney.....	George Corwin.....
1844.....	John L. Ward.....	George Stephenson.....	Moses Gregory.....
1845.....	John L. McVey.....	Wells A. Hutchins.....	Moses Gregory.....
1846.....	Thomas Lawson.....	Samuel J. Huston.....	John Row.....
1847.....	John Craighead.....	John M. Dowell.....	Jacob Jones.....
1848.....	Thomas S. Currie.....	Peter Kinney.....	Jacob P. Noel.....
1849.....	John L. McVey.....	William Hall.....	D. N. Murray.....
1850.....	John L. McVey.....	Samuel Cole.....	David D. Jones.....
1851.....	William Hall.....	Samuel Cole.....	Richard Lloyd.....
1852.....	John L. McVey.....	Samuel Cole.....	Richard Spry.....

The examiners and visitors in the same period were as follows, as far as they can be found:

1839—G. S. B. Hempstead, Edward Hamilton, John McDowell, William V. Peck, Samuel M. Tracy. 1842—G. S. B. Hempstead, William V. Peck, Rev. E. Burr, Rev. Aaron Williams, John R. Turner. 1846—G. S. B. Hempstead, William V. Peck, Rev. E. Burr, Rev. C. W. Sears. On December 4, 1846, Rev. Sears left town and Dr. William J. McDowell was appointed in his place. 1848—Rev. E. Burr, P. P. Ingalls, Samuel M. Tracy, Francis Cleveland, Edward Hamilton. 1851—Samuel M. Tracy, Francis Cleveland, Rev. John W. White, Rev. E. Burr, Rev. Marcus Hicks. 1853—Rev. R. P. Roberts. 1855—Rev. E. P. Pratt, Rev. J. Roberts, Rev. B. Spahr. The latter resigned and Rev. E. Burr was appointed in his place.

In 1839,—The Fourth Street School House was built. It cost \$6,600. Ratcliff and Schultz were the contractors and Joseph Riggs, Conrad Overturf, and Gideon J. Leet superintended the building. The schools were organized in August, 1839, with two weeks vacation in Summer and two in Winter. The boys and girls were taught separate. There were three grades. Non-residents were charged \$1.00 and \$1.25 tuition per month. There were one hundred and fifty-one boys and one hundred and fifteen girls, total, two hundred and sixty-six. The teachers were A. L. Child, Superintendent; Miss Thankful Graves (afterwards Mrs. Gray), Miss H. Ratcliff, Mrs. A. H. Wilcox, Principal of female department, Miss E. Waller, Misses E. Young (afterwards Mrs. Joe Glidden), Miss E. M. Connell. The receipts for school purposes were \$6,615.03 and the salaries of teachers were paid \$1,690.05. In August, 1839, the rules and regulations of the public schools were published in the "Tribune" and occupied three columns. There were nineteen rules as to the conduct of the schools and twelve as to the conduct of the pupils. The school age was from four to twenty. The hours in summer were eight to twelve and two to five. In winter the hours were from nine to twelve and one to four. Recess was fifteen minutes in the morning and the same in the afternoon. There were examinations in June and December. Every Saturday was a holiday as well as Christmas, New Year, Thanksgiving and fast days. Among the rules were those which required clean hands, faces and clothes and that the pupils should always speak the truth. In 1840 there was a male seminary in Portsmouth conducted by William McKendree Scott assisted by his brother, an eastern graduate. They had four terms of eleven weeks each and their terms of tuition were four dollars to five dollars per term. Rev. E. Burr, Rev. Alexander B. Brown, and Dr. G. S. B. Hempstead were the examiners. In 1842 there was started a Portsmouth Seminary for young ladies; A. Williams was Superintendent and Miss Cowles assistant. July 29, 1842, the school trustees reported to the council in three columns of the "Tribune." It stated that

the Fourth street school house was three stories high, had six rooms, and could accommodate eight hundred pupils. There were two departments, male and female, and three grades. The third grade course was, Alphabet and Reading; the second grade was, Reading, Geography and Writing; the first grade, female was, Grammar, Composition, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Ancient and Modern History, Botany, and Map Drawing. The third grade, male, was, Grammar, Composition, Declamation, Book-keeping, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Algebra, Surveying and Latin. Males enrolled, two hundred and forty-five; females, two hundred and twenty-three; daily attendance, males, one hundred and thirty; females, eighty-nine, average per teacher, males, forty-three; females, thirty-six. The teachers were A. L. Child, Superintendent; Mrs. T. Graves, (afterwards Mrs. Gray), Miss H. Ratcliff, Mrs. M. A. Wilcox, Miss E. Waller. The next year Miss E. Young (afterward Mrs. Joe Glidden) was to take the place of Mrs. Graves. From August, 1849, until July 1, 1842, the school receipts were \$6,615.03. In the same time the expenses were \$5,502.66 leaving a surplus of \$1,112.37. The expenses for the year ending June 24, 1842, were \$1,768.21 of which \$1,690.05 were paid for tuition, cost per pupil, \$7.52. For the year ending June 25, 1843, the receipts were \$3,566.33½, and the expenses, \$1,532.44, leaving a balance of \$2,033.89½. From July 14, 1843, to June 28, 1844, Mr. A. L. Child was Superintendent and teacher of the first male department, Mr. W. C. Roberts of the second male department, and Mrs. S. M. Carrel, of the third male department. Miss M. A. Smith was teacher of the first female department, Miss E. B. Glover of the second and Miss S. Dole of the third. During the year Miss Caroline H. Fuller was employed to take charge of the fourth male department. Miss L. L. Squires, (now Mrs. C. C. Row) was employed during the year and Miss C. C. Austin, Miss Snull and Mrs. Carrell resigned.

The total enrollment was five hundred and eighty-eight, average attendance, two hundred and sixty-five, average per teacher thirty-eight. The receipts were this year \$4,202.08½, expenses \$1,844.73, balance \$2,337.35½. Average cost per pupil, \$4.69. August 3, 1844, to July 4, 1845, A. L. Child had resigned and A. J. Rikoff became Superintendent and teacher of the first male department, W. C. Roberts second male department, Miss C. H. Fuller third male department, Miss R. A. Varner fourth male department. Miss E. B. Glover was the teacher of the first female department, Miss L. L. Squires of the second and Miss S. Dole of the third. Receipts for the year, \$4,531.88½, expenses \$1,785.59, balance in treasury \$2,745.99½. Number enrolled four hundred and eighty-one, average attendance, two hundred and eighty-five, average per teacher, forty-one. In that year the text books used were Webster's Spelling-book, McGuffey's Reader, Smith's Grammar, Mitchell's Geography, Ray's Arithmetic, Dane's Algebra, Geometry and Trigonometry, Comstock's Natural Philosophy, Mrs. Willard's History of the United States, Mansfield's Political Geography, the Bible without note or comment.

1845—1846.

The salaries paid per month were A. J. Rikoff, Superintendent, \$45; W. C. Roberts, \$20; Miss C. H. Fuller, \$15; Miss R. A. Varner, \$12; Miss E. B. Glover, \$528; Miss L. L. Squires, \$16; Miss S. Dole, \$15. Total enrollment, six hundred and twenty-four, average attendance, three hundred and seventy-two and a half, average per teacher forty-one and one-third. In this year Mrs. R. A. Silcox became teacher of the second male department at twenty-five dollars per month. Miss F. M. Moxley of the fourth male department at \$14 per month, Mrs. E. B. Rikoff of the male and female department at \$14 per month and Mary Kerr of the male and female department at \$12 per month.

Receipts, \$4,945.64½; expenses, \$2,283.80; balance, \$2,661.85.

This year the Fourth street building was overflowed.

On March 29, 1844, A. Williams advertised a Portsmouth Female Seminary to open April 2nd, at a school room on Front street. Mrs. M. A. Wilcox advertised to open a female school, April 22, 1844. On October 31, 1844, J. Lane advertised a day and evening school to be under the Methodist Church on Second street, formerly occupied by Colonel Potter. Miss Isabelle McDermotte also advertised a female seminary.

Of the teachers who taught in 1846, Miss Fuller became Mrs. Comstock and Miss R. A. Varner, Mrs. R. S. Silcox. Mr. Rikoff served at \$45 per month

until 1849. He was then sent away, and went to Cleveland at \$4,000 per annum. Mr. Silcox left the schools in 1850 for commercial pursuits. Miss Squires became Mrs. C. C. Row and still resides in Portsmouth. Miss Glover went to West Liberty, Ohio, but has since died and is buried in Greenlawn, among her people. Miss E. W. Rankin became a teacher in 1846 and continued for several years. She afterwards married Alexander LaCroix of the French Grant and is now deceased.

1849—1850.

Michael P. Wilson became Superintendent for one year. The Second street building was erected at a cost of \$7,184. William Newman and John W. Purdum were the builders.

1850—1851.

A. J. Buell became Superintendent at \$600 per year. On March 1, 1851, Portsmouth became a city and the school board consisted of one from each ward and there were five examiners and inspectors chosen by the council.

1852—1853.

The High School was instituted January 3, 1853. In 1852, Mr. James H. Poe came into the Portsmouth schools from Chillicothe as a teacher and principal of the Fourth Street building. He had that until July, 1867, when he resigned and returned to Chillicothe, where he spent the remainder of his life. Mr. Buell was succeeded by Edgar C. Selfridge, who died in February, 1852. He was succeeded by John Rolfe, at a salary of \$800. His work ended December, 1852. His successor was Samuel Heslet of Washington, Pa., who remained until the summer of 1856.

1853—1854.

There were fourteen teachers. These were paid two hundred and sixty-one dollars per month. J. H. Poe was paid \$33.00 the highest rate. The lowest was \$14.00 per month. Samuel Heslet, the Superintendent, got sixty dollars per month. The enrollment was 1,070 and average attendance 531. J. H. Poe was employed to teach Latin and Greek. In this year, the Portsmouth school board first recognized the man and brother, with a black face. The first colored school was taught by Mrs. E. E. Glidden in the one story brick still standing, just west of the Portsmouth Public Library.

In 1855, John Bolton came into the schools. He was appointed a teacher and principal of the Second street building. In 1863, Mr. Bolton was paid \$750 and the High school was assigned to him. In July, 1864, his salary was increased to \$1,000 and he and Mr. Poe were made Superintendents of districts. In July, 1867, Mr. Poe left the schools and Mr. Bolton was made Superintendent. He remained until 1872, when he was forced out by a pressure which would have caused any honorable man to retire.

1856—1857.

In November, 1856, Emerson E. White, of Cleveland, became Superintendent at \$1,200 per year and continued until August, 1860. In 1857, Mr. J. H. Poe was principal of the Fourth street building. In that building Mrs. Glidden had the infant boys and Miss Gunn the infant girls. Miss Varner had the secondary girls, Miss White, the secondary boys, and Miss Bannon had the primary girls.

In the Second street building, Miss Blakeslee had the infant boys and Miss Jones the infant girls; Miss Gunn had the secondary boys; Miss Timbrook the secondary girls; and Miss Allgood had the primary boys and girls.

On April 2, 1857, the school law of 1853 was adopted by the city and council appointed the first school board. The course of study was re-arranged and the schools were graded. The City Board of Examiners was legislated out of office and thereafter until 1874, the County Board of Examiners examined the city teachers.

1857—1858.

Under E. E. White the schools were arranged as follows: One High School, two teachers; two Grammar Schools, four teachers; four Intermediate Schools, four teachers; four Secondary Schools, four teachers; four Primary Schools, four teachers; one Colored School, one teacher; total, sixteen schools, nineteen teachers.

In the fall of 1856, the High School was organized in two departments. The girls were on Fourth street with Miss Rankin and the boys on Second

street under Mr. John Bolton. In 1858 Mr. Sabin taught the High School. In the Grammar Schools were Mr. Bolton, Miss Silcox, Mr. Poe and Miss Saylor. The Intermediate teachers were Mrs. Blakeslee, Miss Jones, Mrs. Glidden, Miss Gunn; Secondary, Miss F. Gunn, Miss Timbrook, Miss Varner, Miss White; Primary, Misses Williams, Allgood and Wheeler.

1858—1859.

Miss Nichols was a new teacher in the High School. In the Intermediate Miss Sarah Rigdon and Miss Sprague were new teachers. In the secondary Miss B. S. Rigdon and Miss Dobbin were new teachers. In the Primary, Misses Stone, Williams, Bannon, Wheeler and Lionbarger, were the teachers. The whole number of pupils was nine hundred and seventy-eight. In this year, John Bolton and James H. Poe were employed in the Grammar school at \$750 each. In the fall, Miss Nichols was employed in the High School at \$550 per annum. On March 2, 1859, Miss Jackson was appointed teacher of the colored school at \$25 per month.

1859—1860.

At the beginning of this year Mr. White, the Superintendent, was excused from teaching. From this period the Superintendent ceased to teach. Before that he had been one of the teachers. In June, 1859, Miss Nichols' salary in the High School was advanced to \$600 per year. There was trouble in the Board in the winter of 1860 and all of the members resigned and an entirely new board was elected. The Spencerian system of penmanship was adopted at this time. Up to this time the Clerk did the business of the Board but that system had its abuses. The Board met monthly and allowed the bills and made a record of it. Before that the Clerk paid the bills at any time and the Board approved them afterwards. In February, 1860, the whole enrollment was 1,091 and the daily attendance was 767. A Mr. Harrison taught in the High School, in 1859 and until December, 1860, when he was discharged. The Grammar schools were taught by Messrs. Poe and Bolton, Misses Bard and Silcox. The Intermediate schools by Mrs. Glidden, and the Misses F. Gunn, E. Gunn and Jones. The Secondary by Misses Varner, Williams Rigdon and Bannon, the Primary by Miss Stone, Mrs. Bolton and the Misses A. Bonde, Archard and Wheeler, the colored schools by Mrs. Weaver. Until April, 1857, the school funds had been under the control of the Council. Then the schools came directly under the state law and the school year ended August 1 each year. The school receipts for 1857, 1858 and 1859 were as follows: 1857, \$8,408.28; 1858, \$10,954.30; 1859, \$9,911.50. Expenses, 1857, \$8,428.08; 1858, \$8,030.91; 1859, \$8,105.72. On June 29, 1860, the first class was graduated from the Portsmouth High School. They were Lewis Terry, Frances Wait, George H. Bell, Emma P. Hunter, and James Kehoe. Superintendent E. E. White delivered the diplomas and Rev. E. Burr, D. D. delivered an address.

1860—1861.

In June, 1860, the following teachers were elected at the salaries designated. John Bolton and J. H. Poe each at \$750 per annum; Mrs. E. Glidden and F. C. Gunn at \$250; Mrs. Bolton and Mrs. Leverett, Misses E. M. Clark, M. Wheeler, Emma Walter, Mary L. Keough at \$20 per month; Mrs. S. E. Stone, Misses A. J. Jones, Eliza Varner, C. A. Williams and Mary Bannon, each at \$24 per month. Colonel John H. Allen of Chillicothe, a West Point graduate, became Superintendent at \$1,200. Mrs. T. J. Cochrane was elected in the High School at \$60 per month, but resigned in December. He was succeeded by Mrs. M. A. Cook, who in April, 1861, was succeeded by Rev. S. D. Tompkins. In the fall of 1860 Mr. E. E. White taught a Classical School in Portsmouth in the Jefferson Block. He had a public examination on December 21, 1860. Mr. T. J. Cochrane and Miss Sabin were his assistants.

1860—Enumeration, 2,286; pupils enrolled, 1,177; average daily attendance, 940; number of schools, 18; average for each school, 45.

Colored schools—pupils enrolled, 63. Average daily attendance, 33.

1861—1862.

There was great commercial depression owing to the prophecy of war and the teachers were made to suffer in their salaries. Colonel J. H. Allen, Superintendent, was cut from \$1,200 to \$900; Messrs. Poe, Bolton and J. B. Valodin were cut to \$60 per month; Misses Jennie Silcox and M. A. Bannon, to \$25 per month; Mrs. Susan E. Stone and Mrs. E. E. Glidden each to \$23 per

month; Misses M. J. Gunn, Eliza Varner, Alice Davis and Mrs. Bolton each to \$20 per month; Mrs. J. W. Williams and M. E. Lionbarger each to \$17.50 per month. The salaries for the year were \$14,195.

1862—1863.

Colonel Allen was retained as Superintendent. October 17, 1863, Rev. William J. Clarke advertised a female seminary. In July, 1863, the position of superintendent was left vacant. John McElheny one of the Board was made manager of the schools. Mr. Poe was made principal of the Fourth and Fifth street school houses and Mr. Bolton of the Second street and Colored school houses and each was allowed \$10 extra per month for acting in such capacity. Mr. Powell was appointed teacher in the High School, but did not stay long. Soon after the opening of the schools he was succeeded by J. A. Rich. Mason's Physical Exercises were introduced during the year.

1863—1864.

In the Spring of 1864 Mr. Poe went into the "one hundred days service" and was given a leave of absence while so gone. The women teachers asked for an increase of salary and obtained it.

1864—1865.

In June, 1865, Messrs. Poe and Bolton were re-employed at \$1,000 per year each. On October 3, 1864, the Portsmouth Female Seminary was opened.

1865—1866.

In October, 1865, Mr. E. E. Ewing was employed in the High School at \$80 per month. From 1860 to 1867 no classes were graduated in the High School.

1866—1867.

Middleton S. Campbell came in the High School at \$90 per month. In August, 1866, the building at Ninth and Washington was contracted for. It was to cost \$2,260. Messrs. Hard and Conway were the contractors. In June, 1876, the Salter property on Gallia street was bought for \$29,000 and improved to the amount of \$4,600. There was a vote of the people on the purchase of the Salter property, four hundred and forty voting for it and twenty against it. In July, 1867, Mr. Poe retired and Mr. Bolton was employed Superintendent at \$1,400 and allowed to live in the Salter building. The pupils of the Fourth street school presented Mr. Poe with a gold watch and chain. The enumeration in 1867 was 2,693; the enrollment was 1,401; average daily attendance, 980; number of schools, 20; average to each school, 53; colored schools, enrollment, 125; daily attendance, 70.

1867—1868.

In January, 1868, the Salter building was used as a High School. The High School was conducted by Messrs. Bolton and Campbell with two assistants. The list of teachers in August, 1867, was:

SECOND STREET BUILDING.

Grammar.....	Miss E. Varner
Sub-Grammar.....	Miss M. Phillips
Boys' Intermediate.....	Miss Minta Searl
Girls' Intermediate.....	Miss A. P. Mather
Boys' Secondary.....	Miss Jennie McIntire
Girls' Secondary.....	Miss A. L. Green
Boys' Second Primary.....	Miss Anna Varner
Girls' Second Primary.....	Miss Emma Bell
Mixed Second Primary.....	Miss Augusta Varner
Boys' First Primary.....	Mrs. T. Ashton
Girls' First Primary.....	Miss A. Chase

FOURTH STREET BUILDING.

Grammar School.....	Miss Mary Bannon
Sub-Grammar School.....	Miss C. Jackson
Boys' Intermediate.....	Miss Jennie Moran
Girls' Intermediate.....	Miss M. F. Wheeler
Boys' Secondary.....	Miss Alice Hayes
Girls' Secondary.....	Miss B. J. Davis
Mixed Second Primary.....	Miss Emma McFarlin
Boys' First Primary.....	Miss Mary E. Rutter
Girls' First Primary.....	Mrs. E. E. Glidden

In August, 1867, O. M. Atwood was made principal of the colored schools at \$500 per year.

1868—1869.

John Bolton was Superintendent at \$1,400 and M. S. Campbell in the High School at \$1,000. S. P. Petrie was employed to teach German at \$900. Mrs. Mulligan and Miss E. Varner taught the A Grammar at \$60 per month. The other grades were \$50 down to \$25. In June, 1869, the west wing was

added to the Salter building at a cost of \$4,040. James M. Nichols was the contractor. White's Graded School Register was adopted at the same time. In June, 1869, the enrollment of pupils was 1,560. There was no class graduated in 1868, but one graduated in 1869 and thereafter each year. In 1869, plates for diplomas were first purchased. This year in Scioto County the total receipts for schools were \$83,221.37, total expense \$63,246.28, of which \$41,106.26 was paid teachers. Four German Schools were authorized this year and they were begun by Simon Peter Petrie at \$60 per month. He conducted the German until 1872. In September, 1869, William H. Holland was made principal of the colored schools at \$500 per year. In 1870, the salary was raised to \$550, and in 1871 to \$600.

1869—1870.

John Bolton was superintendent at \$1,800. M. S. Campbell in the High School at \$1,200. S. P. Petrie German teacher at \$75. W. H. Holland had charge of the colored schools at \$50 per month. Miss Charlotte M. Lewis first appeared as a teacher this year. She is still teaching. The enumeration in 1870 was 3,493, 1,547 white males, 1,635 white females, 102 colored males, and 119 colored females.

1870—1871.

In June, 1871, the High School building was contracted for to cost \$10,215. William Newman was the contractor for the brick work, James M. Nichols for the carpenter work.

1871—1872.

John Bolton was re-elected in July 1871, but resigned November 1, 1871, owing to a difficulty between him and Mr. Campbell, in which Mr. Bolton was right—Campbell and the Board wrong. In January, 1872, it was resolved to tear down the old Fourth Street building erected in 1839 and replace it by a new one. The new building was let to Robert Baker for \$23,200, and be allowed \$650 for the old building. The plans were prepared by Isaac H. Hobbs & Son of Philadelphia. The High School building was first occupied in January, 1872. In that school was taught Mathematics, Science and Literature. In the Grammar schools were taught the common branches. United States History, Physics and Botany. In the Primary, Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic and Geography.

In July, 1872, Mr. J. F. Lukens of Kent, Ohio, was elected Superintendent at \$1,800. Mr. Petrie the German teacher resigned. A new B Grammar was created and Miss M. J. Gunn appointed at \$70 per month. In January, 1873, Mr. Gilbert resigned and Hiram Myers was appointed. In February, 1873, William B. Ferguson became principal of the colored schools.

1872—1873.

This year marks a new era in the Portsmouth schools and one which has lasted until the present time. The first era was from 1806 to 1839, a period of thirty-three years. The second period was from 1839 to 1874, a period of thirty-five years, in which the Board of three ruled; and the third period was from 1874, until the present time, 1901, a period of twenty-seven years. In June, 1873, Mr. Lukens was re-elected. Karl Hermes was made German teacher at \$75 per month and Louisa Knoble at \$50 per month. George Campbell was made an assistant in the High School at \$75 per month. A new school law was passed May 1, 1873, by which at the next election in cities, like Portsmouth, the school board was to consist of two members from each ward, elected for one and two years, at first, and thereafter half the board to be elected annually. At the April election, 1874, the following School Board was elected:

Wards.	Members.	Term.	Wards.	Members.	Term.
First Ward.....	John M. Lynn.....	2 years	Fourth Ward..	John Q. Weaver.....	2 years
"	J. M. Herder.....	1 year	"	George A. Waller.....	1 year
Second Ward..	Horace Leet.....	2 years	Fifth Ward....	G. S. B. Hempstead...	2 years
"	Henry T. Vincent.....	1 year	"	Jacob Zottmann.....	1 year
Third Ward....	W. T. Cook.....	2 years	Sixth Ward....	Alfred L. Norton.....	2 years
"	John Q. Gibson.....	1 year	"	John T. Miller.....	1 year

The Board organized April 20, 1874, by electing G. S. B. Hempstead, President, William Waller, Clerk, and John Q. Gibson, Treasurer, and appointed standing committees on Finance, Discipline, Repairs, German Schools, Colored School and Library. The new Board rented the Council chamber and on May 7, 1874, appointed as examiners of the city schools, Rev. J. T. Franklin for three years, Philip Zoellner for two years and Rev. Heber A. Ketchum for one year. Mr. Zoellner resigned, and Karl F. Thieme was appointed in his place. July, 1874, Carl Huber was elected German teacher, at \$1,100. He is still in the schools. July, 1874, the library was moved from the Y. M. C. A. to the High School building and John Row made Librarian at \$50 per year. J. H. Brown was appointed teacher in the High School in place of George Campbell, resigned.

1874—1875.

In September, 1874, a lot was purchased of F. C. Searl, at the corner of Eleventh and John streets on which to erect a School House for colored pupils. The price paid was \$2,500.

On March 11, 1875, the course of study was made twelve years. There were three grades, Primary, Grammar and High School, with four years in each grade. The four years in each grade were lettered D, C, B, and A, respectively.

In July, 1875, A. J. Rikoff, John Bolton, both former Superintendents, Mrs. Mary T. Ashton, Miss Sue Whitney, Miss Anna Chase and Miss Relda Martin, former teachers of the Portsmouth Schools, were employed in the Cleveland Schools.

In July, 1875, M. S. Campbell was elected Superintendent of the schools. The vote stood seven for Campbell and five for Lukens. Those voting for Campbell were, Gibson, Lynn, Lect, Norton, Reiniger, Waller and Zottman. Those for Lukens were, Cook, Davidson, Hempstead, Stacy and Weaver.

Mr. William M. Friesner was made Principal of the High School, and Miss Mary D. Campbell, assistant. Dr. Hempstead resigned from the Board and E. E. Ewing was appointed in his place.

On May 27, 1875, the Board purchased the Union street School Ground from Hannah Waller for \$10,076. In April, 1875, Mr. R. S. Silcox was made a school examiner for three years.

1875—1876.

On August 8, 1875, the erection of the colored school house on Eleventh and John streets was authorized. Mr. Campbell was paid \$1,800 per year, and Mr. Friesner and Miss Campbell each \$90.00 per month. Carl Huber, German teacher, was paid \$110.00 per month. The total number of teachers including the Superintendent was thirty-eight.

On September 16, 1835, the Board contracted for the Eleventh Street colored school house at \$8,067. I. Hobbs & Son of Philadelphia were the architects. In December, 1875, Karl F. Thieme resigned as examiner, and James L. Treuthart, was appointed to take his place.

The late E. E. Ewing prepared a paper on the public schools up to 1876, and we have freely quoted from it. He said that in 1836 the school youth in Portsmouth were 454, in 1876, they numbered 4,000. The value of school property in 1836 was \$500.00, and in 1876, it was \$153,000. In 1836, there were two teachers; in 1876, forty teachers. He attributed the high standard of the Public Schools to E. E. White, still living on Broad street, in Columbus, Ohio, and whose son is Governor of West Virginia.

The schools in Portsmouth cost \$19,276.31 for the first half of the year; and the remainder of the county, \$43,077.08. Cost in the city per pupil, \$4.91, county, \$3.70.

1876—1877.

From 1871 to 1875 only forty nine per cent of those enrolled were in attendance. On March 8, 1876, Mr. Ewing published his history of the Public Schools. It was published in book form by the State, and is a most valuable contribution to the History of the State.

1877—1878.

On September 12, 1877, the building of the Union Street School was authorized. It cost \$25,356.68. Captain A. B. Alger was the architect. The enumeration in 1877 was; white boys, 1,799, girls, 1,822, total, 3,621. Colored

boys, 184, girls, 163, total, 347. Whole number between six and twenty-one, 3,968, of which 1,171, were between sixteen and twenty-one. On December 26, 1877, the Union Street Building was completed. M. S. Campbell was Superintendent, William M. Friesner, Principal of the High School, and Mary D. Campbell and Minta Searl teachers.

1878—1879.

During this year the Superintendent and High School teachers remained as in the previous year. On July 9, 1879, M. S. Campbell resigned to take a position at Youngstown, Ohio, and on the same day, William M. Friesner was elected Superintendent at \$1,300 per year. Miss Mary D. Campbell was employed in the High School at \$90.00, and Miss Minta Searl at \$80.00 per month.

1880—1881.

William M. Friesner was elected Superintendent at \$1,500, Miss Mary D. Campbell in the High School at \$1,000, Miss Minta Searl at \$800.00, and George Long at \$800.00. The schools received and disbursed this year \$32,-526.74. The school property was valued at \$189,000.

On July 10, 1881, William M. Friesner resigned as Superintendent to take a like position at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Miss Mary D. Campbell of the High School and Miss Eliza P. Varner of the Grammar Schools resigned, both of them to be married. Miss Campbell married Robert McLauchlan, a gentleman from Cleveland, and Miss Varner became Mrs. F. E. Duduit. The enumeration this year was, white males, 1,439, females, 1,574; colored males, 121, females, 134.

1881—1882.

Prof. J. A. I. Lowes of New Richmond, Ohio, was elected Superintendent and William G. Moler was in the High School, also Prof. Mougey, the latter at \$900.00, the former at \$850.00.

1883—1884.

Prof. E. S. Cox was elected Superintendent, and remained five years. In the High School, J. W. Mougey was Principal at \$900.00, and Miss Alice Ross at \$700.00, and William G. Moler at \$850.00.

1884—1885.

Prof. E. S. Cox was Superintendent at a salary of \$1,700. J. W. Mougey, Principal of the High School at \$85.00 per month, Walter Miller, teacher at \$85.00 per month, William G. Moler, teacher, at \$85.00 per month. At the end of this year Prof. Mougey resigned.

1885—1886.

Prof. E. S. Cox was Superintendent at a salary of \$1,700. Walter M. Miller, Principal of the High School, at \$1,000 per year. Ed. E. Sparks, \$800.00, Miss Emily Ball, \$700.00.

1887—1888.

Prof. E. S. Cox was Superintendent at a salary of \$1,700. W. M. Miller, Principal of the High School, at \$1,000 a year; E. E. Sparks, \$900.00, Emily Ball, \$760.00.

1888—1889.

Thomas J. Vickers was Superintendent at a salary of \$1,800.00. W. A. Connell, \$900.00; Miss Emily Ball, \$760.

1889—1890.

Thomas J. Vickers was Superintendent at a salary of \$1,800.00. W. A. Connell, Principal of the High School, at \$1,000 a year, Emily Ball, \$900.00.

1890—1891.

Thos. J. Vickers was Superintendent at a salary of \$1,800. Miss Emily Ball, Principal of the High School, at \$950.00 a year, H. P. Smith \$900.00, John A. Long \$900.00, Lucy Hall \$750.00.

1891—1892.

Thos. J. Vickers was Superintendent at a salary of \$1,800.00. Miss Emily Ball, Principal of the High School, at \$950.00 a year; Horace P. Smith \$900.00; John A. Long, \$900.00; Lucy Hall, \$900.00.

1892—1893.

Thos. J. Vickers, was Superintendent at a salary of \$2,000.00. Emily Ball was Principal of the High School, at \$950.00 a year; Lucy Hall, \$900.00; Mr. H. P. Smith, \$900.00; Mr. J. A. Long, \$900.00.

1893—1894.

Thos. J. Vickers, Superintendent at a salary of \$2,000.00. Emily Ball was Principal of the High School, at \$950.00 a year; H. P. Smith, \$900.00; Lucy Hall, \$900.00.

1894—1895.

Thos. J. Vickers was Superintendent at a salary of \$2,000.00. Mr. D. P. Pratt, was Principal of the High School, at \$900.00 a year; Emily Ball \$900.00; Bessie M. Hall, 900.00; Lucy Hall, \$900.00; German, B. A. Eisenlohr, \$800.00; Music, A. M. Straub, \$70.00 per month.

1895—1896.

Thos. J. Vickers was Superintendent at a salary of \$2,000.00. D. P. Pratt, Principal of the High School, at \$900.00 a year; Emily Ball, \$900.00; Bessie M. Hall, \$900.00; Lucy Hall, \$900.00; German, B. A. Eisenlohr, \$800.00; Music, A. M. Straub, \$70.00 per month.

1896—1897.

Thos. J. Vickers was Superintendent at a salary of \$2,000.00. Prof. J. I. Hudson, Principal of the High School, at \$1,000.00; Emily Ball, \$900.00; Bessie M. Hall, \$900.00; Lucy W. Hall, \$900.00; German, Charlotte Bannon, \$700; Music, A. M. Straub, \$70.00 per month.

In 1896 the enumeration in the County was: males, 6,673; females, 6,200; In Portsmouth the enumeration was: males, 2,213; females, 2,263; total, 4,576.

Total value of school property in the county, \$272,116.

Expenditures in Portsmouth, \$36,393.38. Tuition, \$32,672.30.

Receipts from all sources \$128,587.32.

Cost of instruction in the Portsmouth High School, \$31.78 per capita. Jefferson Township, \$3.64 per capita. Green Township \$8.50, Clay in 1895, \$15.88. In the Primary grades in Portsmouth it costs \$14.06 per capita. Clay Township paid teachers \$3,653.80; Green, \$3,407; Rarden, the lowest, paid in 1895, \$847.91. The average monthly pay for men teachers is \$44.00; women, \$37.00. Total teachers in the county, 203; men, 91; women, 104. Five men and three women were employed in the High Schools.

April 7, 1897, the Portsmouth School Board bought the George Davis property for \$9,999.

Teachers in the High School and their respective salaries for these two years were as follows:

	1897-8	1898-9.
J. I. Hudson, Principal	\$1,000 00	\$1,100 00
Emily Ball	900 00	900 00
Lucy W. Hall	900 00	900 00
Charlotte Bannon	800 00	900 00
Albert Streich	700 00	800 00
Miss Emma Cramer		700 00
July 8, 1899, the Campbell Avenue school building was let for \$2,617.25.		

1899—1900.

Thos. J. Vickers was Superintendent at a salary of \$2,000. J. I. Hudson was Principal of the High School at \$1,200.00 a year; Emily Ball, \$900.00; Lucy W. Hall, \$900.00; Charlotte Bannon, \$900.00; A. C. Streich, \$900.00; Emma Cramer, \$900.00.

1900—1901.

Thos. J. Vickers was Superintendent at a salary of \$2,000. J. I. Hudson was Principal of the High School at \$1,200.00 a year; Emily Ball, \$900.00; Lucy W. Hall, \$900.00; Charlotte Bannon, \$900.00; A. C. Streich, \$900.00; Emma Cramer, \$900.00.

1901—1902.

Prof. J. I. Hudson was Superintendent at a salary of \$2,000.00. Emily Ball, Principal of the High School at \$1,000.00 a year; Lucy W. Hall, \$900.00; Emma M. Cramer, \$900.00; Charlotte Bannon, \$900.00; Louise Dever, \$700.00; Margaret T. Ricker, \$700.00.

1902—1903.

Prof. J. I. Hudson was Superintendent at a salary of \$2,000.00. Emily Ball, Principal of the High School at a salary of \$1,100.00 a year; Lucy W. Hall, \$900.00; Charlotte Bannon, \$900.00; Emma Cramer, \$900.00; Margaret T. Ricker, \$800.00; Louise Dever, \$800.00.

A Grammar. Misses C. M. Lewis, A. F. Burriess and Mrs. P. A. McKeown.
 B Grammar. Misses Mattie Lynn, Carrie Zottman, Kate Comins and Mrs. Frank McColm.

C Grammar. Misses Effie L. Angle, Kate B. Williams, Edith G. Jones, Clara B. Simpson, and Mrs. Fannie C. Lowes.

D Grammar. Misses Nellie F. Schwartz, (teacher of German), Lizzie Gatterman, Edith Royse, Adelle Long, Phillippine Yost, (teacher of German), Nettie C. Noel and Kate L. Vigus.

A Primary. Misses Mamie S. Faivre, Gertrude Henderson, Alice C. Treuthart, Kate J. Armstrong, Alice Edwards, May St. Clair, Cora Amberg, Virginia Jones and Elizabeth Smith.

B Primary. Misses Emma Tracy, Maud Rockwell, Phillippine Schmitt, Leta Watkins, Armena Pettingall, Elsie Boynton, Eliza Hanes and Lucy Graham.

C Primary. Misses Elizabeth Williams, Elizabeth Rockwell, Mina Snyder, Kate Beehler, Mary J. Lancaster, Esther Salser, Rosa Faivre, Margaret Cole, Bertha Wilhelm, Mary Farmer and Gertrude Davidson.

D Primary. Misses Nellie Fawn, Minnie Brookhart, Ella Keifer, Jennie McElmurray, Mary Bryan, E. Grace Cross, Henrietta Lahmering, Blanche P. Noel, Martha H. Padan, Eva Amberg, Maud Moore, Edith Staten and Mrs. Nannie Cookes.

Ungraded School. Mrs. Ella Gable.

Eleventh Street School. Robert Hurd, B and C Grammar; Miss Nora Lucas, D Grammar and A Primary; Miss Carr, B and C Primary; Miss Louise D. Parker, D Primary.

Carl Huber, teacher of German; Mrs. Nannie M. Kinney, teacher of Music; Miss Blanche Stokely, Clerk of Superintendent.

School Property.

The Board of Education is now engaged in building a new High School on the Davis property. The original building is utilized and the building added to it is to cost \$18,000. The building when complete will have, in the new part, four rooms below and one above. In the old part there will be four rooms and a Superintendent's office.

The Highland building now being erected near the Children's Home, will accommodate eight schools and will cost \$18,000.

Portsmouth will then have twelve school buildings and the original cost of all the buildings can be stated as follows: Fourth street, \$22,550; Second street, \$7,184; Ninth street, \$2,260; Sixth street, \$24,600; High School, \$10,215; Eleventh street, \$8,067; Union street, \$25,356.68; George Davis property, \$27,999; Offshore street, \$14,000; Earlytown, \$600; Campbell Avenue, \$2,617.25. Total, \$145,448.93.

Superintendents-1839-1902.

A. L. Child, 1839-1844; A. J. Rikoff, 1844-1849; M. P. Wilson, 1849-1850; A. J. Buell, 1850-1851; E. C. Selfridge, 1851—died February, 1852; J. H. Rolfe, to December, 1852; S. M. Heslet, 1853-1856; E. E. White, 1856-1860; J. H. Allen, 1860-1863; (Vacant), 1863-1867; John Bolton, 1867-1872; J. F. Iukens, 1872-1875; M. S. Campbell, 1875-1879; W. M. Friesner, 1879-1881; J. A. I. Lowes, 1881-1883; E. S. Cox, 1883-1888; Thomas Vickers, 1888-1901; J. I. Hudson, 1901.

SKETCHES OF SUPERINTENDENTS AND TEACHERS.

Andrew Jackson Rikoff.

was born near Newhope, New Jersey, August 23, 1824. It is a small village between Trenton and New Brunswick. His parents removed to Cincinnati when he was but six years old. Here he attended Woodward High School and Woodward College. He completed the High School course, and commenced the collegiate course but withdrew to enter the career of a teacher. He continued his studies however,

and completed his education when not engaged in teaching, and in this way won the degree of Master of Arts at the Ohio University at Athens. He had a very strong constitution, and during his student life only allowed himself six hours of sleep. He began teaching in 1840, in and around Cincinnati. He came to Portsmouth in 1844, as Superintendent of the schools, and remained there five years, when he returned to Cincinnati. He then accepted the principalship of the school in which he had taught in Cincinnati for two years. He held that place five years. He then conducted a private school from 1858 to 1867. He was again elected Superintendent of the Cincinnati Schools but declined it. Soon afterward he was elected Superintendent of the Cleveland Schools at a salary of \$4,000 per year; and he held this position for fifteen years. In 1855, he was President of the Ohio Teachers' Association, and was also a member of the National Teachers' Association, and was elected its president, presiding at the meeting held at Washington, D. C. in 1860. After leaving Cleveland he taught at Yonkers, N. Y. He reorganized the schools of Cincinnati and Cleveland, and his ideas in conducting schools have been largely adopted in the north and west. In the course of his life he gave a great deal of study to school architecture, and especially to warming and ventilating the school rooms, and some of the school buildings in Cincinnati were constructed according to his ideas. He had on exhibit at the Centennial in Philadelphia in 1876, his plan of teaching and of school architecture. The English Commissioners commended his system as superior to any in the United States. The French Commissioners pronounced his designs for school buildings as the best in the country, and he received a medal at the close of the Centennial, as the designer of the best plans for school buildings.

In 1880, he was elected a member of the National Council of Education whose membership is limited to fifty-two—all representative men.

He was a member of the Round Table Convention, composed of five or six educational men who met at stated times to discuss the problems of education more fully than could be done at large meetings.

In connection with Dr. Harris, he prepared a series of school readers for D. Appleton & Company, and within four years after their presentation to the public, their sale had reached nearly three thousand copies. In this work he was ably assisted by his wife, Mrs. Rebecca Rikoff.

For a time after 1888 he had charge of the Felix Alders' school at Yonkers, New York.

Samuel M. Heslet

was born July 29, 1826, at Uniontown, Pennsylvania. He was the son of John and Eliza Heslet. He graduated from Washington

College, Washington, Pa., in the class of 1853. He was Superintendent of the schools in Portsmouth, Ohio from 1853 to 1856. He enlisted in the army, during the Civil War. He was Captain of Co. "C", 104th regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry from August 27, 1862 to March 11, 1863, when he resigned. He served one term in the Illinois Legislature. He was married July 11, 1855, to Mary M. Stewart. Our subject taught school in Mendota, Ill. in 1889. He died November 21, 1898. The foregoing particulars are furnished by a daughter. He recommended Prof. John Bolton to the Public Schools of Portsmouth, and induced him to locate in Portsmouth.

Emerson E. White, LL. D.,

was born January 10, 1829, in Mantua, Portage County, Ohio, and spent his boyhood on his father's farm. His father, Jonas White, was a descendant of Captain Thomas White, who settled at Weymouth, Mass., and whose father was a member of the Long Parliament, in England.

From five to ten years of age he attended the district school three months in the summer and three months in the winter, and from ten to sixteen, three months in winter. At seventeen, he taught a winter school in a neighboring district; attended the Twinsburg Academy the following autumn, and taught a district school in Mantua the next winter. In the spring he returned to the Academy to prepare for college. He paid his way by teaching; but stepped one year to take charge of the academy in Mt. Union, Ohio, now Mt. Union College.

He entered the Cleveland University under President Mahan, and soon took extra work as an instructor in mathematics. Early in his senior year he was induced to take charge of one of the Cleveland Grammar schools for two months, in place of the Principal who was ill. He undertook the double work of teaching a city school, and also two University classes out of school hours. At the close of his services he was appointed as Principal of a new Grammar school to be opened in February. He accepted this position, but resigned it at the close of his third year, but was at once appointed Principal of the Central High School at an increased salary. He had entertained the idea of studying law, but gave it up at this point and continued in the Grammar schools of Cleveland, in which he introduced new and effective methods of teaching which awakened interest and secured rapid progress.

In 1856, he resigned his position in the Cleveland High School to accept the Superintendency of the Public Schools of Portsmouth, Ohio, a position which he filled with ability and success. He introduced reforms in teaching years in advance of prevailing methods. He accepted this position on the expressed condition that he was to be intrusted with the internal management of the schools, including the assignment of teachers, the course of study, the grading and

promotion of pupils, etc., and that he should not be subject to the annoyance of an annual election. The schools were thoroughly and wisely reorganized. But the Board of 1860, did not appreciate his labors, and early in 1861, he removed to Columbus, Ohio, and took charge of the Ohio Educational Monthly, which he purchased. He conducted the journal for fifteen years, making it the leading educational journal of the country. In 1870, he published a national edition of the monthly with the title of *National Teacher*, a journal of wide circulation and great influence.

In 1863, Mr. White was appointed State Commissioner of Common Schools of Ohio. During the period he held this office he was instrumental in securing important legislation for the improvement of the schools. The more notable measures were the law which created the existing institute system of Ohio, the law creating the State Board of Examiners, and the provision requiring all teachers to possess an adequate knowledge of the theory and practice of teaching.

In 1865, he prepared a codified edition of the school law, with opinions, directions, etc., the whole constituting a valuable manual for school officers. His last service as State School Commissioner was to recommend a plan of organizing the teachers of the State for Normal training.

He retired from the Commissionership in 1866, and the succeeding ten years were spent in conducting his two educational journals, and in lecturing in teachers' institutes in Ohio and other states.

In 1876, he was called to the Presidency of Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, and continued in this position seven years, during which time the number of students increased seven fold.

He resigned in 1883, and removed to Cincinnati and has since been engaged in literary work. He now resides in Columbus.

Dr. White has been prominent for many years in State and National Educational Associations. He was president of the Ohio Teachers' Association in 1863; of the National Superintendents' Association in 1868; of the National Educational Association in 1872; and of the National Council of Education in 1884 and 1885.

He has taken high rank as a writer, especially on education, and has made some of the ablest addresses on that subject. He had also written a number of text books for the schools. In Cleveland he prepared a "Class Book on Geography," which had a large sale. At the age of twenty-eight he wrote the "Bryant and Stratton Commercial Arithmetic," and in 1870, issued school arithmetics. The "New Century Edition" of this arithmetic brings these books up to the best present practice. In 1894, he edited the "Elements of Geometry", and in 1896, prepared his "School Algebra". His "Elements of Pedagogy," issued in 1886, was received with great favor, being de-

clared by competent judges to be "the ablest treatise on the subject written by an American."

His work on *School Management*, issued in 1893, was at once recognized as a work of the highest practical value. He has just completed a new work on the "Art of Teaching".

He is the man who suggested the establishment of a National Bureau of Education at Washington.

In 1890, he prepared for the National Bureau of Education a monograph on "Promotions and Examinations in the Graded Schools." A second edition was issued in 1898.

He was a prominent layman in the Presbyterian church. He was sent in 1877 and again in 1896, as a lay delegate to the World's Presbyterian Council held respectively in Edinburg and Glasgow, Scotland, and in 1890, he was appointed by the General Assembly a member of the committee to revise "the confession of faith." He has been for years the President of the Board of Trustees of Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati.

He received the degree of A. M. from the Western Reserve University, and the degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by the Indiana State University.

He married in 1853 to Mary Ann Sabin of Hudson, Ohio, by whom he had five children. His son, Albert E., is now governor of West Virginia.

His life has been a succession of high achievements and honors.

John Bolton

was born, November 4, 1820, near Hagerstown, Maryland. His father's name was John Bolton, Sr. His grandfather came from Ireland, and served in the Navy of the Colonies during the Revolution. His mother's maiden name was Eve Eisaminger of German descent. She died when our subject was about two years old. About 1827 or 1828 he came, with his father and brother William, west and settled near Connellsville, Pa., which place he has always looked upon as his home. His early advantages for education were limited, as there were no public schools and few private schools. It was necessary for him at an early age to make his own living, which he did by working in a wool factory on the farm, and finally at the saddler's trade at which he served the regular time as an apprentice, according to the customs of the time. Wishing to fit himself for common business, when he was twenty-two years old, he attended a private school. His object was to improve himself in the common branches and especially in arithmetic, in which he felt himself very deficient. This he did in a term of three months. His curiosity to know something more of the higher branches led him to go to school for four months more in which time he studied Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, etc. This completed his schooling, which amounted

to not more than two years. He worked at his trade and studied his books until 1850, when books and leather parted company, and he went to teaching in New Haven and Connellsville earning \$20 to \$30 per month. In December, 1855, he came to Portsmouth, Ohio, at a salary of \$600 a year, and it was through the recommendation of his friend Samuel Heslett who had hailed from the same region, and who was then Superintendent of the Portsmouth schools. Here our subject taught until 1863, when he became Superintendent and served in this capacity until September, 1872. In November, 1872, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, as a teacher of Chemistry and Physics in the Old Central High School. In 1876, he was transferred to the West High School in which he has been ever since. Before he came to Ohio he had lost but three weeks by sickness; and never lost a single day in the seventeen years he was engaged in Portsmouth by sickness, and only four weeks since going to Cleveland yet he never had a rugged constitution. Those who knew him at twenty never supposed he would live to be thirty. He has taught almost without interruption for over fifty years. He has had great success in teaching; and has always held situations on account of his merit, and not on account of any pull. He was married in March, 1852, to Martha Russell McCune, a daughter of a well-to-do farmer near Connellsville, Pa. A teacher in his 82nd year in a Cleveland High School does not require a character estimate from any one. Mr. Bolton is revered and loved by his old friends in Portsmouth and they will be glad to know he is as highly esteemed in Cleveland as he was in Portsmouth.

Joseph F. Lukens

was born at Upper Falls, Baltimore County, Maryland, December 11, 1838. His father was Benjamin C. Lukens. His mother's maiden name was Louisa Smith. His father came to Ohio in 1839, and the boyhood and youth of his son, Joseph, were spent in Noble County, Ohio. He had a good common school education. He enlisted as a private soldier in Company D, 85th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, June 5, 1862, for a period of three months, and was transferred to Company K 87th, July 22, 1862. He was mustered out with the Company, October 3, 1862. He was in the engagement at Harper's Ferry during his service. He cast his first vote in 1860, at Athens, Ohio, for Valentine B. Horton for Congress, and for Abraham Lincoln for President. He took a college course at the Ohio University at Athens, and graduated in 1866. He received a High School State Certificate in 1867 and in 1869 received the degree of A. M. from Ohio University. In 1877, he was admitted to the Bar of Ohio, at Akron. In the same year he was a Republican candidate for State Commissioner of Common Schools, but was defeated with the entire state ticket. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a ruling Elder. He was married near Craw-

fordsville, Indiana, August 3, 1868, to Miss Eliza Trout. He has one son, born in Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1872, who is now First Lieutenant of the 40th United States Infantry and detailed a professor in the Manila Normal School, where he serves under the Civil Commission. He was Superintendent of Schools at Wooster, Ohio, for one year in 1866. From 1867 to 1872, he was Superintendent of Schools at Kent, Ohio. From 1872 to 1875, he was Superintendent of the Portsmouth Schools and from 1875 to 1891, he was Superintendent of the schools at Lebanon, Ohio. From 1899 to 1901, he was Principal of the Normal Department of the Collegiate Institute, at Jackson, Kentucky. He is now manager of the Warren County Record.

Middleton Summerfield Campbell

was born in Virginia, August 4, 1838, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, April 19, 1889. He came to Ohio in 1841 and remained a resident of this state until his death. He attended the district schools and spent his youth on his father's farm. He attended the Ohio University, at Athens and graduated in 1865. He received the degree of A. M. from the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1871. He entered at once upon the profession of a teacher. He filled the following positions: Public Schools at Circleville, Ohio, one year; Principal of the High School in Portsmouth, Ohio, from 1866 to 1875; Superintendent of the Public Schools of Portsmouth, Ohio, from 1875 to 1879; Principal of the Youngstown High School from 1879 to 1883; Principal of the Central High School, Cleveland, Ohio, from 1883 to his death. In all these positions he achieved success. He was entirely devoted to his profession, very enthusiastic in it and in the judgment of all his contemporaries was successful. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Church both in Portsmouth, Ohio, and Cleveland, Ohio, and has a memorial window in the Epworth Church on Wilson Avenue, in Cleveland.

William Miller Friesner

was born January 21, 1851, near North Berne, Fairfield County, Ohio. His parents were Abraham Setz Friesner and Eliza Jane Miller. They died when he was young and he was reared by his grand-parents near Lancaster. As a boy and youth, he worked on a farm and attended the district school of the neighborhood until he was eighteen years of age. He entered an academy at Pleasantville where he fitted himself for college, teaching school during each winter and thus paying his way. He entered the Junior class of the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, in September 1873 and graduated in 1875, with honors. During a portion of his senior year, he held a position as Tutor. In July, 1875, he was elected Principal of the High School, in Portsmouth, Ohio, and in 1879, was elected Superintendent and served as such until 1881. He was Superintendent

of Schools in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, from 1881 to 1885. In 1885, he was elected Superintendent of Schools in Los Angeles, California, which position he held until 1893, when he resigned on account of loss of his health. He was married December 16, 1886, to Miss Addie Belle Towell, daughter of James F. Towell, at that time a resident of Los Angeles. They had two children; Esther, who died at the age of two years, and James Towell Friesner. Mr. Friesner died August 1, 1894. He was a man of high Masonic standing, having reached the 32 degree in the Scottish Rite, and a Knight Templar. The anniversary of his birthday, January 21, 1895, was observed by 12,000 children and 400 teachers of the public schools of Los Angeles, as a memorial of their teacher and friend. The great hall where the teachers and friends assembled in the evening was decorated by the children with thousands of calla lilies, roses and smilax. Addresses were delivered by many of his Principals who had served under him, by teachers, and members of the School Board. Letters of condolence from old friends, among whom were these, his classmates: Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus, President of the Armour Institute, Chicago, and Rev. John C. Jackson, of Columbus, Ohio. The proceedings, with all the addresses and letters, were published in a handsome Memorial Volume for distribution among his teachers and friends.

James Andrew Irwin Lowes

was born September 3, 1816, near Cincinnati, Ohio. He graduated at Miami University in 1841, and directly after that studied for the ministry in the Presbyterian Church, and was licensed as such in 1843. In 1846, he located at South Salem, Ross County, Ohio, and conducted the celebrated Academy at that place for twenty-one years, until 1867, in which year he went to Oxford and remained there as a teacher in the preparatory school until 1872. After that he went to Ripley, Ohio, where he was a teacher and minister to the Presbyterian Church. In 1879 to 1881, he was Superintendent of schools at New Richmond, Ohio. From 1881 to 1883, he was Superintendent of the public schools of Portsmouth, Ohio, and thereafter during the remainder of his life resided in Portsmouth.

Prof. Lowes was three times married, but was a widower at the time he came to Portsmouth. On January 30, 1882, he was married to Miss Fanny Gertrude Switzer, who survives him. He was a member of the City Board of School Examiners for a number of years.

In politics, Prof. Lowes was a Whig and afterwards a Republican. He was a Representative Presbyterian, both as a member of the Church and as a minister. He was a master of the Latin tongue and had as extensive a knowledge of that language and its literature as any of his co-temporaries.

Prof. Lowes believed in maintaining the dignity of his profession as teacher and minister and did so. As a gentleman, scholar

and a model citizen he was respected by all who had the honor of his acquaintance.

Thomas Vickers, B. D.,

was born in Otley, Yorkshire, England. His father, Joseph Vickers, and his mother, Grace Chaffer, were both natives of the same town. His paternal grandfather, Jacob, and his great-grandfather, Thomas, were born in the same locality. The family is of Danish origin, and its history runs back to the invasions of the north of England by the Northmen in the ninth century. The more immediate ancestors of the subject of this sketch were farmers and shoemakers. His parents came to this country in 1849, when he was a child. He received his early education in the Boston public schools; later he received his academic and theological education at the Unitarian Theological School at Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he remained four years and was graduated. He then went to Germany and spent four years at the University of Heidelberg and one half year at the University of Zuerich in Switzerland, engaged in the study of philology, philosophy, history and educational theory and methods. His letters of introduction to some of the most eminent professors in Heidelberg, procured him admission to their families and gave him a social position not usual among students. He thus became intimately acquainted with Professor Edward Zeller, the famous historian of Greek Philosophy, Professor George Gottfried Gervinus, the author of the best known history of German Literature, Professor George Weber, the Historian, and Rector of the *Hoehere Buergerschule*, and Richard Rothe, the most eminent theologian of his time. Prof. Vickers' philological and linguistic studies included Greek, Latin, Hebrew, German including the German dialects, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, French, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese. He has a speaking knowledge of the principal modern languages, and a reading knowledge of them all, excepting the Slavonic tongues. His instructor in Hebrew was the famous orientalist, Weil, who spent five years disguised as an Arab among the Arabian tribes for the purpose of studying their language, customs and religion.

A year before Prof. Vickers returned from Europe, he had accepted the pastorate of the First Congregational (Unitarian) Church in Cincinnati, which, beginning with January, 1867, he held for seven years. In the last year of this pastorate (1873) he was elected Professor of the German Language in the first faculty of the University of Cincinnati, and afterward, in the same year, Chief Librarian of the Public Library of Cincinnati. He entered upon his duties as Librarian, January 1, 1874, when the present building was nearing completion. The task fell to him of re-classifying and recataloguing the entire library, and of re-organizing it in accordance with the larger demand to be made upon it both by scholars and students,

and by the general reading public. His success in all these respects was almost phenomenal and attracted attention among professional librarians both in this country and in Europe. Dr. Richard Garnett, the Librarian of the British Museum, took especial occasion, at the International Congress of Librarians held in London in 1877, to commend Professor Vickers' system of departmental catalogues as "eminently sensible and practical." Until his resignation of the office of Librarian, he was unanimously re-appointed every year, and had entire control of more than fifty assistants and of all purchases of books. He was twice sent to Europe by the Board of Managers in the interest of the Library.

On his return from Europe in 1877, Professor Vickers was elected acting President of the University of Cincinnati, which with the consent of the library authorities, he accepted. The following year, 1878, he was elected permanently as President of the University and Professor of History. By an agreement between the two governing boards, he accepted the university position, but still continued the work of supervision in the library. At the end of the following year, December 31, 1879, having found the duties of the two positions entirely too burdensome, he resigned the Librarianship. While in charge of the Cincinnati Public Library he instituted many reforms in the management and was one of the originators of the movement, since become popular, for the technical education of librarians. The "charging system" invented by Professor Vickers, was exhibited at the World's Fair in Chicago and pronounced the best in use.

Professor Vickers took up the University work with the enthusiasm and vigor for which he is known, doing far more than his share of the actual teaching and at the same time organizing the courses of study in the Academic Department, the Art School, and the Astronomical Observatory. In the two latter departments there had been no faculty, which had occasioned a good deal of friction between the teachers; this soon disappeared under his management. When the Art School was separated from the University and united with the Cincinnati Art Museum, the Hon. M. E. Ingalls, the President of the Art School Board, said, at the final conference with the University Directors, that they would be thoroughly satisfied if they succeeded in managing the schools as well as President Vickers had done.

Besides three regular courses in History, the teaching of Professor Vickers in the University embraced at various times lectures on Pedagogy, on the science of Government, on the elements of jurisprudence, and also instruction in German, Spanish, and Italian. He was also at one time a member of the Cincinnati Board of Education, and also, for many years, a member of the Board of School Examiners.

In April, 1884, Professor Vickers resigned both his positions in the University to take effect at the end of the academic year. For four years succeeding he was mainly occupied with literary work. In the seventies he did a great deal of editorial writing for the Cincinnati Commercial; he was a contributor to the New York Nation; and edited the department of foreign literature in the Christian Quarterly Review, which the New York Independent characterized as fully equal to that of any of the English or American quarterlies. In 1868, he published a life of Grant in German, and in the same year his celebrated controversy with Archbishop Purcell, which called forth much comment both in this country and in Germany, appeared in book form, with an appendix containing the famous Encyclical Letter of Pius IX and its Syllabus of Modern Errors; in Latin, with a parallel English translation by Professor Vickers. He has also published a great many educational addresses both in English and German.

In 1888, Professor Vickers came to Portsmouth as Superintendent of Public Schools, which office he retained for thirteen years. For a part of this time, he was a member of both County and City Board of School Examiners. He aimed to bring the schools to the highest point of efficiency and succeeded. He reorganized the High School and made it one of the best in the state. He also sought by giving instruction to the teachers in various languages to inspire them with a desire for wider study and a more general culture. His chief aim, however, and his ambition, was to keep in touch with the work of each individual child from the moment it entered school until it was graduated from the High School, or had withdrawn before reaching that point. He was able to do this by means of an adjustable alphabetical system of records which he invented and copyrighted. It may be truly said that Professor Vickers possessed more linguistic accomplishments than any other who was ever at the head of the Portsmouth schools, and in general scholarship and efficiency he led them all.

In 1901, Professor Vickers was elected Superintendent of the schools in Mansfield, Ohio; but was not a candidate for re-election, in 1902. He still retains his residence in Mansfield, although he owns a fine home on North Waller street in Portsmouth. He has been twice married, the first time while he was still a student in Germany; the second time in Cincinnati, in 1884, to Leonora Oppenheimer. The children of the first marriage were: George Theodore, at present Assistant Prosecutor of the Pleas in Jersey City, formerly an attache of the Harvard Observatory at Arequipa, South America; Robert Frederick, who holds a clerical position in New York City; Grace Elizabeth, the wife of Wilhelm Doering, a well known artist in Berlin, Germany; and Victoria Katharina, who also lives in Berlin. The children of the second marriage were: Leonhard, who died in

Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1892, at the age of seven years; Helen Judith, born in 1888; and Alwyn, born in 1891.

Professor Vickers was an old time abolitionist, and personally acquainted with William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Samuel May, Gerritt Smith, and most of the other prominent anti-slavery people. When he went to Europe to study, he took with him a circular letter from William Lloyd Garrison introducing him to all the leading anti-slavery men and women in England, Ireland and Scotland.

The parents of Professor Vickers, and also his son Leonhard, are buried in Greenlawn Cemetery, Portsmouth, Ohio; his father having died in 1892, and his mother in 1902.

John Imboden Hudson

was born in Staunton, Augusta County, Virginia, April 17, 1863. He was educated in the common schools of that city and graduated from the High School in 1880. He entered the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia, in September, 1881, and remained there four years. He was graduated from that Institution July 4, 1885, as Senior Captain of the Corps of Cadets and ranking third in a class of 25. He took service with the Maysville & Big Sandy Railroad (now the C. & O.), as an Assistant Civil Engineer and rose to the position of Resident Engineer. In 1887, he was appointed Resident Engineer by the Ohio & Northwestern R. R. Co. under Col. John D. Letcher, and later he was Resident Engineer of the Southern Railroad. From 1890 to 1893, he taught Civil Engineering and Military Tactics at the Ohio Military Institute at College Hill, Ohio. From 1893 to 1896, he was with the Kentucky Training School at Danville, Ky. He entered the Portsmouth High School as Principal in the fall of 1896, and held that position until April, 1901, when he was chosen Superintendent. He was re-elected for 1902 and 1903. He was City Civil Engineer of Portsmouth for a short time, and a member of the Flood Defense Committee. He has received the degrees of "Bachelor of Science" and "Civil Engineering," and has been a member of the City Board of School Examiners for five years. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Doty, daughter of Theodore Doty, September 3, 1891, and their children are: Edith Mae, George Baird, Harold Doty (died in infancy), John Imboden and Howard Doty. In politics, Mr. Hudson is a Democrat. As Superintendent of the Portsmouth Schools, he is active, energetic and progressive. He has managed the schools with as great efficiency as any of his predecessors.

James H. Poe

was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, June 6, 1822. He was a descendant from the same family as the pioneers Adam and Andrew Poe. His family was connected with that of the poet, Edgar Allen Poe. In

1838 he began teaching school near Chillicothe, Ohio, at \$8.50 per month in a rude log cabin, and he taught from that time until failing eyesight compelled him to cease.

He was married March 11, 1847, to Miss Lucy A. Taylor, who survived him. They had five children, of whom three daughters, Sadie, Mattie and Ella are still living. In 1851 he came to Portsmouth, Ohio, as a teacher, and remained until 1867. In Portsmouth, he was a District Superintendent and had charge of the lower Fourth street building.

On returning to Chillicothe in 1867, he took charge of the eastern building and held it till 1875, as Principal. He then opened a private school on Hickory street. He kept that up until compelled by his health to give it up. He then taught summer review schools in the summer vacation for the benefit of teachers. He was school examiner for Ross County for several years. He died February 21, 1888. He possessed the ability to interest his pupils in their work. He had a rare faculty of imparting instruction. He was a man of fine physical appearance and presence until broken down by disease.

Elona White Rankin

was born in Littleton, New Hampshire, about 1815. Her father was Gen. David Rankin and her mother's maiden name was Persis Daniels. The family consisted of seven daughters and one son. About 1843 the family came to the French Grant. Miss Rankin taught school in Kentucky two years, and taught in the public schools of the town of Portsmouth about fourteen years, one year of which was in a private school. She married Alexander LaCroix, father of Professor LaCroix. She died in 1891, at the age of seventy-six, and is interred in Woodland Cemetery at Ironton, Ohio. Her father, David Rankin, is buried at the Haverhill burying ground, also her mother. Her grandfather Rankin came from Scotland. She was regarded as one of the best of Portsmouth teachers and taught High School branches for many years.

Mrs. Mary Ann Mulligan

is one of the veteran teachers of Portsmouth, now living in honored retirement, waiting for the better country out of sight. She was born in Portsmouth, December 22, 1838, and has never lived elsewhere. Her father, Edward Bannon, was a native of Ireland, as was her mother whose maiden name was Bridget Dervin.

Our subject began as a pupil in the Portsmouth schools in 1845, and attended there until 1854. The last four years in school she was a pupil of Miss Rankin, a famous teacher.

In 1856, at the age of eighteen, she became a teacher in the public schools, and was such thereafter until 1891, a period of thirty-five years. The best part of her life she gave to the cause of public education. She was born with a gift for teaching, and it

never failed her. When she began she had one hundred and thirteen pupils. E. E. White, Superintendent, visited her room when she had that number, and supposed she could do nothing but keep order, but he found that she taught them and did it well. She never had any trouble with her pupils. While in her early years she used the rod, but she did it with such judgment that her pupils, now men, are thankful she did. In no case of discipline did she ever have to call in the Superintendent.

She began her teaching in the Lower Fourth Street Building, and was promoted from time to time, without any solicitation on her part, until 1867, when she reached the "A" Grammar, in which grade she taught until her retirement.

On August 27, 1867, she married Edward Mulligan and fully intended to retire from the schools. Prof. John Bolton had just accepted the Superintendency of the Schools and felt that her school would be disorganized if she retired. He prevailed on her to remain, and she did so at his urgent entreaty. She remained until June, 1891.

All those who have been her pupils have an affection for her amounting to reverence. None of them ever speak of her except in terms of the highest regard. She always had the highest confidence and regard of the different Superintendents and of her fellow teachers.

Her husband died on December 31, 1895, much regretted, and since then she has lived on Gay street in dignified retirement, honored by all who know her.

The editor of this work is glad and proud that it is his privilege to write of her worth as a woman and a teacher, though he has not the command of language sufficient to do the subject justice. His only son, now long deceased, was one of her pupils, and he speaks from his heart.

The question is often asked "What can a woman do?" Mrs. Mulligan's whole life is one of the best answers to that question.

The greatest work any one can do is for the young, to teach them so they will make excellent men and women. Who has given more of her life to that work than Mrs. Mulligan?

Mrs. Mulligan is a devout communicant of the Church of the Holy Redeemer, and the writer believes she is as true and devoted a Christian woman as has ever lived. From childhood to the present day, when in the city and well, she has attended matins at the church every day in the year, and expects to do so as long as she lives. She has lived a life of usefulness and duty and her history is an object lesson to all who know her.

She tells many interesting reminiscences of her early days of teaching. During the early part of the civil war, Col. J. H. Allen was Superintendent of the Schools. He was a Union man but his

wife was a rebel. One day, his daughter, a pupil of Mrs. Mulligan's, and a most beautiful girl, lovely as a dream of heaven, came into the school room, with a tiny rebel flag pinned to her breast. The other girls saw it at a glance, flew at her and tore it off. She remembers Deborah Chandler was foremost in the fray. Mrs. Mulligan relates that when the news came of the surrender of Vicksburg, she had the bell of the Fourth street school house rung continuously all day.

When she entered the corps of teachers, Mrs. Eliza Glidden was still among them as well as Mrs. Thompson, mother of Mrs. Henry Hall, her daughter, Julia and Mrs. Rigdon, mother of Mrs. Thomas S. Hall, and grandmother of Miss Lucy W. Hall, a teacher in the High School.

Mrs. Mulligan has lived to see the results of her labors in the men and women about her, and long may she enjoy on this earth, the satisfaction and comfort of all duties well done.

Mrs. Mary T. Ashton.

Her maiden name was Hartzoff, and her native place was New Castle, Pa. Her husband was William J. Ashton, a member of the 100th Pennsylvania Infantry, known as the "Roundheads" in the Civil War. Soon after the Civil War, he went South and died there. His father was Edwin Ashton of Edinburg, Pa., a brother of Joseph Ashton of Portsmouth, Ohio, and a son of Major Joseph Ashton of the Revolutionary War, who has a sketch herein.

Mrs. Ashton came to Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1863, and taught nine years in the Portsmouth schools; three years of this time, she was the Principal of the old Second street school building. She went to Cleveland in 1874, and was made Principal of the building in the Iron ward of that city. She served five years and four months in that position and accepted the work of training teacher in connection with the Normal Training School, where she is occupied now, after 22 years of continuous work. Her two children were born in Portsmouth, and were ten and eight years of age, when she left there. Her daughter, Martha Bolton died when 28 years of age, and her son, Edwin Percy Ashton, is in Detroit, Mich., in an extensive business in electric supplies.

One of the Superintendents of the Cleveland Schools says this of Mrs. Ashton's work: "Mrs. Mary Ashton has been in Cleveland public schools for nearly a quarter of a century. Her work has been strong, broad and efficient. Her influence on her pupils and the teachers she trains is elevating, ennobling and lasting. Mrs. Ashton is a woman of strong and positive characteristics, and at the same time her heart goes out in love and tenderness toward all; and especially toward children who are fortunate enough to be in the school rooms of which she has charge. In the social circles of the

city, she is highly esteemed and her influence here is far-reaching and always womanly. She stands for the best things morally, spiritually, mentally and physically.

Miss Emma McFarlin,

now of Topeka, Kansas, was one of the most efficient of Portsmouth teachers. She began teaching in the fall of 1868 in the "C" Primary in the old Library Building on the corner of Fifth and Court. She was promoted about the middle of the second year following to the "B" Primary in the Second street building. The next year she was promoted to the "A" Primary. She taught in that grade some five or six years and was promoted to the "D" Grammar. From the "D" Grammar she was given the "D" Primary school and taught that until she went to Topeka, Kansas, in 1885, making eighteen years continuous service in the public schools. During all this time, her relations with the Superintendent, the School Board and her fellow teachers were the most cordial. She was very successful in discipline, in teaching and in the promotion of her pupils.

Miss Emily Ball

is a native of Portsmouth. Her father was Wm. Henry Ball, resident on Third street. She entered the schools as a pupil in 1860, and graduated in 1872. For two and one-half months she taught as a substitute in the Portsmouth schools in the fall of 1872; and three months of the following spring, at the Red School House. In the fall of 1873, she began as a teacher in the Portsmouth schools in the "C" Primary on Fourth street. She was three years in that grade, then was promoted to the "A" Primary on Second street, in which she taught the English branches of that grade and the Arithmetic of the "B" Primary for two years. She went into the "D" Grammar on Union street, and taught there three years, and then one year in the "C" Grammar. She was promoted to the "B" Grammar, and after teaching there one year was dropped back to the "C" Grammar, on account of the dropping of an extra school. She remained in this grade two years and then was appointed to the "B" Grammar and "A" Grammar, but never taught. She went into the High School in the fall of 1885, and has been there since. She was Principal of the Union street building from 1879 to 1885, and Principal of the High School three years, and she was re-elected Principal in 1901, which position she now holds. The most of her labor in the High School has been in teaching Mathematics and Astronomy, but she has taught English and American Literature, English Composition, English History and Civics. When she began, there were three teachers in the High School; there are now six. At the beginning of her teaching in the High School, she taught 54 pupils out of 108.

Miss Ball enjoys the distinction of holding a High School Life Certificate from the State, and at present the only one in the corps of teachers having such. She is most highly esteemed as a teacher and disciplinarian and enjoys the confidence of the Board of Education and the parents of her pupils to the highest degree.

Miss Charlotte M. Lewis,

one of the most successful grammar teachers came to Portsmouth in 1854. She was a native of the State of New York. She obtained her entire education in the schools of Portsmouth. She began teaching thirty years ago in the "C" Primary. She was promoted to the "B" Primary and from there directly to the "D" Grammar, and from there was promoted regularly into the "A" Grammar, where she is now teaching. She taught one year under Professor John Bolton, and has been continually in the schools from that time; and has never lost more than a week, and that on account of sick relatives.

Mrs. Pauline Ashton McKeown

was born in Pennsylvania, near Edenburg, twenty-eight miles from Pittsburg. Her father was Joseph Ashton, well known in Portsmouth, the son of Major Joseph Ashton, of the Revolutionary War who has a separate sketch herein. Her mother was Matilda Kennedy, a sister of Milton Kennedy, a woman of strong mind and active piety. Our subject attended the public schools of Portsmouth, beginning as a pupil under Superintendent E. E. White, and belonged to the High School class which graduated in 1860. Later she went to Parker's Academy in Clermont County and finished her education. She took naturally to teaching and found employment in the schools of Pike, Scioto, Ross and Highland Counties and also in the district schools of Franklin County, Indiana. In 1874, she took up the work of teaching in the Public Schools of Portsmouth under the superintendency of Prof. J. F. Lukens. From that time to the present, she has been employed practically continuously in the Portsmouth schools, which fact is of itself a tribute to her ability as a teacher. She was Principal of the Second street building from 1877 to 1882 and of the Union street building from 1882 to 1887. From 1887 to 1889, she was in the latter building and since 1889, she has been Principal of the Union street building. She succeeded Mrs. Mulligan in the "A" Grammar grade in 1891, when the latter retired. Mrs. McKeown is a good disciplinarian and possesses the desirable faculty of being able to get out of a pupil the best there is in him. She is well known in educational circles throughout the state and attends many of the state gatherings and has submitted papers of recognized value. On the 7th of March, 1873, she was married to John H. McKeown, of Brookville, Indiana. He died April 2, 1891. She has a son, Emmitt McKeown, a well known young man of business, and

with a fine record as a soldier in the Spanish War. Mrs. McKeown is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church and active in all movements, social, economical and religious, that look to the uplifting and betterment of the race. She keeps abreast with the times. She is a reader and observer, a careful thinker, an interesting conversationalist and her opinions are sought on many subjects. While teaching is her business, while she loves her work and is enthusiastic over it, she does not permit it to absorb her life. She is interested in much outside of her school work, in short in everything that makes for the betterment of herself and all about her.

Margaret Tracy Ricker

graduated from the Portsmouth High School in 1889. In 1889 and 1890 she was a substitute teacher in the Portsmouth public schools. She taught the "C" Primary for one year from September, 1890. For ten years after she taught in the "D" Primary. She was elected a teacher in the Portsmouth High School to take effect September, 1901, and has taught "D" English, "C" History and German and "A" Arithmetic.

Miss Louise Dever

is a graduate of Smith College, now Holyoke; North Hampton, Massachusetts. In June, 1901, she was elected teacher in the Portsmouth High School and taught Physics, Chemistry and Civil Government. She has been re-elected for 1902-3.

Mrs. Ida Frances McColm,

one of the Portsmouth corps of teachers began her career as such in the Union street building in 1887. She taught two years each in the "B" Primary and "A" Primary and "A" Grammar. She taught three years in the "C" Grammar and has taught to the present time six years in the "B" Grammar. She has done a great deal of permanent valuable work in the schools, and is highly esteemed for her qualities as a teacher.

Miss Mattie Lynn

is one of Portsmouth's most experienced teachers. She was a graduate of the Portsmouth High School in 1877, and entered the corps of teachers January, 1882, beginning in the "C" Primary, taking the place of a teacher who was married. She taught in this grade one year and a half, in the "B" Primary two years, "A" Primary two years, "D" Grammar two years, "C" Grammar three years and has taught eight years in the "B" Grammar where she is now engaged. She has taught in the lower Fourth street building, in Second street, in the Union street building and in Sixth street. She has always been successful in the maintenance of discipline and inducing her pupils to study, and has quite a record in grading them in each year. Her per centum of pupils passed each year has been as high as any teacher who ever taught in the schools.

Miss Kate Comins

is a graduate of the Portsmouth High School in the year 1885. She was the valedictorian of her class. After her graduation, she taught at the Children's Home for three years, then after that she was appointed one of the Portsmouth corps of teachers, beginning in the "B" Primary, where she spent two years. She taught in the "D" Primary two years, and afterwards in the "D" Grammar for eighteen months. The test of a teacher's capacity and ability is in an ungraded school, and she was a teacher in them for some time. She spent three years and one-half in the "C" Grammar. She taught seven months in the High School in 1901, and is at present teaching in the "B" Grammar. She has attended the training school for teachers at the Normal University of Michigan and at the Harvard University at Boston, Mass. She is a great student in her profession, and is recognized as one of the ablest and most ambitious teachers ever in the city schools.

Miss Iza Abbott,

now Mrs. William H. Dressler, entered the Portsmouth public schools in 1889, in the "C" Primary grade and remained in the corps eleven years, and at the time when she left the schools in 1891, she was teacher in the "C" Grammar. She was regarded as one of the most faithful and efficient teachers of the City. She was married January 27, 1901, and has one son, Donald.

Miss Kate L. Vigus

is a graduate of the Portsmouth High Schools. She began teaching in the "C" Primary grade and taught there from two to three years. She was promoted until she reached the "D" Grammar grade and taught there three years, and was assigned to the "D" Primary where she taught until 1902, when she was transferred to the "D" Grammar. She was made Principal of the Fourth Street Building in 1886, and has held that position ever since. She has written a number of literary articles for magazines which were accepted and for which she was paid. She is the author of two Christmas Cantatas, "The Christmas Waifs" and the "King's Message" for which she was paid, and which have been published in book form with other Christmas matter.

Miss Nettie C. Noel

graduated from the Portsmouth High School as valedictorian in 1879. She was first employed as a teacher in the "A" Primary, in 1892. She taught in this grade for seven years and was then transferred to the ungraded schools which she taught for two years. In 1902, she was transferred to the "D" Grammar grade.

Miss Edith Royse

graduated from the Portsmouth High School in 1896. The year after she served as clerk in the office of the Superintendent of the City

schools. In 1898, she taught in the "B" Primary, in 1899, in the "A" Primary, and in 1900, 1901 and 1902, in the "D" Grammar.

Mrs. Nannie Cookes

was educated in the Portsmouth schools, to the third grade in the High School. At that time she obtained a certificate to teach in Kentucky in the year 1881, and taught there one year. From 1882 to 1884, she taught in Plain City, Madison County, Ohio. In November, 1884, she was married to Charles F. Cookes. In 1890, she began teaching in the Portsmouth Schools with the "C" Primary, and has taught there ever since. She has taught the "A", "B", "C" and "D" Primary, and for the last five years has taught the "D" Primary. She is Principal of the Officere Street School Building. In her methods as a teacher, she is capable and thorough, and her services are highly appreciated by the Board of Education, the Superintendent and by the parents of her pupils.

Miss Mary Bryan

has been teaching in the public schools since September, 1894. From 1894 to 1897, she taught the "C" Primary, from that time on she has been a teacher in the "B" Primary. She resigned in 1902.

Mrs. Ella Gable,

nee Miss Ella Bishop, graduated from the Portsmouth High School in 1876. She taught that fall in Willard, Kentucky. In 1877 she became a teacher in the Portsmouth schools, entering the "C" Primary. From that time until 1894 she taught in Portsmouth. In December, 1894, she was married to Wm. N. Gable, of Hartford City, Indiana. In three years she was left a widow, with one son Paul, now aged six years. She did not re-enter the schools until 1902, when she served as a substitute. She has recently been elected to the ungraded school for 1902 and 1903. From 1877 to 1885 she taught in all of the Primary grades and in the "D" Grammar. She taught the ungraded school for the four years previous to her marriage. Mrs. Gable has shown herself to be one of the most efficient and able teachers in the corps, and has been so regarded by all of the Superintendents under whom she has served, and by the parents and guardians of her pupils.

Miss Ella Kiefer

is among the most efficient and successful teachers. She graduated from the Portsmouth High School in June, 1889, and began teaching in September following in the "B" Primary grade, where she taught two years. She taught in the "A" Primary two years when she was promoted to the "D" Primary where she has since taught. Her work has always been highly commended by the Superintendents under whom she has taught.

Presidents and Clerks of the Board of Education.

YEAR.	PRESIDENTS.	CLERKS.
1874	G. S. B. Hempstead.....	William Waller
1875	Elmer E. Ewing.....	William Waller
1876	Elmer E. Ewing.....	William Waller
1877	George W. Stacy.....	William Waller
1878	E. F. Draper.....	William Waller
1879	John J. McFarlin.....	J. P. Purdum
1880	Samuel J. Huston.....	J. P. Purdum
1881	Samuel J. Huston.....	James P. Jack
1882	Cyrus M. Finch.....	William A. Harper
1883	Cyrus M. Finch.....	William A. Harper
1884	Theo. F. Davidson.....	E. F. Draper
1885	Theo. F. Davidson.....	E. F. Draper
1886	Theo. F. Davidson.....	Harry Ball
1887	John W. Overturf.....	Harry Ball
1888	John W. Overturf.....	E. F. Draper
1890	Nelson W. Evans.....	E. F. Draper
1892	John Jones.....	E. F. Draper
1894	George Padan.....	E. F. Draper
1895	James M. Dawson.....	E. F. Draper
1896	Milton S. Pixley.....	E. F. Draper
1897	John A. Ives.....	Thos. C. Beatty
1898	B. F. Royse.....	B. Frank Lynn
1899	B. F. Royse.....	B. Frank Lynn
1900	M. S. Pixley.....	B. Frank Lynn
1901	Henry Amberg.....	B. Frank Lynn
1902	Benjamin C. Bratt.....	William L. Reed

THE PRESS.

Early Newspapers.

THE PORTSMOUTH GAZETTE was the first newspaper venture in Portsmouth. It appeared August 5, 1818. It was published by Abott & Chaney, and continued until March 17, 1819.

THE PORTSMOUTH GAZETTE AND LAWRENCE ADVERTISER was published in Portsmouth on July 30, 1824, by John and James Carnahan. On March 18, 1825, they took in Ebenezer Corwin as a partner. It was published under the name of Corwin and Carnahan. Mr. Corwin was not a printer by profession, but he was a man of considerable ability and good education. He came to Portsmouth in 1812, and located on the Little Scioto River, but afterwards he moved to Portsmouth. It appears that he was a school teacher. He commenced work to edit the paper March 18, 1825, and continued it about six months; and on the 28th of October, 1825, the paper was discontinued. Mr. Corwin died April 9, 1851, in the 63rd year of his age and is interred in the Wheelersburg Cemetery.

THE WESTERN TIMES was started April 18, 1826, by Ebenezer Corwin & Co. The "Co." was probably Julius A. Bingham. The paper was published a year when Mr. Corwin retired, and Julius A. Bingham became sole proprietor, editor and printer.

In the issue of this paper May 11, 1826, Young and Whitcomb advertised in Concord in the woolen business.

July 27, 1826, in this issue was announced the deaths of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, twenty-one days after they occurred. The paper was in mourning. January 7, 1827, the paper announced that there was ice in the Ohio River and had closed. It was announced in the paper as being the first closing of the river by ice.

Mr. Bingham continued the publication of the Times until January 20, 1831, nearly four years. On the 4th of July, 1830, he had a difficulty with Eli Glover, who was then an apprentice in his office. He determined to start another paper and they did start The Portsmouth Courier, about the 1st of January, 1831. Mr. Glover had secured the county printing for Jackson, Lawrence and Pike Counties, and consequently he drove Mr. Bingham out of business and the Western Times suspended. The Portsmouth Courier was edited by Edward Hamilton, the first year. It was opposed to the adminis-

tration of General Jackson. At the end of the first year, Mr. Hamilton retired from the editorial control of the *Courier* and Elijah Glover remained as sole proprietor, editor and publisher. He took in his brother, S. G. Glover and Wm. P. Camden as printer. In 1832, he sold out to these parties and retired from the business, but in 1834 he bought back his brother's interest and remained in partnership with Camden until December, 1836, when they sold out to Edward Hamilton and changed the name of the paper to "The Scioto Tribune."

THE SCIOTO TRIBUNE was first issued Dec. 6, 1836. Edward Hamilton, editor and proprietor; Wm. P. Camden, printer. The name was adopted by Mr. Hamilton. In 1839, Silman Clark bought an interest in the "Tribune" and changed the name to "The Portsmouth Tribune." In 1842, Hutchins and Blinn took charge of the editorial department and published it for a short time. Mr. Hamilton succeeded them in that charge of the paper, and continued to edit it until the breaking out of the Mexican War in 1846.

On November 8, 1837, in "The Scioto Tribune," E. Glover advertises a boarding house. Nov. 18, 1837, the President and Common Council gave notice that they would apply to the Legislature for a new Charter and enlarge the boundaries of the town. April 24, 1838, proposals for a Market House was asked, 45x125 feet. May 23, 1838, the river was very low, nearly all of the boats stopped. \$1.00 per hundred on goods to Cincinnati; \$10.00 cabin passage and \$4.00 deck passage. Dec. 29, 1838, it was announced in "The Portsmouth Tribune," that there was a meeting of the citizens to consider a proposed bill for a new town charter. Jan. 26, 1839, a meeting to organize a Public Library was called at the Mayor's Office. March 14, 1839, a bill to incorporate All Saints Church was passed. May 17, 1839, the Episcopal Church Choir was called to meet for rehearsal. Sept. 28, 1839, it was announced that Kiscadden who killed Bowman was convicted of the murder. He hung himself in the jail Monday morning, the 3rd of September before Court convened. April 15, 1841, John M. Anderson advertised to take daguerotypes at the American House. July 22, 1842, photographic miniatures advertised by T. G. Simons and A. W. Page at the U. S. Hotel. On the same date, the Mechanics Institute was called to meet on the 19th of August, 1842, to accept or reject a Charter. On April 26, 1846, James Pursell announced that he would have new goods brought from Philadelphia in seven days. July 2, 1846, the New York Company was building a bridge over the Scioto at Portsmouth. April 20, 1846, there was a great sale of lots advertised in Portsmouth by Francis Campbell.

THE SCIOTO VALLEY POST, a Democratic paper, was started in 1840, by Wm. P. Camden. It was published at intervals until 1845.

THE PORTSMOUTH CLIPPER.—In March, 1845, Anthony Drouillard commenced the publication of the Portsmouth Clipper. Mr. Drouillard continued until August 26, 1845, when he took in Stephen P. Drake as a partner in the enterprise. Mr. Drouillard retired at the end of six months, and Mr. Drake continued it for three years longer.

THE SIMON PURE, was issued in 1844, as a campaign paper by the Portsmouth Tribune, advocating the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency. The principal editors were: W. A. Hutchins and O. F. Moore. Copies of it are still in existence.

THE TRIBUNE and CLIPPER were united March 7, 1848, by Messrs. Clark & Drake, and was published by them as a partnership until November 22, 1849, when it was sold to Mr. John Hanna, who published the paper till November 22, 1850, when Stephen P. Drake re-purchased one-half of the Tribune and Clipper and formed a partnership under the name of Drake & Hanna. December 9, 1850, they commenced the publication of the daily and weekly Tribune and Clipper. Its publication was continued by them up to June 9, 1852, when John Hanna became the sole proprietor. September 9, 1853, he sold the office to Albert McFarland, who continued to publish it up to April 1, 1854, when Daniel McFarland, his brother, associated with him. This continued until April, 1857, when Dan McFarland went to Kansas. In 1861, Dan McFarland returned from the West, and bought the entire paper from his brother. In June, 1867, he sold out to H. R. Smith and David Elick. The firm of Smith & Elick continued to publish the paper un-

til 1868, when A. McFarland bought Mr. Smith's half interest and took charge of the editorial work. The paper was published by McFarland & Elick until January, 1876, when Mr. H. R. W. Smith re-purchased his interest in the Tribune, but sold out again in August to A. McFarland, Jr.

THE SCIOTO VALLEY REPUBLICAN.—In 1852, Stephen P. Drake started the Scioto Valley Republican. It was continued until 1863, when it was stopped. About 1866, it was revived as a semi-weekly by Samuel P. Drake and S. F. Wetmore, but sold by them to C. E. Irwin in 1870 and continued as a weekly until 1876. In that year it was purchased by A. McFarland, Jr., and consolidated with the Tribune, and the firm of McFarland and Elick continued until October 1, 1877, when W. H. Bonsall leased the office and issued the paper in his own name until January 1, 1881. At that time Mr. Elick sold out to Mr. A. McFarland, and the paper was continued by him until January 1, 1883. The Tribune was disposed of to the Portsmouth Printing Company about January 1, 1885. They in turn sold out to Mr. Filmore Musser & Co., in 1893, and its fortune then became very bad. It was sold out November 27, 1897 to Henry J. Thomas of Manchester, Ohio, and since then has been conducted as a weekly Democratic paper. It was originally Whig, afterwards American, afterwards Republican and then Democratic.

THE DEMOCRATIC ENQUIRER, was started April 6, 1848, by James M. Ashley and Edward W. Jordan. They published two issues and then sold out to Captain Cleveland. It was continued until October, 1855. Captain Cleveland changed its name to the Portsmouth Enquirer.

In 1857, Mr. Walter C. Hood started a paper called the Portsmouth Times, which continued until about 1860, when it suspended. In 1871, the present Portsmouth Times was started by Mr. James W. Newman.

The Portsmouth Times

was founded in 1861, by James W. Newman, a young man of twenty-one. It presents an exceptional history from the fact, that it early became prosperous and attained a wide influence and reputation. For full thirty years under the management and editorship of Mr. Newman, it held first place as the leading Ohio weekly, both in mechanical appearance and the high quality of its literary character. In December, 1891, a half interest was bought in the paper by Vallee Harold, who took sole control. In February, 1893, Mr. Harold sold his interest to J. L. Patterson, who assumed the entire direction of the paper. In March, 1894, a stock company was formed, at the head of which was Mr. Patterson, and the publication of the daily begun. Later the latter was succeeded by Mr. Harold as the Editor and Manager of the paper. In over forty years of existence, the Times has enjoyed the singular distinction of having had but three Editors. Of these the two latter still live, while Mr. Newman died on the 1st of January, 1901. So far as circulation was concerned the Daily Times bounded into almost instantaneous popularity. It grew at a rate that may well be accounted phenomenal. It asserts, confidently, that its circulation, in the City of Portsmouth, is, in proportion to population, greater than that which any other paper, with few exceptions, can claim rightfully. It has not attained this success by or through politics, in fact its politics have ever been opposed to that of the community, as it is and has always been a Democratic paper. It has won its way by being what it professes to be, first, a newspaper. Its aim and its end is to print news, and the local news before anything else. It adds to that an honest effort to be truthful and fair, and a disposition to make everyone who deals with it feel he has met a friend, who wishes him well and will help him in so far as it in justice can. The plant of The Times is a modern one, and is housed in its own building. It is set by the Mergenthaler machine and printed on a Cox Duplex press, it being the first one in use between Huntington and Cincinnati.

The Portsmouth Tribune

is the pioneer in Scioto County newspaperdom. It was established November 23, 1836, by Edward Hamilton.

During all of the struggles of Portsmouth, the Tribune has been to the front, bearing the burdens of the people, fighting for the advancement of the community and assisting the development of the municipality.

It has shared in the ambitions of the early settlers, and lived to see realized the fondest hopes of those who worked in the pioneer days that a city might be built at the mouth of the Scioto.

The early volumes of the Tribune, yet in a remarkable state of preservation, bear much important history of the early development of Scioto County, and the editor of this volume has drawn considerable upon them for data and information which entered into this work. To this he was heartily welcome, for it seems but proper that volumes of so great value from a historical point, should belong in a measure to the public.

There being no proper place where these files could be preserved, free from mutilation of vandals, alone, prevents the present editor of the Tribune from making a present of them to the public. They bear the history of early encounters with wild beasts and Indians, and tell the life stories of many of our departed worthies.

There are numbers of families in Scioto County into which The Tribune has been going for over half a century. To these families it is welcomed not as political or partisan paper, but as an old friend as a weekly visitor to the household since the earliest days.

Since January 13, 1898, H. J. Thomas has owned, and R. H. Stevenson edited and managed the Tribune. The paper is Democratic, since that date. It was originally Whig, then American, then Republican and now Democratic. It has run the gamut of all political parties.

The present editor is proud of the old, pioneer newspaper, which has furnished the reading matter upon which the youth of Scioto County has nourished its brain now nearly three fourths of a century.

The Portsmouth Blade.

"The Scioto Valley Republican" was started in 1852 by Stephen P. Drake. Suspending operations during a part of the Civil War, its owners all having volunteered, it was revived as a semi-weekly after the War by Samuel P. Drake and I. F. Wetmore. In 1870, it was sold to C. E. Irwin and continued by him as a "Weekly" until the Centennial year when it was purchased by A. McFarland and consolidated with the Tribune. Its plant and material were purchased by J. E. Valjean in September, 1876, when he began the publication of the Valley Blade, and from this time the history of the Blade has its beginning. In 1879, a company was formed and the name of the paper changed to The Portsmouth Blade. The publication of the Daily Blade began November 15, 1886. The Blade Printing Company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000. It was the editorial policy of Mr. Valjean to make the paper sensational, and during the twenty years of his editorial career, Portsmouth was cursed with personal journalism. He increased his enemies until his removal became a public necessity. His policy failed, as it was certain to do, and the year of 1896 found the paper badly involved and about to pass into the hands of a receiver. To continue the existence of the paper, the Blade passed into the hands of a new management, and on January 11, 1897, Charles E. Hard became Editor and President; W. V. Simmons continuing the Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Valjean promptly secured the control of the Daily Tribune and the fiercest newspaper war in the history of Southern Ohio, was fought to a finish, quarter being neither asked nor given. The Blade having adopted a policy to meet public approval, crushed the Tribune under Valjean, leaving itself the only Republican paper in the city and county printed in the English language. Valjean disappeared below the Portsmouth horizon, everyone being thankful. Personal journalism has ceased in Portsmouth and for this desirable thing the present management of the Blade is entitled to the greatest credit. Relieved of its incubus of Valjeanism, the Blade has prospered. Its increased growth soon made its place of business at the corner of Court and Second, where it had been for more than a quarter of a century, too small for it. It purchased the large three story building on Second below Court once occupied by the clothing firm of Miller, Cissna & Company and changed it into a model news-

paper home, the first issue of the paper therefrom was June 2, 1902. The Blade has now the most complete and valuable newspaper and job plant in Southern Ohio, including its costly battery of linotypes, array of presses and printing material generally. Its circulation daily and semi-weekly is by far the largest in its history and with its extensive advertising patronage, shows the hold it has upon the confidence and good will of the people. The conveniences of its splendidly arranged new home and large increased equipment will enable it to add to its supremacy in the newspaper field.

The Portsmouth Correspondent

is a German Weekly. It was started in 1855, by Edward Raine, as an Independent paper with Democratic tendencies. He conducted the paper until 1873, when he sold out to Julius Bok. Three years sufficed for Mr. Bok, when the Sheriff sold him out and John T. Miller purchased and conducted the paper until 1880, as a Democratic adjunct. 1880, he sold out to George Feuchtinger. The latter sold out to Carl Huber in 1883, who changed the political complexion of the paper to Republican. In 1899, Louis F. Korth, of Cleveland, purchased the paper of Huber and is now conducting it as a "Republican Organ."

The Portsmouth Press

was started in 1889 by an Incorporated Company known as the Enterprise Publishing Company. It was a weekly Republican paper, in politics. Later the Company sold it out to Leslie M. Mann and Gus B. Barlow. Afterwards Mr. Barlow sold out to Mr. Mann who sold out to Mr. James Skelton. He sold it to Carl Huber who in turn, sold it to the Tribune. Since then, it has been published as a Democratic Weekly by the "Tribune."

CHURCHES.

Bigelow Methodist Episcopal Church.

The first society dates back to the stone house of Philip Moore on the West Side, where undoubtedly the first Church services of Methodism were held in Scioto County. Those who meet at Philip Moore's afterwards became the first members of Bigelow. Bishops Asbury and McKendree are said to have preached there. The Rev. Henry Bascon received his license and preached his first sermon in this house in 1813. The renowned and eccentric Peter Cartwright preached there also.

The first circuit preacher visiting Portsmouth was Rev. Nelson Spring, who came in 1814. There were but seven members in this society when it was organized in that year; they were Esrich Hall and wife, Rachel Barber, John R. Turner and wife, Mary Scarboro and Anna Glover. John R. Turner was the first class-leader.

In 1820, the Methodists of Portsmouth purchased and remodeled the academy on the corner of Fourth and Market streets, for which they paid \$1,100, partially in corn. This structure was heated by two old fashioned fire places, one on either side of the pulpit; its chandeliers were tallow candles held in tin candlesticks on the wall.

In seven years, 1814 to 1821, this organization had increased from seven members to sixty, and it was during the interim of those seven years or about 1821, that Father John McDowell, so well and favorably known to this community, was made a class leader. In 1821, the first Sabbath School was organized, and this same saint, John McDowell, was its first Superintendent; he was re-elected to that office for over forty years, continuously.

During the year of 1834, while the Rev. George Crum was pastor, the Church purchased a site on Second street, and commenced the erection of a new building upon the ground now occupied by the Hibbs Hardware Store. This new church was designated as "Bigelow" and this name has remained unchanged and been adopted by the present strong and flourishing church. This church has a remarkable history; it has always been a moral power in the growing city. Some of the most gifted men in the Methodist Church served as pastors. In the year 1840, Randolph C. Foster was pastor of this church, and in subsequent years, became one of the noted pillars of Methodism.



OLD BIGELOW CHURCH, 1834.

"We walked into the house of God in company."—Ps. 55: 14.

left but the walls. By honorable efforts the society recovered itself from its own resources.

Since 1828, the following is the list of pastors: 1829, A. D. Fox; 1830, James Callahan; 1831, William Heer; 1832, Elijah Truitt; 1833, William Young; 1834-'35, George C. Crum; 1836-'37, Henry Turner; 1838-'39, William Simmons; 1840, William H. Lawder; 1841, R. S. Foster (now Bishop); 1842, Cyrus Brooks; 1843, Wesley Rowe; 1844, William R. Anderson; 1845, Clinton B. Sears; 1846-'47, David Whitcomb; 1848-'49, P. P. Ingalls; 1850, John W. White; 1851, J. W. White and B. St. James Fry; 1852, B. St. James Fry and G. W. Brush; 1853, A. Brooks; 1854-'55, B. N. Spahr; 1856, H. T. Magill; 1857-'58, A. B. See; 1859-'60, J. H. Creighton; 1861, S. C. Riker; 1862-'63, T. H. Phillips; 1864-'65-'66, Isaac Crook; 1867-'68, E. A. Cranston; 1869-'70, James Mitchell; 1871-'72-'73, R. W. Manley; 1874-'75-'76, J. C. Jackson; 1877-'78-'79, J. W. Peters; 1880, S. B. Matthews, who died in June after his appointment; 1881-'84, J. W. Dillon; 1884-1887, J. C. Jackson, Jr.; 1887-1890, W. L. Slutz; 1890-1895, B. L. McElroy; 1895-1897, W. V. Dick; 1897-1898, M. W. Acton; 1898, Henry W. Hargett, who is now serving in his fourth year.

The present official members of this church are: Trustees, George D. Selby, W. M. Pursell, G. D. Wait, John Kaps, E. H. Clare, J. P. Caskey, W. D. Horr, James Wood and N. J. Dever. Stewards: George Tittle, W. C. Draper, John K. Duke, L. H. Murphy, James A. Maxwell, A. J. Fuller, J. J. Rardin, Judge Harry Ball, J. N. George, Edward T. Reed, J. M. Graham and R. B. Cunningham.

Notable among the early pioneers of this church and those whose memories are revered, may be mentioned: Job Ledbetter, Doctor Offnere, John McDowell, Aunty Turner, Thomas Bassett and Doctor William McDowell.

During the years of his pastorate in Bigelow, he conducted the greatest revival in Portsmouth, and in which over five hundred souls were added to the church. The church which stood on Second street was forty by sixty feet; it was built by the late C. C. Hyatt, at a cost of \$2,700. It was completed and dedicated by the Presiding Elder, Rev. James B. Findlay, in the year 1834. The Board of Trustees at that time were Jacob Clingman, Jacob P. Noel, John Barker, N. W. Andrews, C. C. Hyatt, Joseph Fennimore, Moses Gregory, John R. Turner and John McDowell. During the time of the occupancy of this building, the church grew wonderfully. It continued to grow until the congregation had become too numerous for the room on Second street, and a new church was proposed in 1853. Rev. R. A. Spencer donated a lot on Seventh street near Chillicothe street, where a frame building was erected, known as "Spencer Chapel"; this structure is now known as Allen Chapel of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Part of the Congregation of "Old Bigelow" went out to form the Spencer Chapel. This branch prospered and grew into the present Sixth Street Church. In 1858, Bigelow purchased the site of the present church of Thomas Dugan and erected a church. The Rev. George Brush preached the dedicatory sermon for the chapel, and the Rev. Edward Thompson, (afterwards Bishop) dedicated the auditorium. The present building has twice suffered from fire, the last time in March, 1867. Nothing was

Since 1880, the membership of the church has more than doubled itself, which speaks volumes in behalf of its zealous membership. The Sabbath School, likewise, is more than double with an enrollment of four hundred and eighty, and with an average attendance of three hundred and fifty. The Epworth League, for the past five years, has been in a very flourishing condition. The Charter of the Epworth League of Bigelow Church is among the very first.

The other organizations of the church are keeping pace with the organizations mentioned showing activity, spiritual life, etc.

A new parsonage is planned, and a sufficient amount has been subscribed to complete the same.

During the pastorate of B. L. McElroy, the interior of the church was entirely remodeled at an expense of \$17,000.00. It is so arranged that the Sabbath School room can be thrown into the Auditorium which gives a seating capacity of twelve hundred.

Among the many enterprises of this church was the establishment of Manley Church in the year 1892.

First Presbyterian Church.

The First Presbyterian Church of Portsmouth, Ohio, was organized by the Rev. Stephen Lindsley, May 24, 1817. At that time the town had fifty dwellings, and from 250 to 300 people. Rev. William Williamson, Rev. James Gilliland, Rev. Oaks, and others, had preached in the town prior to this time. The Church was organized in the old Court House on Market street, with fourteen members, whose names were Josiah Morton, Mrs. Nancy Morton, David Mitchell, William Russell, Ruth Russell, John Galloway and wife, Moses Baird, Elizabeth Emory, James Logan, Mary Williams, James Abbott, and Nancy Lindsley.

Josiah Morton, David Mitchell and William Russell were elected elders. The elders were ordained by Rev. Lindsley July 13, 1817, at which time John Lawson, who had been an elder in Mount Bethel Congregation, Virginia, was, by an unanimous vote, chosen as an elder of this church.

The congregation worshiped in the old Court House, then standing in the center of Market Street, between Second and Front Streets, previous to the erection of a building for that purpose.

A small frame "Meeting House," measuring 45 by 36 feet, was erected on Second Street, west of Market Street, in 1822, the cost of which was \$1651.73. This was the first church of any kind in Portsmouth. In 1840, an addition of eighteen feet was built.

The following pastors have served this society: Stephen Lindsley, 1817-24; J. Wood, Stated Supply, 1825-28; Eleazor Brainard, Stated Supply, 1837-38; Alex. H. Brown, Stated Supply, 1839-41; Aaron Williams, Stated Supply, 1841-44; Hiram Bingham, Stated Supply, 1844-1846; David Cushing, Stated Supply, 1846-49; Marcus Hicks, Stated Supply, 1849-52; E. P. Pratt, Pastor, 1852-86; D. P. Putnam, Assistant Pastor, 1870-71; H. A. Ketchum, Associate Pastor, 1872-75; Rev. J. I. Blackburn, Pastor, 1886-89; Rev. David S. Tappan, D. D., Pastor, 1890-99.

Rev. Frank Arnold commenced his ministry in this church, June 10, 1900. On April 10, 1826, the male members of the First Presbyterian Society were called to meet Monday, May 1, to elect five trustees. Pews were offered for sale at the same time. Subscribers could have the amount credited in pew rent. Samuel Dole was Clerk at this time.

The present house of worship was erected on the south-west corner of Third and Court streets in 1851, during the pastorate of Rev. Marcus Hicks. The building is of brick, two-stories in height, and the dimensions are 100 feet by 56 feet. The original cost was \$16,000. It was not finished upstairs until 1854. In 1864 a new cupola was placed on the building. In 1866 the Church was enlarged 16 feet to the west, and otherwise improved at a cost of \$10,000.

On the first floor of the building are lecture room, (also used by the Sunday School), class rooms, ladies' parlor, pastor's study, and on the second floor is the main audience room. The audience room will seat 700, and the lecture room alone 300, and with the class rooms thrown in 500.



INTERIOR OF ALL SAINTS CHURCH.

"This is none other but the house of God,"—Gen. 28: 17.

Monday. In 1822, Rev. Ezra B. Kellog had charge of this Parish and of Chillicothe, and held services every three or four weeks. The church had no regular services until June 19, 1831, when Rev. Henry Caswell became the first settled Rector. He remained until 1833, in May. He afterwards obtained the degree of Doctor in Divinity and Vicar of Fitzaldeoan and Prebendary of Salisbury, England. He left his charge there to visit the United States, and died in Franklin Pa., December 17, 1870. During his rectorship the congregation held services at the rooms over the Commercial Bank on Second street, the former residence of M. B. Gilbert. In 1831, there were twenty communicants, of whom four were additions that year. The ladies of the Church organized a sewing society that year. Rev. Dexter Potter succeeded the Rev. Henry Caswell. In that summer a church was erected 47x37 feet. It stood where the Chapel now stands. It was dedicated November 28, 1833, by Bishop Chase. Rev. Potter remained only six months, and the rectorship was vacant until September, 1834, when the Rev. J. F. Eaton took charge and remained seven or eight months. In November, 1835, the Rev. Abraham Sanford became Rector and remained about two years. His last report gave 31 as the number of communicants. On November 9, 1838, Rev. Erastus Burr became Rector and remained until November 9, 1873, a period of thirty-five years. Doctor Burr's Rectorship was the beginning of the Historical period in All Saints Church and of its life and progress. The Church was not incorporated under the State law until March 14, 1839, when a special act for that purpose passed the Legislature. In the building of the Church in 1833, Thomas C. Lewis and Charles O. Tracy were vestrymen. James Lodwick, Enos Gunn and Washington Kinney were a committee to contract for the building. Thomas C. Lewis, Havillan Gunn and Wilson Gates were a committee to procure subscriptions. Hugh Cook, E. Gunn, Allen Farquhar, William Hall, Zina Gunn, Aaron Kinney and Peter Kinney were other members of the vestry present. In 1850, the present Church was erected. The building committee for the new edifice was appointed by the Vestry, viz., Washington Kinney, James Lodwick and Samuel S. Fuller. There were 157 contributors to the Building

Fund. A Diocesan Convention was held in 1869 at which three Clergymen were ordained to the Priesthood and five Clergymen were ordained as Deacons. In September, 1859, Doctor Burr attended the General Convention of the Church in Richmond, Va. On November 9, 1859, he preached his twenty-first anniversary sermon. On November 9, 1863, he preached his twenty-fifth anniversary sermon. In 1870, the wardens and vestry were, Charles P. Tracy, senior warden; James F. Towell, junior warden; L. C. Damarin, A. McFarland, P. S. Iams, Robert Baker, William P. Martin, P. C. Gunn, W. B. Dennis, Martin B. Gilbert, vestrymen.

In 1871, Robert Baker was senior warden, P. C. Gunn, junior warden. L. C. Damarin, J. F. Towell, C. P. Tracy, P. S. Iams, W. B. Dennis, William P. Martin, M. B. Gilbert and A. McFarland, vestrymen. In 1872, Robert Baker was senior warden, and O. A. Lodwick, junior warden. The vestrymen are the same as 1871, but W. P. Martin dropped out and Peter Kinney came in. In 1873, J. F. Towell became senior warden and Robert Baker, junior warden. The vestrymen were L. C. Damarin, M. B. Gilbert, C. P. Tracy, William Moore, B. F. Cunningham, M. S. Pixley, W. A. Connolley, W. Foote Hall. In 1871, Rev. Horace W. Jones had become Assistant Rector and he resigned as such Easter Monday 1873. Doctor Burr at the same time, resigned as Rector. August 17 and 24, 1873, Rev. Isaac Newton Stanger conducted the services at All Saints Church, and on August 25, 1873, he was called as Rector.

On Easter Monday, 1874, J. F. Towell, was elected senior warden and Robert Baker, junior warden. L. C. Damarin, M. B. Gilbert, B. F. Cunningham, Col. Peter Kinney, William Moore, W. Foote Hall, William M. Bolles and P. S. Iams were vestrymen. Col. P. Kinney, J. F. Towell and George A. Waller were delegates to the Diocesan Convention. In 1875, Samuel Reed and B. F. Richardson came into the vestry in place of W. Foote Hall and B. F. Cunningham. On April 12, 1876, Mrs. Col. P. Kinney presented the Marble Baptismal Font now in the Church, and on the following Sunday it was used in the baptism of her grandson, Kinney Funk. On April 19, 1876, the same wardens were elected as in 1874, and S. C. Morrow took the place of Samuel Reed, as vestryman.

On November 30, 1876, Rev. I. N. Stanger preached his farewell sermon. He had been called to the Christ Church at Cincinnati. April 1877, the wardens were J. F. Towell, senior warden and Robert Baker, junior warden. The vestrymen were, S. C. Morrow, B. F. Richardson, M. B. Gilbert, L. C. Damarin, William Moore, William H. Barnell, N. W. Evans, and P. S. Iams. On July 8, 1877, Rev. Henry L. Badger conducted the services at All Saints Church for the first time. On May 30, 1877, John Yoakley who had been organist and chorister at All Saints Church for 33 years, resigned. In 1878, the wardens were, J. F. Towell, senior, Robert Baker, junior, and the vestrymen were, L. C. Damarin, M. B. Gilbert, B. F. Richardson, P. S. Iams, N. W. Evans, S. C. Morrow and R. S. Spry. In 1879, the vestry was the same except that R. S. Spry and H. A. Towne took the place of N. W. Evans and S. C. Morrow. The following vestry were elected on Easter Monday 1885, J. F. Towell, senior warden; Robert Baker, junior warden; M. B. Gilbert, P. S. Iams, Henry Vincent, Dr. M. S. Pixley, F. B. Kehoe, E. J. Corson, N. W. Evans, Wellington Kinney. On April 13, 1887, the vestry elected was M. B. Gilbert, senior warden; Robert Baker, junior warden. Vestrymen were, Henry Vincent, N. W. Evans, F. B. Kehoe, W. R. Kinney, E. J. Corson, Dr. Pixley, and F. B. Corson. On November 13, 1883, was celebrated the 50th anniversary of Rev. Dr. Burr's pastorate in Portsmouth. The celebration was in the Chapel. The Knights Templar were present in a body, and Samuel Johnson made an address on their behalf. May 13, 1893, Rev. Henry L. Badger resigned as Rector to take effect August 3, 1893. He expected to go to Washington State. On January 15, 1893, the interior of the Church was destroyed by fire. July 5, 1893, it was rebuilt, re-furnished with new interior, carpet, pews and organ. December 23, 1893, the Rev. Dallas Tucker became the Rector of All Saints Church. February 4, 1894, a bronze tablet to the memory of Dr. Burr and wife was placed in the All Saints Church. The Rev. Dallas Tucker resigned as Rector of All Saints Church to locate in Virginia.

May 12, 1897, Rev. Joseph D. Herron was called from New Castle, Penn., and he has remained the Rector of the Church since. May 2, 1898, the vested

choir was introduced into the Church. September 21, 1898, the publication of the "Church Echoes" was begun. May 17, 1899, the Diocesan Convention of the Southern Diocese of Ohio was held in All Saints Church.

The German Evangelical Church.

The German Evangelical Church (Deutsche Vereinigte Evangelische Kirche) was organized in the year, 1838. Until 1851, there were two small congregations (Pastors Keberlen and Mayer,) which met for worship in the old "Seminary," corner Fifth and Court, and in a hall on Market street between Second and Third streets. The two congregations were united in 1851 under Reverend Dr. Fisher of Chicago, and in 1853, a church was built on the south side of Fifth street between Washington and Chillicothe streets at a cost of \$3,500.00. This building (now used by the Sunday School) is a plain brick structure with a seating capacity of about three hundred. The first church council (Kirchenrath) consisted of Messrs. Doerr, Kugelman, Lust, Layher, Lang, Metzger, Nagel and Wilhelm. In 1887, the new church building was erected at a cost of \$23,000.00, a handsome brick edifice with a seating capacity of about seven hundred. In 1891, the parsonage was built (on Fifth street next east of the church) at a cost of \$3,700.00. The church organ is an excellent two manual instrument built by the Stein Co. The present choir consists of ten female and eight male voices. Mrs. George Kah is organist and director. The present vestry consists of Messrs. H. Graf, A. Kuschke, L. Knost, J. Stueber, H. Scott, H. Uhl, Jr., and C. Windel. The Sunday School numbers one hundred and fifty pupils, nineteen teachers and officers. Superintendent Rev. A. Mallick. The list of Pastors, who have served in this church are: Keberlen and Mayer, 1838-51; Dr. Fisher, 1851-52; G. Weihle, 1852-56; L. Alberti, 1856-59; H. Veith, 1859-66; J. C. Fleischacker, 1866-69; B. T. W. Sickel, 1869-71; K. J. Zimmermann, 1871-75; P. Von Scheliha, 1875-81; C. Haas, 1881-83; F. Rahn, 1883-85; F. Baltzer, 1885-89; J. Dieterle, 1889-93; Adolph Mallick, 1893 to the present.

The German Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1839, the Revs. William Nast, D. D. and John Schwahlen, German Methodist preachers at Cincinnati, Ohio, visited the Germans at Portsmouth, Ohio. In 1844 Rev. Peter Schmucker visited the city and preached to the Germans at the residence of Stephen Brodbeck on the evening of the day of his arrival. On the next evening he preached again at the residence of Daniel Emrich. The class which was formed at this time was placed in charge of Rev. John Hoppen; regular services were held at the school house on Fourth street. The first quarterly meeting was held in the year 1844 to 1845 (Church year, September to September.) The first quarterly conference was held at the residence of Daniel Emrich and was attended by official members from West Union, Piketon and Beaver, these places being appointments of the circuit, to which Portsmouth had been added. The records of this conference were lost. At this time, twelve persons joined the church, "on probation." Among these were: Vincent Brodbeck, Stephen Brodbeck, and Daniel Emrich. Paul Brodbeck joined by letter from one of the English churches. In the fall of 1847 Rev. C. H. Doring was Presiding Elder and Rev. John Geyer was placed in charge of the congregation. The circuit then comprised the following appointments: Portsmouth, Piketon, Waverly, Beaver, West Union, Ohio and Maysville, Kentucky. On May 2, 1846, the quarterly conference resolved to build a church. A building lot was secured on the south side of Fourth street, west of Market. The trustees were: Vincent Brodbeck, Daniel Emrich, Stephen Brodbeck, Conrad Koch and David Ilch. The building committee was: Rev. J. H. Bahrenburg, Daniel Emrich and Vincent Brodbeck. The building was 30x40 feet and two stories in height. The first floor was used for residence for the pastor and the Sunday school rooms. This building is yet standing and is used as a residence. This Church was dedicated on the first Sunday in April 1848, by Bishop Hamline and Rev. William Nast, D. D. The cost of the building was about \$1,200.00 exclusive of labor and material furnished by members of the church, of which no record was preserved. A lot at the southwest corner of Fourth and Washington streets 83x107 feet was purchased in 1860. The foundation of the new church on this lot was laid in 1866 and the new church building was

finished in 1867. This church costing \$31,200 with the lot (\$1,700.00 for the lot) was dedicated July 18, 1869. The building is 71x51 feet. It has a large steeple with a belfry, containing two bells. It is a two-story brick building and has a seating capacity of about 400, though 500 can be seated comfortably. The pipe organ cost about \$2,000.00 and was built by Telemacher and Son of Erie, Pennsylvania. Mr. Albert Marting is chorister. A mixed choir of eighteen voices leads the singing. The officers of the church are: Presiding Elder, Rev. John H. Horst; Pastor, Rev. Ernest Werner; Trustees, F. L. Marting, J. M. Wendelken, Louis Blomeyer, John Gabler, Vincent P. Brodbeck, F. C. Herms, John P. Rau, Christ Zinnecker and Louis Clausing; Stewards, Albert F. Marting, Harry Kiefer, John W. Reissinger, J. Wesley Johns, Carn Boehnker, Louis Blomeyer and Ernest Lammers; class leader, Martin Reissinger; organist, Miss Edna Marting. In the Sunday School there are 115 scholars enrolled, 12 teachers, 7 officers. F. L. Marting is Superintendent. Names of pastors and years of service are the following: Rev. John Hopper, 1844; Rev. John Geyer, 1845-46; Rev. Fred Schimmelpfennig, assistant; Rev. J. H. Bahrenburg, 1846-48; Rev. John Bier, 1848-49; Valentine Baldauf, assistant; Rev. Henry Koch, 1849-1850; Rev. Louis Heiss, assistant; Rev. Karl Scheifer, 1850-51; Rev. Conrad Bier, assistant; Rev. George Danker, 1851-52; Rev. C. F. Heitmeyer, 1852-53; Rev. Christian Vogel, 1853-54; Rev. George Weidmann, 1854-55; Rev. William Kaetter, 1855-57; Rev. C. G. Tritsche, senior, 1857-59; Rev. E. F. Wunderlich, 1859-1860; Rev. X. Wittenbach, 1860-62; Rev. William Dressler, 1862-64; Rev. John Pfetzing, 1864-66; Rev. J. C. Weidmann, 1866-69; Rev. C. G. Tritsche, senior, 1869-70; Rev. Henry G. Lich, 1870-72; Rev. John Schneider, 1872-74; Rev. Gottlob Nachtrieb, 1874-77; Rev. E. J. Wunderlich, 1877-80; Rev. Herman Grentzenberg, 1880-82; Rev. Gottlob Trefz, 1882-83; Rev. Franz L. Nagler, 1883-85; Rev. John H. Horst, 1885-86; Rev. William Riechenmyer, 1886-88; Rev. Carl Bozenhard, 1888-92; Rev. W. A. Schraff, 1892-97; Rev. C. B. Koch, 1897-1901; Rev. E. W. Werner, 1901, present pastor.

Catholicity.

Catholicity in Scioto County covers a period of nearly a hundred years. The first mass was celebrated in Portsmouth by Rev. Stephen Baden, the first priest ordained in the United States, who visited Portsmouth while on his way from Baltimore to Covington, in 1812. Rev. Baden was ordained on May 25, 1793, by Bishop Carroll of Baltimore, the first Bishop in the United States, a brother of Charles Carroll, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. From 1812 to 1842 mass was celebrated at various times and places in Portsmouth. Father Baden's last visit to Portsmouth was in 1835. A ten days mission was held here by Rev. T. R. Butler early in 1842.

The Church of the Nativity.

The first organized Catholic Church was in 1842. It was organized by Rev. Father G. O'Mealy and was composed of English and German speaking Catholics. Mass was celebrated in the humble apartments of some one of the congregation or in public halls until 1844, when Father O'Mealy purchased grounds on Third and Madison streets and built a church and rectory thereon. The new church was dedicated on Christmas day 1844. Prominent Catholics of this day were: Messrs. Saulsberry, Grimes, Toker, Sherer, Kehoe, Mires, Hubbard, Kricker, Zimmerman, Damarin, Bannon, Mrs. Damarin, Miss Tobin and Miss Damarin. Rev. E. Thienpont succeeded Rev. O'Mealy in November 1845. Rev. R. Gilmour succeeded Rev. Thienpont in 1852. During the pastorate of Father Gilmour the congregation demanded that provision be made for separate churches, one for the English and one for the German speaking congregation, and accordingly the separation was made and Father Gilmour took charge of the English speaking congregation, Rev. F. Karge of the German or St. Mary's Church.

The Church of the Holy Redeemer.

Rev. Father Gilmour purchased grounds on Sixth Street of Mr. Finley at a cost of \$900 and here the Church of the Holy Redeemer was built in 1853. While this Church was building, mass was celebrated in the old Presbyterian Church on Second street. Rev. James Donahue who succeeded Father Gilmour

in 1856, built the rectory and started the school. Rev. Michael Ahern, who succeeded Father Donahue in 1866, put the school under the supervision of the Sisters of Charity of Cedar Grove. Rev. John Curley succeeded Father Ahern in August, 1867, but remained only a few months and was succeeded by Rev. O. A. Walker, who purchased the ground where the present school building stands, and introduced the Dominican Sisters as instructors. Rev. Father Goldschmidt succeeded to the pastorate in October 1873 and during his pastorate the Dominican Sisters were recalled and the Sisters of St. Francis of Joliet, Illinois, were engaged. Rev. D. B. Cull, the next pastor, built the school on the land bought by Father Walker and secured the Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, Kentucky. Father Cull was succeeded in July, 1878, by Rev. Philip Steyle who purchased the cemetery and divided it into lots. The Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, Kentucky, retired and Father Steyle secured the Sisters of St. Francis. In October, 1884, Rev. J. J. Slevin succeeded to the pastorate and remained here until September, 1886, when Rev. Joseph Schmitt succeeded to the pastorate which he held until January 15, 1899. The Church was remodeled and painted during his pastorate. In January, 1899, Rev. Father McGuirk was appointed rector of the Church of the Holy Redeemer by Rt. Rev. Bishop Watterson, D. D. He repaired and improved the church and rectory and paid about \$3,000 of debts of long standing. Preparations for a new church building are being made and a large sum of money has already been collected, but the structure will not be commenced until the amount necessary to complete it is collected. The following are some of the societies of the Church of the Holy Redeemer: "The Altar and Rosary," the "Young Ladies' Sodality of the Immaculate Conception," the "Sacred Heart Sodality," the "Apostleship of Prayer" and the "Ancient Order of Hibernians." The "Gibson Literary and Social Club" is organized from both parishes. "The Young Men's Institute" is composed also of young men of both congregations.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church.



REV. ALOYSIUS NONNEN.

The German Catholics under the leadership of Rev. F. Karge in 1859, bought a lot on the corner of Fifth and Market streets for \$2,520. In 1864, a fine school building was erected at a cost of \$3,000, and the foundation of the church was commenced. The corner stone of the new church was laid by the Rt. Rev. Rosecrans, Bishop of Columbus, on May 9, 1869. The new church was completed at a cost of \$50,000 and was dedicated July 31, 1870. Rev. A. Nonnen succeeded to the pastorate April 25, 1871. The Church experienced great difficulties. The membership was small, they had no rectory and were in debt to the amount of \$28,367. In face of this they went to work and erected a parsonage in the fall of 1871, at a cost of \$2,400 and the next year, they built an addition to the school house at an additional cost of \$1,100. In 1879, they purchased a large and beautiful pipe organ at a cost of \$2,300, and two Gothic altars were placed in the church which cost \$3,000. In 1887, the debt had been reduced \$6,000, but a new school building was erected which cost \$16,000. In 1889, a parish cemetery was purchased which cost \$5,000.

In 1892, new heating apparatus was placed in the church at a cost of \$2,515. In 1893, they purchased a house on the east side of the school building which was fitted up for a Sister's Convent, at a whole cost of \$1,600. In 1895, at a cost

of \$6,200, they erected the highest and most beautiful tower in the city, and frescoed the interior of the church.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church.

It has been almost impossible to obtain any data in regard to this Church, which could be presented to the readers of this work. The Rev. Charleston was the first minister of this organization at Portsmouth. At that time, the members had a small church on Fifth street, between Court and Market streets. Later the organization had a brick church on the corner of Fourth and Market streets. Rev. Henry Adrisson was for a time pastor, followed by the Rev. Isaac Dillon. This brick church on Fifth street was completed in 1846. On the 20th of July, 1868, the present church on the north side of Seventh street, east of Chillicothe street, was bargained for and on the 19th of November, 1868, the deed for the same was executed and recorded. The purchase price was \$3,500. Among the early trustees of the church on Seventh street were: John Cooper, Toles Moore and Granison Holman. Mr. John Q. Weaver has always been prominent and efficient in the church. Among those who came from the brick church on Fifth street were: Wesley Benson, William Thomas, J. Q. Weaver, Mrs. Annie Kearns, Piety Wilson, Mrs. C. Williamson, Mrs. H. Cooper, Mrs. Weaver and others. The following have been the ministers of the church in the past 27 years:

Rev. Philip Tolliver, 1875-79; Louis Woodson, 1879-81; J. B. Stansberry, 1881-83; Joseph Nelson, 6 months in 1883; J. H. Bell, 1883-85; J. H. Cole, 1885-87; H. W. Toney, 1887-89; Grafton Graham, 1889-90; Jesse Smith, 1890-92; R. P. Clark, 1892-1895; John Coleman, 1895-98; J. Allen Viney, 1898-99; J. M. Ross, 1899-1900; Andrew B. Morton, 1900--. Perhaps the most prominent of these and the one who has left his impression on the church more than any one else is the Rev. Philip Tolliver. The church property is valued at \$5,000. The parsonage was erected by the side of the church between 1889 and 1892. The church is 40x60 feet and will seat 500. There are 140 members.

First Baptist Church

was organized in January, 1850. The founders were J. H. Waldon, D. D. Jones, John Lionbarger, George Hered. The first board of trustees were David D. Jones, A. R. Cassidy, Moses C. Wilson, George Hered and S. H. Worcester. Rev. J. H. Waldon became the church's first pastor in 1850, serving for one year. The following are the pastors with date of service.

J. T. Roberts, 1851-55; W. Algood, 1855-57; W. W. Wyeth, 1858-60; I. D. King, 1860-66; W. B. Clark, 1867-70; C. H. DeWolf, 1870-73; T. M. Iams, 1873-75; I. N. Clark, 1875-78; John Hawker, 1880-82; A. L. Lockert, 1882-90; J. A. Snodgrass, 1891-97; J. B. Tuttle, 1897-99; W. C. Stevenson, 1899--.

The house in which the Church now worships was built in 1851, costing about \$10,000. It has a seating capacity of 350 sittings. There were fourteen constituent members, all of whom are deceased. From this small beginning the Church has greatly increased to a present membership of 375. The choir of the Church has always been noted for its musical ability. It consists now of 16 voices assisted by the pipe organ, all under the leadership of Mrs. A. J. White. The present officers are as follows, W. C. Stevenson, pastor, with the following persons who constitute the official board: George Wymer, Joseph Swander, C. C. Jones, Douglas Miller, Grant Doll, B. F. Richardson, Truss Lynn, Jr., U. G. Drake, Harry Morris, E. R. Peebles, Allan Cook, C. B. Richardson, W. C. Roof, Albert Snider, Frank Littlefield and Mrs. A. J. White.

The Sunday school has a membership of 185 scholars with 20 officers and teachers. Allan B. Cook is the Superintendent.

The Church of Christ

is located on the northwest corner of Gay and Third streets. It is also known as the "Christian Church," and those familiar with the work of the Church often speak of it as "Dr. Davis' Church." The congregation was organized in 1853. John Fox and Isaac Willett were the first Elders. The succession of ministers in the church were as follows: Wm. Nelson served from 1871-74; Albert F. Erb from 1876-78; Daniel O. Thomas from 1878-81; Gilbert Ellis from 1883-85; William L. Neal from 1887-88; Thomas E. White from 1889-90; Richard

S. Groves from 1891-93; H. N. Allen from 1893-94; William A. Harp from October 1894-October 1899; George P. Taubman came in November 1899.

The first meeting house was built on Chillicothe street opposite Tracy Park in 1859. The house and lot cost \$1,500. The Church had a precarious existence until John F. Davis moved to the city, took an interest in it and became a member. The building was then moved to Third and Gay streets in 1876 and was enlarged in 1878. It was rebuilt in 1895. The present structure cost about \$22,000, and is made of brick with a seating capacity of 1,200 when all rooms are thrown together. There are forty-five voices in the choir under the direction of Prof. D. J. Winston. The present officers of the church are: Dr. J. F. Davis, Walter Bagby and George P. Taubman, Elders; L. G. Tatman, Albert Hales, W. W. Smith, E. G. Williams, George Davies, Charles Reinhard, A. D. McMurry, Wm. Cline, Orin Catlin, Deacons; A. D. McMurry, J. F. Davis, L. G. Tatman, Ezra Jeffords and Edward Bratt, Trustees. Some of the early members of the church were: John Fox and wife, Isaac Willett and wife, Moses Bratt and wife, A. Coriell, Moses Wilson, John McNeil, John M. Lynn and Mrs. Thomas Dugan. Three are living: Sarah Jane Barklow, Sarah Willett and A. Coriell. In the Sunday school there are eighteen officers, forty teachers and 850 pupils. The minister, George P. Taubman, is Superintendent. Moses McKoy was the first Evangelist to serve the congregation and he was followed by Benjamin Franklin and a Mr. Doyle. The first meeting place was on Fifth and Court streets. The following Evangelists have been with the Congregation all doing efficient work; Robert Moffitt, Robert Trimble, Alanson Wilcox, A. F. McLean, J. A. L. Romig, W. J. Wright, J. V. Updike, S. H. Bartlett, and S. M. Martin. During the last series of meetings under the leadership of S. M. Martin there were added to the church 289. The present membership is nearly 1,100. It has three Christian Endeavor Societies, one Woman's Missionary organization. Dr. John Frost Davis of this city is entitled to the credit for the success of the work.

Sixth Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

Up till 1853, there was but one Methodist Episcopal Church in Portsmouth, "Bigelow" and the church stood on Second street on the location of the Hibbs hardware store. There was a meeting of the members of Bigelow in 1853 and the names were called. Each person called responded as to whether they would go into the new church or remain in the old. The following elected to go into the new church; Samuel Briggs and wife, Benjamin Fryer, Richard Lloyd, Dudley Day, Simon Drouillard, Aholihab Bentley, Wm. Salter, Wm. Russell, C. C. Hyatt, Silas Cole, Rev. B. L. Jefferson, Jacob P. Noel, Mrs. Catharine Timmonds, Maria Timmonds, Mrs. Barbara Micklethwait, Mrs. Agate Lawson, George Yeamans and his wife, Mrs. Parmelia Montgomery, the Misses Hannah, Josephine and Elizabeth Montgomery, Mrs. Amanda Wilhelm, John H. J. Fryer and his wife, Jerome Valodin and wife, William Barber.

The new church was named Spencer Chapel in honor of Rev. Oliver M. Spencer, a presiding Elder of the Portsmouth District who donated the lot on Seventh street on which the Church was built. The Church was built in 1853, a frame building of a seating capacity of 450, and it cost \$1,600.

The succession of Ministers in the new Church was as follows: 1853, Zachariah Wharton; 1854, Edward Mabee, who died in charge June 25, 1855, of cholera, at Ironton, while in attendance on a Masonic celebration; 1855, Maxwell P. Gaddis for the vacancy; 1855-56, F. H. Brodbeck; 1856-57, James F. Green; 1857-58, S. M. Merrill, (Bishop in 1872); 1858, John W. Dillon, (now presiding Elder); 1859-61, Lovett Taft; 1861-63, Joseph F. Williams, 1863-65, John T. Miller; 1865-66, Charles C. McCabe, (now Bishop); 1866-67, F. F. King; 1867-68, A. B. See; 1868-71, J. H. Gardner; 1871-74, T. W. Stanley; 1874-77, C. W. Bethauser; 1877-78, W. H. Sutherland; 1878-79, Thomas R. Taylor; 1879-82, R. H. Wallace; 1882-84, T. DeWitt Peake; 1884-86, B. F. Stubbins; 1887-88, F. S. Davis; 1888-92, Z. W. Fagans; 1892-96, A. E. Johnson; 1896-98, T. S. Robjnt; 1899-1901, W. H. Miller; 1901, B. R. Wilburn.

In 1865 the congregation became too large for the building and it was proposed to build a new church. Richard Lloyd and wife gave the lot on the northeast corner of Sixth and Chillicothe on which the new church was afterwards built. It was eighty-five feet front on Sixth Street by 107 feet deep on

Chillicothe street. At the meeting to consider the matter, the resolution to build was adopted and \$2,100 subscribed. The Ladies of the Church did a great work in raising the money to build. The Corner Stone of the new church was laid on June 14, 1866 with Masonic ceremonies. C. C. Hyatt obtained the contract for the brick work and John W. Purdum for the carpenter work. The church was to cost \$30,000. May 11, 1867, the Lecture Room was dedicated. The bell, placed in the tower, weighed 3,500 pounds.

The church itself was dedicated August 21, 1870. Subscriptions to the amount of \$9,000 were made that day. The total cost of the church was about \$47,000. The building and grounds are estimated at \$40,000, organ at \$1,700, furniture and fixtures \$2,000.

The following persons have been Superintendents of the Sunday School: Wm. P. Russell, Wm. H. Watson, Uri Tracy, Alexander Calder, T. J. Pursell, W. W. Donaldson, J. W. March, Henry Amberg, M. H. Ball, Charles O. Tracy, Wm. H. Gibson, Wm. B. Anderson, the present Superintendent. The Sunday school has an enrollment of 400 and an attendance of 275. On December 15, 1896, the organ was burned and much damage done the church. Loss \$4,000, of which \$3,200 was covered by insurance. The membership of the church is 650.

Christ Church

was organized August 30, 1857. Messrs. Washington and Peter Kinney, members of the parish of All Saints', assumed the expense of building the new house of public worship, and upon its completion, gave it, free of all cost and debt to the wardens and vestry of Christ Church. The first rector was the Rev. Samuel D. Tompkins. Since the ministrations of Mr. Tompkins, the parish has had eleven rectors. The following are the list of clergymen who have officiated in Christ Church: Rev. Samuel D. Tompkins, from September 1858 to July 1861; Rev. William J. Clark from April 1862 to November 1864; Rev. Abner P. Brush, from January 1865 to September 1866; Rev. William Henry Watts, from December 1, 1866, to March 1870; Rev. James Taylor Franklin, April 11, 1870 to January 1, 1877; Rev. Francis K. Brooke, from August 25, 1877, to September 1880; Rev. Henry B. Ensworth, from December 11, 1880 to June 1881; Rev. William C. McGuire, from December 1881 to November 1886; Rev. William Price, from June 1887 to June 1888; Rev. J. O. Babin, from September 1888 to September 1889; Rev. William M. Mix, from October 1889 to April 1891; Rev. Alfred R. Taylor, from October 26, 1891 to July 26, 1897; Rev. Tullius C. Tupper, D. D. from May 1898 to December 1898. At the organization of the vestry, Washington Kinney was senior warden and Peter Kinney was junior warden. In 1860, S. P. Nickells, Thomas S. Currie, J. L. Watkins, John P. Terry and P. C. Kinney were vestrymen. Of those who have served as vestrymen in addition to the list given above there were: Washington Kinney, Van Der Lyn Tracy, Peter Kinney, Joseph C. Gilbert, Thomas E. Tynes, William Kinney, S. R. Ross, Robert S. Drake, P. C. Kinney, Henry Hall, David L. Moore, G. B. Bailey, Dr. A. B. Jones, Thomas D. Greene, George W. Sullivan, Samuel Reed, Edward W. Hope, Colonel S. E. Varner, N. W. Evans, Thomas S. Hall, E. H. Hall, Ira J. Secord, J. H. Johnson, Daniel F. Connell, George O. Newman, W. Q. Adams, A. L. Sanford, David K. Ball, Lodwick Ulrich, H. S. Grimes, Watkins Kearns, Levi D. York, Charles S. Messer, William Waller, Theodore F. Davidson, M. D., William Brent, William Parker, J. Leigh Watkins, Fred W. Tynes, L. C. Turley, S. P. Baird, C. C. Fulton, C. C. Glidden and Theodore K. Funk. Since December, 1898, the church has been closed. It has had no rector and no services have been held. The church edifice was built by William Newman, and the chapel was built three years later. The church, as stated, was a present from Washington and Peter Kinney. The chapel cost \$3,444.00.

The Hebrew Congregation.

The Hebrew congregation of Portsmouth, known by its Hebrew name, "K'bal Kodesh Bene Abraham" (K. K. B. A.) or its English equivalent "The Holy Congregation of the Children of Abraham," was founded presumably in the early part of the fifties. As the records bearing on this are no longer extant, it is impossible to ascertain the exact date. But as the Congregation was incorporated in 1858, it may safely be conjectured that a religious body of

Jews must have been in existence a few years prior to its incorporation. The tide of the Jewish immigration from Germany to the United States became very strong during and immediately after the memorable year, 1848, the year of European Revolutions and very many of those Jewish settlers went westward, making the large cities like Cincinnati and Chicago, their principal places of residence, but settling also in smaller cities, like Dayton, Zanesville and Portsmouth.

The Jewish cemetery must have been purchased simultaneously with the organization of the Congregation, although the exact date of that purchase is not known. In this, the history of the Portsmouth Jewish community, simply resembles that of most of the Jewish Congregations of the land, when the purchase of a cemetery was the first sign of life on the part of the Congregation and the first mark of its activity. It is only after their cemetery was secured that the Jews attended to their other spiritual wants, and notably those of erecting a synagogue and securing the services of a Rabbi.

The incorporation of the Congregation took place November 1, 1858. The Board of Trustees at that time consisted of Louis Levi, Mayer Eichelstein, Ludwig Stern, Isaac Freiberg, Jacob Stern, Mayer Seeberger and Bernard Dreyfoos. Up to 1864, the Jewish citizens worshipped either in a private residence of one of the members, or in a hall rented for the purpose. In 1864, Thomas Dugan offered to sell his property on the corner of Washington and Third streets. After due deliberation the Congregation decided to buy the building in partnership with the Masons; the Congregation to have the first and second floors, the Masons the third floor. For this, the Congregation paid Dugan the sum of two thousand dollars. The tide of church reform which has swept away so many of the old Jewish religious customs during the latter half of the 19th Century, did not leave intact those of the Portsmouth community. From a strictly Orthodox Congregation, at its beginning, it gradually became more and more a follower of the reforms instituted and promulgated by the great reform leaders, Drs. Einborn of Baltimore, and Wise of Cincinnati. Yet, unlike most of the American Jewish congregations, this congregation submitted to the iconoclastic influence of the Jewish reform movement without the least perceptible reluctance or struggle, regarding, as it did, all the changes and innovations as God-sent and conformable with the spirit of the age and environments.

The first minister ever formally engaged by the Congregation was Rabbi Wechsler, who served from 1863 to 1864. Following is the list of Rabbis, who have served the congregation ever since:—Rabbi Laser, 1864-1866; Rabbi Gabricher, 1866-1868; Rabbi Eppstein, 1868-1870; Rabbi Weil, 1870-1871; Rabbi Gerstman, 1871-1873; Rabbi Kaufman, 1873-1876; Rabbi Lasker, 1876-1877; Rabbi Stempel, 1877-1879; Rabbi Eichelstein, 1879-1886; Rabbi Pollak, 1886-1887; Rabbi Block, 1887-1888; Rabbi Schapiro, 1888-1901. The present incumbent of the Temple is Rabbi Max Raisin, an alumnus of the Hebrew Union College and the University of Cincinnati. The Jewish citizens of Portsmouth have always done their utmost to live in peace and concord with their Christian fellow-citizens and have never refused their contributions towards other Congregations, when called upon. Their Christian friends always reciprocate these feelings of friendship. On the occasion of the dedication of the Jewish Temple, September, 1864, the choir of the Presbyterian Church very generously assisted at the services; and to this day, most of the members of the choir at the Temple are also members of the choir of the Bigelow M. E. Church.

The present officers of the Congregation are: President, I. Levi; Vice President, M. Lehman; Secretary, F. Haas; Treasurer, S. Schloss. Other bodies within the Congregation are: The Ladies' Temple Aid Society and the Jewish Kaffee Klatsch for the mutual social intercourse between the members of the Congregation.

Pleasant Green Baptist Church

was organized February, 1864, by Rev. B. Harper. It was built and dedicated in 1865, on Findlay and Tenth streets. The following are the names of the members that were in the organization: James Daverson and wife, Alse Hunt, John Discerson and wife, Jeff Worlds, Adison Haly, Mary and Rachel Cocks, Mary E. Sands and daughter, Fannie Senton, L. Charity and wife and two daughters, Martha Spotts, Martha Tolbert, Martha Discerson, John Don-

son. Names of pastors and years of service are the following: Rev. B. Harper, 1864 to 1869; Rev. Zimmerman, 1869 to 1870; Rev. James Severed, six months; Rev. Merritt, nine months; Rev. W. P. Cradic, six months; Rev. Redmon, four years; Rev. J. M. Meek, six months; Rev. W. W. Devan, two years; Rev. R. Meardeth, three years; Rev. C. M. Bools, three years; Rev. Dordth, six months; Rev. Newson, two years; Rev. P. Gyson, six months; Rev. Cradic, three months; Rev. Cockran, three years; Rev. A. Haly, two years; Rev. C. W. Strifling, eighteen months; Rev. Orner, three months; present pastor, Rev. J. I. Murray. It is his fifth year and under his administration, the members have made an addition to the old church, 36x52, which cost about \$1,500.00 when completed. The old building cost \$2,000.00. There are twelve voices in the choir, three male voices and nine females. The chorister is Cora Carr. The present officers of the church are: Frank Washington, John Holiday, Ped Stanfield, George Taylor, James Fleming and Oliver Steel. There are nine teachers in the Sunday school, seventy-eight pupils. The superintendent is P. M. Stanfield.

United Brethren Church.

The United Brethren church of Portsmouth, Ohio was organized in 1865 by Rev. George Schmidt who lived in Baltimore, Maryland.

The organization consisted of sixteen members, viz: Philip Herder and wife, Fred Voelker and wife, George Voelker and wife, James Voelker and wife, George Herder and wife, Mrs. Catherine Brandau, Mrs. Catherine Gilsdorf, Mrs. Henry Hast, Mrs. John Gansley, Mrs. Christina Staiger, Mr. Lewis Voelker.

The first board of trustees were composed of the following members: Philip Herder, Fred Voelker, George Voelker, James Voelker, George Herder.

The names of the ministers as follows: George Schmidt, 1865 to 1867; Fred Albright, 1867 to 1868; S. Schwab, 1868 to 1870; Henry Kumler, 1870 to 1871; Jacob Ernest, 1871 to 1872; Charles Stumph, 1872 to 1873; Valentine Assel, 1873 to 1875; E. S. Lorenz, 1875 to 1878; George Schmidt, 1878 to 1881; Casper Streich, 1881 to 1883; A. Kopittke, 1883 to 1886; J. T. Mosshammer, 1886 to 1889; Casper Streich, 1889 to 1892; B. F. Fritz, 1892 to 1894; J. Floerke, 1894 to 1895; John Schwab, 1895 to 1897; J. E. Comer, 1897 to present.

At one time the Church held services in what is now known as the Connelley Hall, later they built a small church on the corner of Seventh and Gay streets, where now stands the present church, which was remodeled some years ago at a cost of \$4,000. The building and lot is now worth \$10,000. The church had a struggle to exist, the old were dying, the younger people were drifting into other churches. This was discouraging to the workers and they realized that the time had come for action and the adoption of the English language, so, in the year 1897 the change was made, being the first congregation in the denomination to make so radical a change.

October 15, 1897, the boundary committee of Scioto Conference made the following report, "That the German United Brethren church at Portsmouth, Ohio, be received into Scioto Conference," which report was adopted. At the close of the conference Rev. J. E. Comer was assigned as Pastor. J. F. Menke was the first lay delegate to represent the church in an annual conference. George J. Schmidt and Philip M. Streich have represented the church in the conference of 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901.

The first English service was conducted by the present pastor, October 24, 1897. The membership at that time was seventy-five (75), the Sunday school attendance was thirty-seven (37). Since that time the success of the church has been remarkable. The present membership is two hundred and seventy-eight (278), an average increase of forty per year. The Sunday School has an enrollment of three hundred and eighty (380) with an average attendance of two hundred and twenty-five (225). The church is well organized with a strong board of trustees composed of the following: George Brandau, President; J. F. Menke, Secretary and Treasurer; George Schmidt, John Moeller, Lewis Voelker, Philip M. Streich, John Norman.

George J. Schmidt is Sunday School Superintendent with a band of faithful officers and teachers; Miss Maud Rockwell, Secretary; Philip M. Streich, Treasurer; Fred Reinhardt, Librarian. Teachers, Mesdames John Prior, William Reed, W. S. Haney and P. M. Streich, Misses Kate Menke, Cora Frowein,

Marie Chabot, Eliza Hanes, Messrs. Walter McCarty, D. Y. Coriell, J. F. Menke, Philip Emrich, William Smith, George Brandau, John Prior.

Ladies Aid Society, Mrs. William Reed, President; Mrs. George Schmidt, Secretary; Mrs. P. M. Streich, Treasurer.

Otterbein Society, Miss Mattie Kanouse, President; Eliza Hanes, Secretary; Bertha Brandau, Treasurer.

Young People's Christian Union, Arthur Cox, President; Katie Menke, Secretary; John Prior, Treasurer.

The Junior Y. P. C. U. have Mrs. W. S. Haney as Superintendent.

Miss Katie Menke is the organist and the choir is composed of the following: Mamie Emrich, Anna Smith, Bertie Staiger, Mattie Kanouse, Edna Streich, Eliza Hanes, Eva Smith, Deana Herder, Henry Knost, Fred Reinhardt, Stephen Holman.

The different societies are working with a new church in view as the present building is too small for the growing congregation. The church raised last year for all purposes \$2,000.00.

The financial part of the church is looked after by George J. Schmidt as General Steward, J. F. Menke, Secretary; Lewis Voelker, Church Treasurer; John Moeller, Philip Bobst, Conrad Hast, Emanuel Oakes, D. V. Coriell as Church Stewards.

The German Presbyterian Church

of Portsmouth, Ohio, was organized on the 29th of October, 1866. It was originally a branch of the German Evangelical Church. Under the services of the Rev. H. Veith it was organized at the above mentioned date as a Presbyterian church by the Presbytery of Hocking. But few of the charter members have survived. Some of its founders are Chris Hehl, Adam Burkel, J. P. Wilhelm, Valentine Burkel, Adam Reeg, Jacob Hey, Phil Reeg, Conrad Gerlach, John Doerr, Frederick Hoesch, Mrs. W. Bihlman, William Leichner, Mrs. M. Laubley. The first Board of Elders consisted of the following persons: Rev. H. Veith, Chairman, Valentine Burkel, Phil Reeg and J. P. Wilhelm. The names of the pastors and years of service are the following: Rev. H. Veith, 1866 to 1870; Rev. John Heckmann, 1870 to 1873; Rev. Elias Benzing, 1874 to 1885; Rev. F. W. Schwabe, 1885 to 1887; Rev. H. C. Guthe, 1887 to 1890; Rev. E. A. Ehlfeld, 1890 to 1893; Rev. A. Toensmeier, 1893 to 1901; Rev. H. De Beer, 1901 to present time. Until 1869, the congregation worshiped in the old Connelley Hall, on Fifth street, near Chillicothe. In 1869 the present building was erected on the corner of Seventh and Chillicothe streets at a cost of about \$10,000.00. Its seating capacity is about 500. The structure is a large brick. The steeple of which has never been completed. The congregation was organized with ninety-eight members, and although it has passed through some very trying periods, it has been steadily advancing, and has a membership of 250. The pipe organ cost about \$800.00. The choir numbers four male voices, four female voices and one violinist. Miss Grace Andres is the organist. The original German Sunday school was disbanded some two years ago, and an English Sunday school has been organized, which has today an enrollment of 157, with four officers and seventeen teachers. The present superintendent is Bernhard Heid; the secretary is Walter Kress and the treasurer, Ed. Buchert. The Sunday school is in a most promising condition, with a constant growth. The present officers of the church are: Rev. H. De Beer, pastor; Elders, Rev. John Heid, Adam Young, Chris Hehl, John Grohmann and Henry Kress; Deacons, John Brandel, Jr., John Linck and Charles J. Schmid; Trustees, John Brandel, Jr., President of the Board of Trustees, Edward Buchert, Secretary, William Pressler, Treasurer, Charles J. Schmid, George Hoesch, Valentine Roth, Leon Stegman, Bernhard Heid. The church is in a very prosperous condition and every branch of the congregation shows marked signs of activity. Some \$1,500.00 was spent in the summer of 1902 in remodeling and renovating the church. The morning service on Sundays is conducted in German and the Sunday evening service and other services of the congregation are conducted in English.

The Second Presbyterian Church,

located on the northwest corner of Eighth and North Waller streets, was completed early in January, 1875.

The need and desire for a Second Presbyterian Church in this locality originated with the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Dr. E. P. Pratt and his congregation. The idea had been entertained by them for some years before, that Presbyterians should locate a church in this territory, which at that time was well to the northeast of the more populous part of the city, and about a mile from the First Church. This desire found expression in the year 1870 by a memorial thank offering of \$5,000.00 from the First Church for the consummation of the union of the two branches of the Presbyterian church which was used for the purchase of the lot where the church now stands.

The foundation of the Second Church was laid in 1872, and the building finally completed at a total cost of \$20,000.00.

It was built under the management of the following building committee from the First Church: J. L. Hibbs, J. H. Rhoades, W. K. Thompson; and a finance committee consisting of E. B. Green, A. B. Voorheis and others. It was dedicated on the 24th day of January, 1875, free of debt, a generous gift of the mother church to the hundred and seventy-two charter members who chose to transfer their membership from the old to the new church and enter this new field of Christian work. The first minister was Rev. H. A. Ketcham, D. D., who had been the Associate Pastor of the First Church, and served the Second Church for ten years from its organization. The division to create the Second church was entirely harmonious, and purely voluntary as to those who elected to go or remain with the First Church.

The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. H. A. Ketcham, D. D., from Psalms, 96-6, "Honor and majesty are before Him; strength and beauty are in His Sanctuary." On the 9th of February following, the Second Presbyterian Church of Portsmouth, Ohio, was organized by the Presbytery of Portsmouth.

The first session was composed of the following persons: Joseph Riggs, George W. Weyer, M. D., J. P. Bing, M. D., O. D. McCall, P. J. Kline, M. D., and Dr. C. P. Dennis; and the following were the first board of Trustees: I. R. Lane, O. C. McCall, R. P. Rifenberick, Irving Drew, and J. H. Brown. On April 3, 1876, the first board of Deacons was elected as follows: T. M. Patterson, Irving Drew, J. R. Boal, W. S. Green. The first superintendent of the Sabbath school was G. W. Weyer, M. D., who continued his services for several years.

There have served the church as pastors: Rev. H. A. Ketcham, D. D., 1875 to December, 1884; Rev. C. L. Work, D. D., July 1885 to January 1890; Rev. R. K. Porter, May 1890 to March 1892; Rev. Simeon Gobiet, June 1892 to June 1895; Rev. D. R. Francis as supply during parts of 1895-1896, and the present pastor, Dr. S. B. Alderson since November, 1896.

The original church structure was built in the form of a cross and will seat about five hundred people. In 1894 a two story addition, costing about \$5,000.00, was built, with a primary room and several class rooms on the first floor for Sabbath School purposes, and a prayer meeting room on the second floor with seating capacity of two hundred.

The original structure was partially destroyed by fire June 9th, 1895. It was practically covered by insurance, and was at once rebuilt and re-dedicated December 1, 1895, Dr. D. S. Tappan of the First Church preaching the re-dedication sermon.

The present membership of the church is five hundred and thirty-four. The present Board of Elders are A. G. Sellards, M. D., Irving Drew, C. H. Towse, W. W. Gates, Jr., W. H. Smith, John E. Williams, H. W. Heer and Lewis Lowery. The Board of Deacons consists of W. G. Williams, C. W. Carson, Alonzo Williams, A. Littlejohn, W. H. Dressler and J. Rinner. The Board of Trustees is composed of John Peebles, John Richardson, J. M. Wall, Philip Bauer, O. W. Blood, G. H. Heinisch, Henry Revare, W. S. Kennedy and H. T. Wilson.

The Sabbath school now has a membership of three hundred and ninety-two pupils, thirty-nine teachers and eight officers; W. W. Gates, Jr., Superintendent.

After a lapse of twenty-seven years there are of the hundred and seventy-two charter members now on the active roll but twenty-four. Many have died, some changed their residences, and others their church relations, and but two of the officers composing the first boards are still connected with the church.

Mainly Methodist Episcopal Church

was organized in 1892 under the auspices of Bigelow M. E. church. The church building is on the northwest corner of Eleventh and Clay streets. The original trustees were T. J. Buck, J. H. Farmer, G. D. Wait, R. A. Cross, J. A. Maxwell and Milton Monroe. The succession of ministers is as follows:

N. D. Bigelow, July 3, 1892 to October 1, 1892; A. Gilruth, October 1, 1892, to October 1, 1893; James F. Steele, October 1, 1893, to October 1, 1896; F. M. Swinehart, October 1, 1896, to October 1, 1898; H. B. Cooper, October 1, 1898, to October 1, 1899; C. A. Fellows, October 1, 1899, to the present time.

The church was built in 1892 at a cost of \$2,500. It was enlarged in 1901 at a cost of \$3,750. The seating capacity is 650. The main room is 65x30 north room 30x20, south room 15x20. The choir consists of 12 voices. T. J. Buck is the chorister. There are 13 Stewards and eight Trustees. It started with 37 members. The Sunday School has 15 teachers, 8 officers and 340 pupils. John Bridwell is the Superintendent. In the nine years it has grown from 37 to 400 members. It is well situated to minister to the spiritual wants of a large population.

HOSPITALS.**Park Hospital.**

The establishment of Park Hospital grew out of a desire on the part of a number of the Physicians in this community, for better facilities for caring for the sick and injured than were provided for at the building used by the city for such purposes. It is a private institution owned and managed by Doctors S. S. Halderman and J. S. Rardin. Dr. H. G. Halderman is connected with the institution as House Physician. It is conveniently located at number 44 East

**PARK HOSPITAL.**

Ninth street, facing Tracy Park on the south. The building is large and commodious and equipped with modern furnishings throughout and has capacity for twenty patients. The first patient was admitted on May 12, 1902, since which it has received the patronage of quite a number of very sick and injured people.

The Hospital is general in character and admits for treatment patients of both medical and surgical diseases and supplies a want long felt in the community.

The City Hospital.

On February 4, 1870, the city of Portsmouth purchased of Thomas Dugan about 3 1-2 acres of ground just north of the Captain Samuel J. Huston property on the west of the Chillicothe Pike. The land was lots 1 and 5 of a subdivision of 65 acres in Fractional Sections 7 and 8 in Township 1 Range 21. The division of the 65 acres was made April 1, 1837. The purchase price was \$5,000.00. There was on the property a two story brick house built by Anthony Miller, a

butcher, in 1835. For a long time before the city bought it, it had the reputation of being haunted and no one would live in it. The city never improved the property any except to build a small frame house on the west side which has been used as a pest house for small pox patients. The purchase was recommended on July 21, 1870, by a committee of the City Council. The Council ordered the Board of Health to take charge of it. On February 4, 1870 the City Council appointed the First Board of City Hospital Commissioners. They were Wells A. Hutchins, Benj. F. Coates, Wm. K. Thompson and Thomas Dugan. On February 18, 1870, Wells A. Hutchins declined the appointment and Colonel O. F. Moore was appointed in his place. On June 19, 1874, the City Hospital was tendered for the use of the Children's Home and accepted. The ladies used it until November 8, 1875, when they moved to the Home provided by the County. On November 8, 1875, Ph. Zoellner and John N. Royse were appointed Hospital Commissioners. April 20, 1877, Frank F. Varner and James Evans were appointed on the Board. April 19, 1878, Dr. Lewis Schwab was appointed. The following are some of those appointed since: May 17, 1878, Dr. C. M. Finch; April 19, 1879, Samuel J. Huston, Junior; May 14, 1881, William Stokely; March 3, 1886, Noah J. Dever. On May 5, 1886, Council passed an ordinance to abolish the Board. On June 6, 1889, George Fisher was appointed a member of the Board. May 20, 1891, Thomas T. Yeager was appointed. On March 2, 1892, Dr. C. P. Dennis was appointed to take the place of J. C. McGinley, deceased. On May 1, 1897, George Fisher, F. B. Kehoe, and Dr. W. D. Tremper were appointed on the board. December 20, 1899, George E. Kricker and George M. Osborne were appointed on the Board. The following is not a complete list of all who have held the office, but the names above are given so that the public may enquire of those living why a new, fine and modern City Hospital has not been erected. In respect to this feature of City public relief, Portsmouth has stood still.

CEMETERIES.

The first Cemetery in Portsmouth was where the Burgess mill formerly stood. There the first inhabitants of the village of Portsmouth were buried. This plat of ground was deeded by Henry Massie to the President of the Common Council of Portsmouth, October 1, 1819, for a consideration of \$100.00 and is found recorded in Volume E page 207 of the Record of Deeds of Scioto County, Ohio. There seemed to be some question as to whether the deed was made in trust for the purpose of burying in the town of Portsmouth. The quantity of ground conveyed was 2 194-1000 acres. In 1829, there was some question as to the title and Mr. Massie made the town a second deed recorded in Volume F, page 457, June 3, 1829, which was to discharge the ground of the trust. This burial spot was enclosed in 1829. The word "Cemetery" was not used until April 11, 1853. Before that time the burial spot was designated as the graveyard. From 1821 to 1824, this old burial ground filled up rapidly. These were the sickly years in Portsmouth. On February 9, 1820, there was appointed a committee of the Common Council to contract with some one to enclose the burial ground. The inference would be that it had not been enclosed before. John R. Turner, William Lodwick and Jacob P. Noel were appointed. On May 29, 1822, fifty dollars was appropriated by the Common Council to fence the graveyard, and a committee was appointed to attend to it. On January 15, 1830, the Town Council ordered the old graveyard closed. Most of the bodies were removed to the new graveyard, though when the Burgess Steel and Iron Works dug pits for its machinery, it often dug out pieces of coffins and disinterred human bones. Sometimes pieces of coffins and human bones were washed out by the Scioto River, in flood seasons, when it caved the high bank just north of the Rolling Mill.

On May 12, 1826, agitation for a new cemetery began. John Noel and Ebenezer Corwine were appointed a committee to buy three to five acres for a new burying ground. This committee did nothing and on February 6, 1829, William Oldfield and Kennedy Lodwick were appointed a committee to buy a new burial ground and they were to report at the next meeting. On March 9, 1829, the town bought five acres of Nathaniel Whitmore for a graveyard. The price paid was \$250. One-third in four months, one-third in eight months and one-third in one year. This was the beginning of Greenlawn. On January 15, 1830, John Noel was ordered to clear the five acres of

timber and he and Dr. Hempstead were appointed to lay it out in lots. The original five-acre tract is described as follows: Lying and being in the county of Scioto and State of Ohio and situate in Sections Fifteen and Sixteen of Township 1 and Range 21 of Langhorn's (Langham's) Survey, and on the west of the road leading from Portsmouth to Martin Funk's and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stake at the north-west corner of the lot from which a sugar tree bears south 80 degrees east 31 links, running thence east with the section line 43 poles to a stake at the road; thence by said road south 37 degrees 28 1-2 poles to a stake from which a black oak bears south 80 degrees east 15 links; thence west 26 poles to a stake in the west line; thence north with the west line 23 1-2 poles to the place of beginning, containing five acres more or less. It was signed March 4, 1829, acknowledged March 24, 1829 and recorded March 31, 1829, in the Record of Deeds Volume F. 1, pages 381 and 382.

The first burial in this Whitmore tract was Captain Josiah Shackford who died July 6, 1829, in his ninety-third year. His grave is marked and has never been changed. William Peebles, the eldest brother of the late John G. Peebles, was the second burial in the new Cemetery. He died at the house of Dr. G. S. B. Hempstead, his brother-in-law on Friday, July 24, 1829, aged thirty-two years, eight months and forty-eight days. His body was taken to the Peebles Hotel and his funeral occurred July 29, 1829. It was conducted by Rev. E. Brainerd, pastor of the Presbyterian Church. He was buried in lot number one of the new graveyard. He had assisted in laying out the lots and had selected and purchased this one. His was the second interment in the grave yard. Afterwards, when Mr. Peebles purchased the lot in Evergreen Cemetery, south-west of the Whitmore Purchase, the body of William Peebles was removed to the present Peebles lot. James Marcus Huston is said to have been the third. The next burials of which any record has been preserved were Mrs. Elizabeth Cross, October 20, 1829, and Elijah Glover, Senior, October 27, 1829. On the 20th of April, 1835 the Methodist Episcopal church bought 1 175-1000 acres of Nathaniel Whitmore and wife for a Cemetery. It is described as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of Corporation Burying Ground running west twenty-six poles to a stake, thence eight poles south to a stake, thence twenty-one poles east to a stake, thence running meandering with the Chillicothe road to the place of beginning.

The trustees to whom the deed was made were: John R. Turner, John McDowell, Moses Gregory, Jacob P. Noel, Cornelius C. Hyatt, Joseph S. Timmons, John Barber, Jacob Offnere, and Nathaniel W. Andrews. The consideration was \$300.00. The deed is recorded in Volume H, page 361 of the Record of Deeds of Scioto County, Ohio. The following are some of the subscriptions to the purchase money: John McDowell, \$10.00; Jacob P. Noel, \$5.00; John R. Turner, \$5.00; Nathaniel W. Andrews, \$6.00; Lewis C. Barker, \$3.00; John Barber, \$1.00; George Carraway, \$5.00; Jacob Clingman, \$5.00; George W. Clingman, \$2.00; Thomas McConnell, \$3.00; John Jennings, \$3.00; Azel Glover, \$2.00; George Reeves, \$5.00; Jacob Offnere, \$5.00; William V. Peck, \$1.00; Martin Crain, \$2.00; John M. White, \$2.00; J. V. Robinson, \$4.00; J. B. Clingman, \$2.00; Southey Copes, \$6.50. This Methodist Cemetery lies directly south of the purchase by the town of Nathaniel Whitmore, in 1829 and east of the Avenue opening into Lincoln street. Of the twenty subscribers above named, eleven are buried in that plat of ground. J. V. Robinson owned the property south of that, and on December 22, 1853, he made a plat of a part of it. It embraced eighteen lots together with the eight lots for the Robinson family. It lay immediately south of the purchase made by the Methodist Cemetery. The lots were numbered up to eighteen and lot R belonged to the Robinson family. It was fifty-three feet one inch by forty-three feet ten inches. Afterwards on December 1, 1856, Mr. Robinson made a second purchase which is found in Volume 1, page 61. It embraced lots numbered from nineteen to thirty-nine laid off in regular squares. It lay immediately south of what he had previously dedicated for cemetery purposes. Afterwards on July 15, 1857, the unsold lots of Robinson Cemetery were deeded by Mr. Robinson to Thomas G. Lloyd, consideration, \$300.00. The deed is found in Volume 1, page 545. It included all the unsold lots in the two Robinson plats. The tract east of the Robinson Cemeteries, now the Methodist Cemetery on Offnere street, was pur-

chased by a Company known as the Evergreen Cemetery Company. Its deed cannot be found. Its purchase amounted to about 6 acres. John G. Peebles, Thomas G. Lloyd, B. B. Gaylord and others were in the organization. On October 4, 1872, the company sold out its holdings to the City of Portsmouth and the plat was incorporated into "Greenlawn." Mr. John G. Peebles donated \$1,200.00 of holdings in Evergreen Cemetery to the City for the purposes of a fountain. On January 13, 1873, the City Council by resolution changed the name of Evergreen Cemetery to "Greenlawn." On December 18, 1868, the City of Portsmouth purchased of P. Kelley 8 acres of land north of the "Evergreen Cemetery" and east of the Whitmore tract for \$5,000. It was originally a part of the Aaron Kinney place. On December 5, 1857, the first lodge was built in the cemetery.

The Cemetery of the Holy Redeemer Church is east of Offnere street and north of the Kelley purchase. It was deeded by Edward Mulligan and wife to the Right Rev. John Watterson, Bishop of Columbus, Ohio, on the 28th of August, 1886, and the record of the deed is found in Vol. 46 page 535 in Record of Deeds of Scioto County. The purchase was four and five-tenths acres. It was originally a part of the Colonel Peter Kinney place. The St. Mary's Church Cemetery lies north of "Greenlawn." It purchased two tracts. The first tract was purchased of Peter Brodbeck, found recorded in Vol. 43, page 416, January 25, 1889, for consideration of \$920.00, and embraced two acres. The second tract was purchased of the heirs of Stephen Brodbeck for a consideration of \$1,380.00 January 11, 1889, and found recorded in Vol. 46, page 132, and embraced three acres. All of these cemeteries are now under the control of the city of Portsmouth and governed by a Board of three cemetery trustees, one of which is elected every municipal election. On September 20, 1882, the German Catholic Cemetery was opened. The Portsmouth Tribune of September 5, 1860, gives the following statistics as to the City Cemetery. There were 670 tombstones on which the age was given, of which the males were 355 and females 315. The average of the males was 20 1-2 and of the females 20. The infants were: males 28, females 27. Under five years of age, 150 females and 144 males. Ages between 20 and 40 years, males 67 and females 51.

MEMORIAL DAYS.

The first observance of this custom in the city of Portsmouth, Ohio, was on the 29th day of May, 1869, when there was a public observance. General Peter Kinney, Captain A. C. Thompson and Colonel Henry E. Jones were the Marshals of the day. The first decoration of the soldiers' graves was done by the Ladies' Relief Circle May 30, 1869. In June, 1869, Colonel O. F. Moore was appointed to procure wooden markers for the graves of the soldiers in Greenlawn.

May 30, 1870, was observed. At nine o'clock in the morning the procession started from the Court House to the Cemetery. At Tracy Park, a Temporary Monument was erected to the Deceased Soldiers, and at 2 o'clock P. M. at the Court House General J. Warren Keifer, of Springfield, addressed the people, and a banquet was held at the Taylor House in the evening.

May 30, 1875, the procession started at 4 P. M. at Market street, with the Portsmouth Cadets, the German Light Infantry and the Kinney Guards. Col. Peter Kinney was in command in his Colonel uniform. The following girls were in two carriages appointed to do the decorating, Rhoda Nichols, Mary Lodwick, Mame Reed, Martha Dinsmore, Kate Hull, Mary Gibbs, Lizzie Moore, Anna Tracy, Lillie Yoakley, Nannie Musser, Mary Tewksbury, Jeanette Robinson, Ella Stewart and Louie Towell. The parade marched to the Cemetery, and after the girls had decorated the graves of the soldiers, and a few remarks by Colonel Kinney, they were dismissed.

On May 30, 1876, Col. H. E. Jones was Marshal of the Day. His staff was Captain William Wallace Reilly, R. P. Riftenberick, A. C. Thompson, H. W. Farnham followed by a Company of the National Guards. The Marshal of the First Division was Col. S. E. Varner. His assistants were James Skelton, C. S. Cadot and E. E. Ewing. In the first division were the soldiers of the late war, in their old uniforms, then the ladies and decorating committees and city officers. The Marshal of the Second Division was Col. Wm. M. Bolles and his assistants were A. B. Cole, J. B. Warwick and J. W. Overturf. The Centennial

Brass Band was with the First Division, and it was followed by the Fire Department, Harmonic Society and German Societies. The Third Division was commanded by Major C. F. Reiniger. His assistants were J. W. Ricker and N. W. Evans. The Third Division was mounted. The procession was the largest seen in the city and the best handled. They marched from Second to Chillicothe, thence to Ninth, thence to the Cemetery, and the line of march had been sprinkled the night before. Rev. I. M. Stanger delivered the address.

May 30, 1879, the soldier's monument in Tracy Park was dedicated. Col. John A. Turley was the General Marshal. Currier's Cornet Band from Cincinnati was present. There were seven divisions. The first was commanded by General Wells Jones. His assistants were John W. Overturf, William B. Williams, F. C. Gibbs, A. B. Alger, James Skelton, William H. Bonsall. Ex-Governor Cumback of Indiana delivered the address.

May 30, 1883, Gen. Wells S. Jones was the Grand Marshal. Col. W. J. Worthington delivered the address. Captain William Reilly conducted the exercises of the day. Miss Ollie Applegate recited.

May 30, 1884, there was a procession at 1:30 P. M. Col. John A. Turley was Grand Marshal, with John W. Overturf, C. S. Cadot and Creed Milstead as aides. The soldiers' circle was formally dedicated. In decorating the graves the members of the Relief Circle continued until 1885, when they turned it over to the members of the Grand Army of the Republic. Thereafter the Relief Circle decorated only the graves of their own members.

May 30, 1890, the matter of the observance of the day was put into the hands of the Sons of Veterans.

To the patriotic ladies of Portsmouth is due the credit that the soldiers' graves in Greenlawn Cemetery have been marked with Government stones. Mrs. Laura E. Watkins, at the instance of the City, took up the matter. The first allowance in Greenlawn Cemetery was for thirty stones. After they had been furnished, one of the government officers connected with the furnishing of the stones called upon Mrs. Watkins and said that she was the only woman in the United States who had done this work.

The first recognition of "Memorial Day" by the State of Ohio, was April 8, 1884, when a law was passed, Section 3177, Revised Statutes, making May 30, a Bank Holiday for the payment of Commercial Paper. No other or further state recognition has been made.

Congress did not act until August 1, 1888, when by a law of that date, the thirtieth of May, "Decoration Day," was made a public holiday in the District of Columbia. 25 U. S. Statutes, 600.

One of the saddest sights on Memorial Day is to see the procession of old soldiers marching, in their feebleness, in processions, to the strains of martial music, which stirred their youthful hearts more than forty years ago. Much more than half of them have answered their last bugle call and their spirits are camping in the "Elysian Fields." It is pitiful to see the survivors' attempts at marching, but when called on to honor the memory of their comrades who fell in battle, or died in service, they forget their years, the spirit of youth returns to them, and fires their souls.

But the saddest of all to an old soldier, in connection with the day, is to observe the generations born since the war, turn the day into one of sports and games. It is as much as to say to the old soldiers "We despise the memory of your war and shall turn your day into sport." Pagan Rome might have games on funeral occasions, but Christian and civilized America cannot afford to follow that example. The people of this country are too great and too powerful to refuse to give one day to the memory of the dead. No son, or daughter, or descendant of a soldier of the Civil War should ever, on that day, engage in any sports or games or be found elsewhere than with those celebrating the day, engage in any sports or games or be found elsewhere than with those celebrating the day. If the day cannot be observed as was intended, then the laws for its observance should be repealed.

CHAPTER IV.

Diseases in the Early History of Portsmouth by Dr. G. S. B. Hempstead—The Physicians—The Practice of Dentistry.

EARLY DISEASES.

"The Practice of Medicine and the Physicians from the First Settlement to 1867" was the title of a lecture by Dr. G. S. B. Hempstead, delivered in the First Presbyterian church, Portsmouth, O., August 31, 1876. The lecture was published by the Scioto County Medical Society, and these extracts are from it. Dr. Hempstead was introduced by Dr. A. B. Jones. The diseases of sixty years ago (1816), were almost all of a miasmatic character and were all reached by periodicity. All the forms of intermittent diseases, all the varieties of the Pontine Marshes as defined and laid down by Alibier were prevalent in the first settlement of our town and county. The diseases were principally in the valleys. On the hills or tablelands was typhoid fever, but it was reached by periodicity. Pneumonia and pleurisy occasionally appeared, and if the depletion were not practised, were manageable and not so fatal, as at this time. Acute rheumatism was common and lasted as long as now. Croup was rare and apt in families where there was a constitutional predisposition. Contagious and infectious diseases rarely became epidemic. I think malaria prevented their spread. By contagious diseases I mean smallpox, chickenpox, whooping cough, mumps and scarlet fever. The year 1821 was remarkable for the general prevalence of autumnal disease. The form of the disease was remittent, ushered in by a slight chill, at times hardly perceptible, followed by a continuous fever, occurring in paroxysms, exorbitating and remitting until it ceased spontaneously, or by medication on the third, fifth, seventh, ninth, or fourteenth days, attended by profuse perspiration at the close of the critical paroxysm. These critical days followed the rules laid down by Hypocrates and Galen except on the eighth, on which day most of the diseases terminated in health. If they passed this day without a crisis they became alarming and if the patient had sufficient tenacity of life to resist the disease and doctor, he might go into the seventeenth, never longer. They had ague, and fever and ague, with the former they would go about their business, between chills, with the two they were in bed, from the first attack to the close. This form of autumnal fever continued till 1858, when I retired from practise, and it is not rare at the present time. In 1821, the disease was in the valley out of the town. There were eight hundred cases inside of twelve weeks. The epidemics of 1822 and 1823 commenced in July and lasted to October, falling upon nearly the whole population outside the town. This was the jubilee time of the lancet and it was used indiscriminately. At that time my view was against blood letting, and it has been confirmed by the subsequent experience of the profession. In 1824, the epidemic began in July and seemed confined to the town. The town physicians did not have twenty cases of fever outside of the town, during the whole season. Out of the whole population but twelve adults escaped the fever. It affected all ages. In one day I saw fifteen cases of convulsions, caused in children, by this disease. The mortality, however, from 1821 to 1824, was not over 2 per cent. The treatment was to relieve the stomach and bowels of offensive matters, to promote perspiration, and save the strength of the patient as much as possible; to fulfill the first, emetics and mild cathartics were used; and to fulfill the last, tonics. From 1824 to July, 1832, no epidemics occurred. In July, 1832, there were three cases of Asiatic cholera successfully cured. There was another in October also cured. From the thirteenth to the twenty-fifth, there were three cases on boats brought from Cincinnati. There was one case in July, 1833, and in August and September, a number of cases of diarrhoea and

dysentery. In May, 1834, there was cholera which continued to July 20, when it ceased and the usual fever appeared. There were not over ten cases at one time, but the mortality was greater than ever before or since. There were a few cases of smallpox in 1837. In January, 1843, typhoid pneumonia was prevalent, almost an epidemic, and continued until March. It was almost epidemic from January to May, 1845. From May 10 to November, 1845, the usual miasmatic diseases prevailed. In 1846 and 1847, the people were quite healthy, except smallpox. From December, 1847, till in 1848, scarlet fever prevailed. In May, 1849, cholera and cholera morbus appeared. Cholera began May 15, and continued until August 31, and then diminished, and the ordinary fevers prevailed. In June, 1830, cholera and cholera morbus became epidemic, and continued to the last of July. From this time till the spring of 1858, no universal visitation of any disease appeared. I have known epidemics to cease in a day, in an hour, while the poison was in full force and abundant material to work upon, to give place to other diseases and then to return again. Infectious and contagious diseases are less prevalent in malarial districts. The practice of the physicians in the early times was heroic. In 1821 and 1822, there was a disease called gangrenosis or cancrumous. There was an ulceration and sloughing of the gums and lips. The teeth came out. It resembled mercurial salivation, but was more violent and deep-seated. It was attributed to the use of calomel. Many recovered with disfigurements and some died. In the latter class the gangrene extended from the face down into the neck, implicating the large blood vessels. The first symptom was the picking out of a tooth with the fingers. It occurred among children almost exclusively. Only one adult had it. The lancet began to be disused in 1821 and 1822. Jalop was a favorite medicine in the same year. Calomel also began to be disused in this time. In 1811, the legislature passed a law to regulate the practice of Physic and Surgery. Scioto county was in the Fifth district. There were three examiners in each district, whose duty it was to examine all applicants. No physician could practice without a license from the board of his district. The penalty for violating was inability to collect his debts. The law was repealed and another enacted. No censors were appointed for Scioto county under either law. In 1877, the law was amended and Dr. Jacob Offner appointed censor. This was the first appointment made in Scioto county. In 1830, all laws on the subject were repealed.

PHYSICIANS.

It is always easy to name the first physician in Portsmouth, Dr. Thomas Waller. He had the field all to himself until 1816, when Dr. G. S. B. Hempstead came.

Dr. Jacob Offner came in 1805 or 1806, but located and practised at the mouth of the Little Scioto. He bought the present Damarin farm of the United States and moved on it, when he gave up the practice of medicine in 1816. He then went into the practice of making money, in which he was very successful.

From 1811 to 1817 Dr. Claudius Dufigne was a resident of Portsmouth and held himself out as a physician. He was very learned, or had the reputation of being so. He had an extensive collection of medical works mostly in the French language. He had more surgical instruments than any doctor in Portsmouth, but whether he had any practice of consequence is not known. The medical fraternity of his time regarded him as a learned physician.

In 1818 there was a Dr. De St. Leger. He advertised as a French physician, surgeon, midwife and dentist. He was a bird of passage, and did not remain long. Dr. Thomas Hersey was in Portsmouth in 1820, and for some years after. In 1821 a Dr. M. Snow was associated with Dr. Hersey. The latter pulled out in 1822.

Dr. James B. Prescott was one of the early physicians, a very respectable member of the profession, with standing sufficient to have been a member of the Hempstead Academy in our day, had he lived in it. Dr. Prescott, however, liked hotel keeping better than the practice of medicine.

A Dr. James Ellis came in 1822, but soon flitted away. Dr. Nathaniel Andrews came in 1823, and remained until his death in 1841. He was a good physician and an excellent citizen. He was a devout Methodist, and Dr. Hemp-

stead admired him very much. Dr. Arthur Farquhar came, in 1827, but soon engaged in other pursuits.

Dr. Robert Rogers came in 1832, and was associated with Dr. Hempstead for two years. The two Doctors Pattillo came in 1833. They were from "tide water" Virginia. The older doctor did not practice and the younger one was associated with Dr. Hempstead for one year.

In 1837, Drs. Pattillo and Hall were in partnership. In the same year there located a Dr. Thomas Sim.

In 1838, Dr. G. G. Wood advertised himself as of London, England. There was also a Dr. Petrie came in the same year.

In 1839, Dr. B. Work came in; he was of the Botanic school.

In 1842, Dr. Sonderegger advertised. On February 4th, 1842, Dr. James M. Shackelford came. In the same year Drs. Pattillo and Voglesong were in partnership.

In 1844, Dr. Joseph Corson came to Portsmouth.

In 1846, Dr. J. W. Dennis located. He sometimes practised medicine and sometimes kept a grocery.

In 1845, Dr. William J. McDowell began practice.

On November 7, 1847, Dr. T. Garwood began practising. He was a water doctor, or in medical phraseology, a hydropath.

In 1848, Drs. Hempstead and Corson were partners.

On May 26, 1851, Dr. Hiram G. Jones located in Portsmouth. He conducted a drug store a part of the time, and afterwards went to Evansville, Ind., where he died. On October 17, 1851, Dr. G. St. Clair Hussey located in Portsmouth, the first homeopath.

On January 17, 1853, Dr. Henry Edgar, another homeopathist, located in Portsmouth. In 1853, Dr. Hiram G. and Andrew Barry Jones advertised as physicians.

On November 8, 1854, Dr. E. Seguin, a French physician, advertised.

In 1855, Drs. Corson and Mussey were in Portsmouth. November 14, 1855, Dr. J. A. Wakeman, another homeopathist, located, and on the same day Drs. Z. H. Sanders, Neel and Philo advertised.

August 17, 1859, Dr. E. Arnold advertised. March 4, 1857, Dr. M. L. Barr published his card. May 16, 1857, Dr. David B. Cotton advertised. He stated that his office and lodging were with Dr. S. B. Hempstead.

On February 24, 1858, Drs. Shackelford and McDowell were partners.

On October 19, 1859, Dr. St. Leger Riley advertised, he was from Dayton, O. On December 10, 1859, Dr. C. C. Bronson, a homeopathist, located in Portsmouth.

On April 4, 1860, Dr. George Washington located in Portsmouth. He married a daughter of Captain Samuel J. Huston, and went to Missouri. He was of the Botanic School.

On June 4, 1861, Dr. F. A. Kneffner, a homeopathist, located.

On June 8, 1862, Dr. O. J. Hall came to Portsmouth. He had practised at Wheelersburg for several years. On August 18, 1860, Dr. George B. Bailey advertised. He came from Aberdeen, O., and gave his life for his country in 1861. On June 28, 1860, Dr. C. C. Brown, another homeopathist, came to town.

On December 5, 1863, Dr. Maurice Kickback came to town. He was a graduate of Berlin University, and was top heavy with learning. January 16, 1864, Dr. D. C. Munn advertised. January 11, 1864, Dr. Lewis Schwab advertised as a physician.

Dr. Benjamin F. Coates located in Portsmouth on July 26, 1865. He had been a successful physician in West Union, O., but only practised about one year in Portsmouth. He became Collector of the Internal Revenue and gave up his profession. He preferred the practice of politics, to medicine, and was very successful in the former.

August 4, 1866, Dr. J. J. Wood located in Portsmouth. He was from Iron-ton. November 24, 1866, Dr. Cyrus M. Finch located in Portsmouth. He had previously practised in Wheelersburg.

June 8, 1867, Dr. O. J. Wilson, a homeopathist, located. He left soon. November 30, 1867, Dr. T. T. Garlic began practising in Portsmouth.

The ten who signed the fee bill of 1867 were A. B. Jones, D. B. Cotton, J. A. Lair, Wm. J. McDowell, C. M. Finch, J. M. Shackelford, O. J. Hall, B. F. Coates, L. Schwab, H. McCorney; all now (1901), deceased, but Dr. Cotton.

On December 25, 1867, Dr. James Phelps Bing located in Portsmouth.

On May 13, 1868, Dr. J. Haas was located in Portsmouth. He was one of God's "chosen people," but soon departed for fairer fields.

On December 30, 1868, Dr. M. S. Pixley located in Portsmouth.

On May 15, 1870, Dr. John R. McClure began practice.

November 13, 1827, B. A. Taft, and eclectic physician located. Also L. W. Taft, a brother. One of them kept an eclectic drug store.

May 28, 1873, Dr. Theo. F. Davidson came to Portsmouth from Greenup, Ky. He remained a number of years and then went to Columbus.

On April 23, 1874, Dr. Peter J. Kline, of Ross county, located in Portsmouth. On June 3, 1874 Albert L. Mehaffey a homeopath, located. He remained but a few months.

H. T. Wilson, M. D., located in 1869. Dr. S. M. Garwood located in 1869, a botanic and eclectic, but death soon took him, November 10, 1870, at the age of thirty-four.

February 11, 1874, Dr. H. C. Beard advertised as a physician. He afterwards went to Lucasville, O., where he died August 21, 1895.

June 28, 1876, Dr. E. C. Peck took the place of Dr. David Crees as a homeopath but did not stay long.

October 3, 1878, Dr. R. M. Gibson advertised as a physician. He died in 1885, at the outset of a promising career. On December 7, 1878, Dr. Andrew B. Richardson located. In 1878 Drs. Richardson and Cotton advertised as partners. In the same year Dr. George W. Weyer took up the practice of medicine, and the firm was Kline & Weyer. On May 29, 1878, Dr. E. S. Ricketts located in Portsmouth, and afterwards removed to Cincinnati.

May 29, 1879, Dr. E. P. Cooke, of Marietta, located in Portsmouth. He remained but a few years.

On June 4, 1879, "petticoats" first invaded the ranks of the profession in Portsmouth. Miss Clara E. Aldrich, of Boston, Mass., a homeopath, located in Portsmouth. She was highly educated in her profession and well received. She took cold from exposure; consumption resulted, and she died at her home in Marlboro, Mass. November 6, 1881, at the age of thirty.

Dr. John N. Crawford graduated in medicine in 1880, and at once located in Portsmouth. He practised there until April 1, 1895, when he left for New York city. He is now residing in the city of Philadelphia.

October 22, 1881, Dr. George M. Marshall advertised at Sciotoville. He afterwards came to Portsmouth, and went from here to Columbus. At the same time Dr. Alexander V. Robinson advertised. He afterwards located in Beatrice, Neb.

February 4, 1882, Dr. Arthur Titus returned to the practice of medicine in Portsmouth. He had left Wheelersburg for Missouri about 1872.

On May 19, 1881, Dr. Andrew B. Richardson was elected Superintendent of the Athens Asylum. On March 28, 1881, Dr. Sarah Ellis, a homeopath located in Portsmouth. She was an elderly woman (if there are any such), and she did not remain long.

May 24, 1884 Dr. Frank L. Stillman, who had been practising a short time in Portsmouth, was elected Assistant Physician at the Insane Asylum at Columbus, and since then he has practised in Columbus.

February 16, 1887, Dr. Charles W. Reeder advertised as a physician. He died September 18, 1891.

July 25, 1888, Dr. Edwin M. Ricketts removed to Cincinnati.

October 17, 1891, Dr. C. L. Hudgins advertised.

Dr. Mary H. Cotton, second daughter of Dr. D. B. Cotton, practised in Portsmouth, O., from April, 1894 to 1899, when she removed to New York city, where she is engaged in practice.

June 11 1896, Dr. E. M. Foster advertised.

Practicing Physicians.

PHYSICIANS.	GRADUATED.	LOCATED.
Allard, Lorenzo D.....	February 28th, 1879.....	May 13th, 1896.
Berndt, Albert.....	April 15th, 1896.....	April 15th, 1896.
Cotton, David B.....	March 8th, 1856.....	May 10th, 1857.
Cook, Clara E.....	March 28th, 1896.....	February 1st, 1900.
Dixon, W. S.....	March, 1886.....	July 1st, 1896.
Edwards, Frank M.....	April 3d, 1895.....	July 18th, 1895.
Ellis, W. C.....	May 2d, 1899.....	July 7th, 1902.
Fitch, J. W.....	1893.....	October 3d, 1901.
Foster, Ezekiel M.....	March 3d, 1892.....	May 28th, 1895.
Fulton, Margaret.....	April, 1900.....	July, 1901.
Gault, William E.....	March 28th, 1897.....	January 25th, 1898.
Hall, Lorn.....	March 1st, 1899.....	July 14th, 1895.
Halderman, Stephen S.....	March 1st, 1875.....	February 18th, 1876.
Halderman, Henri G.....	May 7th, 1901.....	May 8th, 1901.
Hendrickson, Joel W.....	May 26th, 1894.....	May 26th, 1898.
Hubert, Enoch W. (colored).....	March, 1895.....	November, 1896.
Kline, Peter J.....	March, 1871.....	April 1st, 1874.
Lottridge, William M.....	March, 15th, 1880.....	November 15th, 1892.
Micklethwait, William D.....	May, 1901.....	April, 1902.
Moore, Arthur R.....	March 28th, 1892.....	May 6th, 1897.
McCall, E. O.....	March, 1890.....	April 20th, 1902.
McKerrihan, Sample B.....	March, 1877.....	June 1st, 1884.
Pixley, Milton S.....	March 1st, 1866.....	July, 1867.
Rardin, Joseph S.....	March 6th, 1890.....	April 1st, 1890.
Sellards, Abraham G.....	March 11th, 1868.....	October 5th, 1893.
Sellards, Howard.....	March 1st, 1891.....	January 1st, 1900.
Smith, William W.....	March 14th, 1880.....	May 1st, 1884.
Sulzer, Gustavus A.....	May 6th, 1892.....	October 24th, 1898.
Test, A. L.....	July 1st, 1887.....	November 16th, 1901.
VanTine, Cochran.....	March 11th, 1890.....	March 20th, 1890.
Williams, Frank H.....	March 1st, 1883.....	October 2d, 1897.
Watkins, Frank L.....	April, 1901.....	June, 1901.

SKETCHES OF PHYSICIANS.**Thomas Waller**

was one of the most prominent citizens of Portsmouth, during the first twenty years after its founding. He was a citizen whom the people delighted to honor, and in whom every one had confidence. He was an old fashioned Virginia gentleman in the strongest sense of the term. He was descended from Edward Waller, the English poet. On his mother's side he was descended from the great English patriot, John Hampden. He was born September 14, 1774, in Stafford County, Virginia. He received his education at William and Mary College and attended Medical lectures at Philadelphia, at Jefferson Medical College, under the great Dr. Rush. After one course of lectures he went to Bourbon County, Kentucky, as a physician. He was married there, June 14, 1800, to Elizabeth MacFarlane, and he and she took their wedding trip on horse back to Cumberland Co., Pennsylvania, to visit her relatives. While there, Dr. Waller attended another course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College. They remained in the east a year and returned on horse back bringing a baby with them. They reached Alexandria, June 21, 1801, and determined to remain there.

From 1803 to 1809, he was a Justice of the Peace of Union township, and conducted his court with the highest decorum. His docket is still in existence. On November 21, 1803, he fined John Meirs, a school teacher, \$2.00 for using two profane oaths. In 1804, while he was holding court, one William Bennett swore in his presence and was immediately fined fifty cents.

Dr. Waller was first in every thing in Portsmouth and in Scioto County. He was the first physician to locate in the county. He was the first in learning and scholarly attainments until 1816, when Dr. Hempstead came along, then there were two college bred men in the town. He was one of the first councilmen of the town when it was organized March 15, 1815. He was the first president of the town council, and remained such continuously until March 15, 1822, when he declined to serve any longer. He was undoubtedly the first citizen of the town in the estimation of his fellow citizens. He was the first warden of All Saints.

He was the first town surveyor, chosen, May 1, 1816. On September 3, 1818, the first bank was organized in Portsmouth. He was its president and continued as such until his death. He was the second post master appointed, March 7, 1812, and held the office continuously until his death. He kept the post office, his physician's office and a drug store in his residence on Front street. He was a member of the Legislature, the first which met after Scioto County was organized. It remained in session from December 3, 1804, to February 22, 1805. Adams and Scioto Counties were in one legislative district, and there were three representatives, Abraham Shepherd, who lived on Eagle Creek, ten miles north of Ripley, in what is now Brown County; Philip Lewis, Jr., who lived in what is now Blue Creek in Adams County, and he was the third. He attended but a single session. Finding that it interfered with his practice as a physician, he declined further legislative honors. From 1810 to 1813, he was one of the County Commissioners of Scioto County. In 1818, he was a member of the town school board, and while holding all these offices and positions of trust, he practised medicine diligently and found time to raise a large family of sons and daughters; and he raised them well.

On June 5, 1811, he purchased of Henry Massie, 104 acres of land for \$1,000. The north line was Eighth street, the west, the first alley east of Gay, at Third street, and the east line was Union street. The Peck, Bond and Sinton Addition was laid out on the west side of it; and the east side was partitioned among his heirs after his death. It was in earlier times known as "Dr. Waller's farm," and the standing timber on it as "Waller's woods."

Dr. Waller was undoubtedly the most useful man in Portsmouth. Aside from his services as a physician, his advice was sought on all sides as a neighbor, friend and good business man. To be the family

physician in the early days was a great honor. He not only cured all the family of their physical ills, but was their father confessor, guide, counsellor, and friend. 1822 and 1823 were sickly years in Portsmouth. The doctor did not spare himself in the services of his patients, and when the prevailing disease seized him in June, 1823, he did not have the strength to resist it. He died June 19, 1823, in his 49th year. His death was a shock to the community, from which it recovered only after years. It is said, that at his death he had more friends and fewer enemies than any man in the county. He was always a Whig. He left nine children, William, John, Thomas and George A., sons, and Mrs. Washington Kinney, Hannah, Elizabeth, Mrs. Francis Cleveland and Mrs. Susan Terry, daughters survived him.

Claudius Dufligne

was supposed to be one of the French emigrants in 1790, but it is altogether uncertain. The first account we have, he was conducting a show in Philadelphia with a great deal of success. While engaged in the occupation he became acquainted with Claudius Berthelot and he went with him to the French colony at Gallipolis in time to be placed on the list for drawing of lots. He drew lot number 28, one of the best, fronting on the river, and he removed his residence from Gallipolis to his lot. He was too lazy to clear his lot to any extent, but cleared it sufficient to raise a garden. He also reared fowls and sold eggs to the boatmen, and raised bees and sold their honey. The felling of the forest was entirely too much for his energies. He lived alone a great deal of the time in his cabin, and was famous for his miserly conduct. While in that day it was customary to give meals to visitors, he would avoid it whenever he could, and would be guilty of all manner of meanness to get out of doing so. While living in the French Grant he is said to have married a woman by the name of Peggy Stump, but she could not indure his penurious ways and soon left him. He appears to have been highly educated in France. He possessed quite a number of French medical books and others, and spent much time reading. He also had a very respectable outfit of surgical instruments for that time.

On April 25, 1811, he purchased of Henry Massie for \$140.00, thirteen acres of land adjoining Portsmouth. The boundaries may be given as follows, which are very nearly correct: On the east, by the premises of Mrs. Julius Esselborn; on the south by Gallia Street; on the west by the alley east of the High School property, and on the north by Seventh Street, but in fact the tract extended the depth of one or two lots north of Seventh Street. The Drew-Selby Company and Excelsior Shoe Factories are about the center of it. The Doctor sold this lot to John Young, March 13, 1812, for \$240.00. He sold his French Grant lot on March 11, 1816, to Reuben Lamb, at that time

a resident in Portsmouth. William Kendall and John Brown were witnesses to the deed; consideration, \$800.00.

He died shortly prior to April 21, 1817. Dr. Jacob Offnere, William Swords and John Noel were appraisers of the estate, and the inventory shows that he possessed quite a number of French medical books, surgical instruments and apparel. His whole property was put up at auction and realized \$248.00. Doctors Waller and Hempstead bought the medical books and instruments. It does not appear what disposition was made of his estate, though Keyes says it was escheated to the state for want of heirs. While a resident of Portsmouth, he had a second wife; but she could not endure his style of living and left him. It is tradition that the marriage was irregular, and she could not obtain a part of his estate as widow. While in Portsmouth, he did very little in the way of practicing medicine; but spent the most of his time in reading. He had consumption, and when he became bedfast he was taken to the house of John Brown, near Portsmouth and died there. This was on the property afterwards occupied by Milton Kendall.

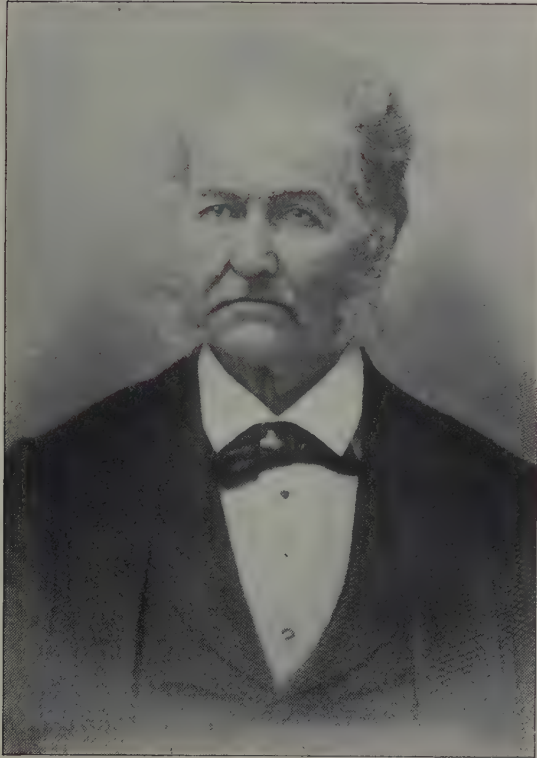
Giles S. B. Hempstead, LL. D.,

Was the son of Giles and Lucretia Saltonstall Hempstead, born in New London June 8th, 1794. He was the eighth generation direct from Sir Robert Hempstead, one of the first settlers in New London, and who came there with Governor Winthrop. He with two brothers had previously settled at Hempstead Plains, Long Island, New York, in 1630, coming direct from England. The brothers returned to England and Sir Robert went to Boston, and afterwards went to New London.

In 1798 and 1799, our subject was a pupil of Samuel Belden at Edgen House with William Ellery Channing.

From 1800 to 1802 he attended a school kept by his cousin Joshua Hempstead. In the latter year, his father and Uncle Hallam Hempstead, with their families, commenced the long and tedious journey to Marietta, Ohio, overland. They arrived at Marietta, August 6, 1802, having been on the way sixty-four days. The company consisted of twenty-eight persons. They had twelve horses, four for each wagon, two wagons, two carriages and two saddle horses. The habitations along the way were so scattered they had to camp out two-thirds of the time. Dr. Hempstead in speaking of the trip in after years, said he enjoyed it very much. He drove a two wheeled chaise, and had his mother and a sister two years old with him, and he had it overturned eighteen times on the way. In one of the overturns his sister broke her arm, but his father acted as surgeon and set it at once.

On their arrival at Marietta, Giles was placed in the Muskingum Academy and remained there until 1810, when he became a student of law under Governor Return J. Meigs. He studied law one year



GILES S. B. HEMPSTEAD, M. D. LL. D.

PIONEER OF PGRTSMOUTH. BORN 1794--DIED 1883.

and then gave it up because he had no taste for it, and wanted to study medicine.

In 1811, he entered the Junior class at the Ohio University and graduated in 1813, the first literary graduate north of the Ohio river. He had a fondness for the languages, and studied French, Spanish, Italian and Hebrew, so that he could translate from them with accuracy and freedom.

After his graduation he began the study of medicine at Marietta, with Dr. John B. Reignier, a native of Paris, France, and a distinguished physician.

He remained with Dr. Reignier until 1816 when he went to practice at Waterford, in Washington County, where he attended many patients with the cold plague, or the spotted fever. He remained here three months, lost three patients and cured over one hundred of the epidemic.

In June, 1816, he visited Portsmouth with a view of locating there and found four other physicians were already located. He was informed there was no room for him, so he passed on and visited a number of other places seeking a location. After visiting many towns he returned to Portsmouth, in 1816, and permanently located here.

In 1818, he and Dr. Thomas Waller were appointed by the town to take charge of small-pox cases.

In 1819, he was a charter member of Aurora Lodge of Free-masons, and in 1829, became a charter member of Mt. Vernon Chapter. In the same year he was confirmed in All Saints Church.

In 1821, he graduated from the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, and received the degree of M. D. in the second class graduated from that school. The same year he received his degree as Master of Arts from the Ohio University.

On April 11th, 1821, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of John Peebles.

From 1821 to 1824, was a sickly season in and about Portsmouth, and he scarcely slept in bed those three years. He often rode fifty miles a day in visiting patients and one day rode seventy-two miles.

In 1824, he purchased the John Neill premises and removed there. In that year he planted the great elm which so adorns the lot.

June 3rd, 1825, he was elected a member of the Town Council. He was re-elected in May, 1826.

In 1826, he, Samuel M. Tracy and John Noel revised the ordinances of the town, and two hundred copies were printed. Not one copy of that publication is now known to be in existence.

In 1827, he was chairman of the Committee on Streets. In 1827, he was on a committee to repair the public or town well, which was done at an expense of \$25.00, of which the county paid \$10.00. The same year he was township overseer of the poor.

In 1828 and 1829, he was called upon by the county to determine on the sanity of persons confined in the county jail.

Dr. Hempstead was a Whig and so was Judge David Mitchell. General William Kendall resigned from the state Senate in June, 1829, and the Doctor thought he had a call to go to the Senate, and so did Judge Mitchell. Each thought the other should decline, and each was too stubborn to retire. The district was composed of Scioto, Lawrence, Pike and Jackson, and was Whig beyond question. When it was apparent that both would stand, Robert Lucas came out as the Democratic candidate, and his party being too shrewd to have another candidate, Lucas was elected. The vote in the district stood, Lucas, 1078; Mitchell, 880; and Hempstead, 441. In Scioto County, the vote was Lucas, 311; Mitchell, 280; Hempstead, 233. In Jackson County where Mitchell was best known, the vote stood, Lucas, 253; Mitchell, 281; Hempstead 36. This campaign cured the Doctor of the fever of political ambition and was an object lesson to the Whigs. This incident caused the beginning of political County Conventions in Scioto County, and thereafter there was no free for all political race. The County Convention or Committee became the arbiter among the candidates and has since remained. The same year the Doctor, John Noel and Samuel M. Tracy were a committee to lay out the new Cemetery, the present Greenlawn.

In 1830, the law taxing physicians on their supposed income took effect in Scioto County, and Dr. Hempstead was taxed on \$600. He and all the other physicians were taxed in the same manner every year until 1851, when the law was repealed.

In 1832, he was raised to \$800.00 and in 1833, to \$1,000.

In 1834, he evidently "saw" the assessor for his income went down to \$400.00, and all the other doctors' incomes likewise.

In 1835, his estimate was \$600.00; in 1842, \$800.00; in 1843, \$1,250; in 1846, \$1,500; in 1848, \$2,000; and in 1849, \$2,500.

In 1831, at the grand Fourth of July celebration he was on the committee on toasts.

In 1832, he had a drug store in Portsmouth in partnership with Dr. Pattillo.

In 1832, he was Supervisor of the East Ward in Portsmouth, an office corresponding to Street Commissioner, and for his service received \$4.50 for the entire year.

In 1832, he delivered several lectures before the Portsmouth Lyceum.

In 1833, he was sent to Columbus to lobby for the Lateral Canal and the town appropriated \$50.00 for his expenses.

In 1835, he was Health Officer in Portsmouth.

Dr. Hempstead was not only a scholar, but a student. He was fond of public functions, and delivered a number of public lectures. He took a great interest in public education.

In 1839, he was made School Examiner and Visitor in Portsmouth and continued in that position until 1848.

The front of the town was the all absorbing question in 1829; and Dr. Hempstead was on a committee of the Common Council on this subject.

From 1824 to 1849, his home was the Neill home at the corner of Third and Market streets.

In 1848, he built the R. Bell homestead, and moved there in 1849. He owned twenty-one acres of land there and resided in that house until 1858, when he retired from the practice of medicine in Portsmouth and removed to Hanging Rock until 1865 when he retired for good, and devoted himself to the study of Natural Science.

In 1872, he returned to Portsmouth where he continued to reside the remainder of his life.

In 1879, he published a pamphlet "History and Development of the American Continent."

In 1879, the Ohio University gave him the degree of LL. D.

In 1880, he was made a member of the American Association for the advancement of science at Boston, Mass. He was at one time president of the Ohio Medical Society.

In 1880, he delivered a lecture in Portsmouth on "Puritan Intolerance and Persecution."

His wife died April 15, 1875; they had two daughters and one son. His daughter, Margaret J. married Benjamin B. Gaylord, and his daughter Harriet married Gaylord B. Norton. His son, Samuel B. Hempstead, was widely known through Southern Ohio, and died in 1873, leaving a large family.

In 1874, when Portsmouth elected a Board of Education by wards, Dr. Hempstead was elected without opposition from the Fifth Ward, and was the first President of the new Board. He resigned in 1875.

During the cholera epidemics in 1832, 1835, 1849 and 1851, he was constantly employed in combating the disease, and had great success.

In 1877, he was selected to participate in the ceremonies of beginning the construction of the Scioto Valley Railroad at Portsmouth.

After retiring from the practice of medicine he devoted a great portion of his time to the study of archaeology. He explored all the works of the Mound Builders in the vicinity of Portsmouth and made drawings and maps. His writings on this subject and his maps and drawings are preserved in the archives of the public schools, and are invaluable, as the earthworks have been destroyed.

He was perhaps the most learned man in his city; and he was undoubtedly the greatest student, of his own profession, of natural science and archaeology. He had the faculty of imparting know-

ledge in the most interesting and entertaining manner. He was eminent in his profession and stood at the head of it, not only in his own town, but in the state. He was public spirited and benevolent. He favored every enterprise for the good of the community. He was a great worker in whatever interested him, and he never tired.

As a public lecturer he was most instructive and entertaining.

He presented his medical library to the Scioto County Medical Society, and in his honor, it changed its name to the Hempstead Memorial Academy of Medicine.

When he came to Portsmouth, it was a forest and wilderness. He remembered when the Scioto Bottoms stood in the original timber, and when all back of Third street in Portsmouth was forest, with the low ground grown up with horse weeds.

Dr. Hempstead endured enough hardship and exposure in the practice of medicine to have killed a dozen men, yet he survived, hale and hearty, until 1883, when on July 9, he died of a cancer on his face.

Joseph Corson

was born January 20th, 1821, at Plymouth Meeting, Pennsylvania, a suburb of Philadelphia. He was reared a Quaker. His father was Allen Wright Corson, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Egbert. He was educated at Swarthmore College, and studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. He graduated in medicine in 1841. He located at Plymouth Meeting and practiced medicine with his uncle, Dr. Hiram Corson. In 1843, he located in Jasper, Pike County, Ohio, and began the practice of medicine. June 20, 1843, he was married at Jasper, Ohio, to Martha Hyde Cutler, daughter of Jonathan and Persis Cutler. He removed to Philadelphia in 1845, and returned to Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1846, where he formed a partnership with Dr. G. S. B. Hempstead. In 1861, he went to Virginia and attended the wounded of Company "G", 1st Ohio Volunteer Infantry. At the battle of Bull Run he was in the Federal hospital, attending the wounded, when the hospital was surrounded by the rebel Black Horse Cavalry. He practiced medicine in Portsmouth, Ohio, until his death, July 7, 1866. He was a Blue Lodge Mason. He was a public spirited, patriotic citizen, always ready to do and suffer for others. He was of a most generous and kindly disposition. He stood high among his professional brethren, and was regarded among the best of his profession.

William Jefferson McDowell

was born September 14, 1821, in the town of Portsmouth, Ohio, the son of Captain John McDowell and Mary Whiting Jefferson, his wife, a descendant of Thomas Jefferson, the third President. His father has a separate sketch herein. He attended the Portsmouth Public Schools and afterwards Augusta College, Augusta, Kentucky. He attended lectures in medicine, first at Louisville, Kentucky, and after-

wards at Philadelphia. He began the practice of medicine at Portsmouth, Ohio, in the spring of 1845. He was assessed that year and the following at \$200. In 1847, he was assessed at \$500, in 1848 and 1849, at \$800, and in 1850, at \$2,500. In 1846, he was elected a trustee of the public schools. He was appointed Pension Examining Surgeon, January 10, 1863, and was county jail physician in 1865, 1867 and 1869. He never sought or held any public offices which would trench in his time as a physician. He was wholly devoted to his profession. He loved it because it gave him an opportunity to minister to his fellow men. He never married, and his profession and his church were wife and family to him. As a physician, he very quickly rose to the head of his profession and remained there. As a citizen, his character was perfect. All sorts and conditions of the men, women, and children of his acquaintance, admired and loved him. His religion was so deep and earnest that in his visits to the sick and dying, he ministered to their spiritual wants, as well as to their bodily diseases. He recognized the true type of Christianity wherever he met it; and his type of Christianity was known and recognized by all who knew him, saints and sinners alike. He was modest, quiet, and retiring in all his ways, but his true worth was quickly known, wherever he was met. He lived the fifty-seven years of his life in one community, without a single word of slander or calumny ever thought of, or uttered against him. He was an apostle of purity known and read of by all men. When he lay dead in his home, the Roman Catholic Sisters knelt by his open coffin and prayed. On his tombstone are cut the words, "The Beloved Physician", and they express in three words just how he stood in the community. His life was not long in years; but was full of good deeds, and yields a grateful incense to all who remember him.

James M. Shackelford

died June 20, 1872, at Des Moines, Iowa, of brain fever, aged about 65 years. He removed from Kentucky to Portsmouth in the winter of 1841 and 1842. January 21, 1842, is the first mention of him in Portsmouth, in the Portsmouth Tribune of that date. For nearly 30 years he was a leading and popular physician in Portsmouth. During most of the time he was connected with a drug store on Front street. In 1869, he removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where he owned large property. He had visited Portsmouth in 1872, and was in excellent health and spirits. His name and reputation was a household word in Portsmouth. His character and history in Portsmouth is deserving of a much more extended notice than this, but it was impossible to obtain anything from his surviving relatives and hence the paucity of this notice. Dr. Shackelford was an old fashioned Southern gentleman. He built the residence now occupied by Capt. E. B. Moore and it was his family home. He had a custom, a most excellent one, of charging his patients for keeping them well.

Obadiah Jackson Hall

was born in Northfield, New Hampshire, August 10, 1826, the youngest child of Obadiah and Hannah (Forrest) Hall. His grandfather, William Forrest, was a Revolutionary soldier; whose services are mentioned in the Pioneer Record of this work. Doctor Hall's boyhood and youth were spent at his birthplace, where he attended the public schools. At the age of seventeen years, he went to Wolfboro, New Hampshire, and studied medicine with his brother, Doctor J. F. Hall. From there he entered Dartmouth College, where he took the course in medicine and graduated in 1850. In 1851, he began the practice of medicine in Lancaster, New Hampshire; but on account of the severity of the climate, he came to Ohio, and for ten years practised at Empire and Junior Furnaces. In 1861, for a period of about 90 days, he acted as substitute for F. B. Mussey, surgeon in the 33rd O. V. I. He would have accepted military service, but owing to ill health was compelled to forego it. On May 7, 1862, he was married at Portsmouth, Ohio, to Mary Elizabeth Boynton, of Laconia, New Hampshire, and practised medicine a short time thereafter in Portsmouth. He then went to Powellsville and practised there until 1865, when he returned to Portsmouth. In his youth he was a member of the Methodist Church, but after his marriage he and his wife connected with the First Presbyterian Church of Portsmouth. He had three children. The eldest, Bessie M., was educated in the public schools of Portsmouth and taught for eleven years, from 1886 to 1893. From 1893 to 1895 she was in Mt. Holyoke College preparing for work as a High School teacher. From 1895 to 1898, she taught in the High School of Portsmouth. On June 23, 1898, she was married to Arthur F. Titus of Portsmouth. They have two children: Grace Elizabeth and Helen Hall. Doctor O. J. Hall's second daughter, Grace Forrest, was born in Portsmouth and educated in the Portsmouth public schools. For several years, she has made her home in New York City. Doctor Hall died in Portsmouth, Ohio, of pulmonary consumption May 30, 1868. After his death, his widow taught in the public schools and was one of the most efficient teachers Portsmouth ever had. She was a woman of fine intellect, quick perception and sturdy New England worth. Her health failed in 1887 and she returned to New Hampshire, hoping to be benefited thereby, but failed to recuperate and returned to Portsmouth, where she died September 1, 1889, at the age of sixty-one.

Cyrus Myron Finch

was born April 14, 1831, at Dunbar, Pennsylvania, a son of John Finch, who was a descendant of one of three brothers, who came to America during the reign of Charles II. His mother was Margaret Murphy Finch. He received his literary education at the Mt. Pleasant College, in the medical schools of Ohio, and in Bellevue, New York, and graduated M. D. in 1862.

He was united in marriage with Mary E. Bruner, daughter of S. N. Bruner, Esq., of Wheelersburg, in 1857. He settled first at Wheelersburg, Scioto County, Ohio, and at Portsmouth, at the close of the war, where he practiced for over thirty years. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, he went to Columbus, Ohio, to be examined as a Surgeon and stood the highest in a class of one hundred and forty. He served faithfully and efficiently all through the war, traveling over nearly all the entire South. Doctor Finch was Surgeon of the 9th Ohio Cavalry and also division Surgeon of Kilpatrick's Cavalry. He participated in the Atlantic Campaign, "Sherman's March to the Sea" and through the Carolinas, and was at the surrender of General Johnston. After the war he identified himself with the great societies which were organized to perpetuate the memory of its heroism and hardships. He was one of the founders of "Bailey Post" and a member of the "Loyal Legion." Doctor Finch served as Trustee of the State Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Columbus for four years during the administration of Governor Charles Foster. In April, 1884, Governor Hoadley appointed him Superintendent of the Columbus Insane Asylum where he served for four years.

As a physician he was known as one of the most advanced men in Southern Ohio, and as a surgeon he had no equal. He was progressive and kept fully abreast of the times. He made a special study of mental and nervous diseases and was widely recognized as an expert in insanity, being frequently summoned long distances to give expert testimony. Doctor Finch's contributions to medical literature consisted in reports of cases made to medical journals and various articles published in pamphlets. He died at his residence in Portsmouth, March 19, 1891. The story of his illness is the history of an iron will and constitution battling against the steady encroachment of a fatal malady, from a period that dates back to the war. From the time he left the army, his strength sapped by the fatigues and hardships of that long conflict, existence to him was one battlefield, where the forces of life and death were constantly arrayed in deadly warfare, and where every onslaught left death's ensign planted nearer the mortal battlements. It was a brave struggle made against odds which have appalled weaker natures and death may well plume himself on his victory, for he had unhorsed and laid in the dust a gallant knight.

James Phelps Bing

was born in Gallia County, Ohio, September 14, 1822. His father, William Bing, was a native of Augusta County, Virginia, and his mother, Nancy (Phelps) Bing came from New Haven Connecticut. The elements of an education received in the little log school house of that day were not satisfying to him, and he went to the Ohio University at Athens, Ohio. After this, he taught school in Ohio, Kentucky and Louisiana. In 1851, he received his degree from Starling Medi-

cal College of Columbus, Ohio. The Doctor practised medicine in Ironton, Ohio, eight years, in Pomeroy, Ohio, ten years, exclusive of the first and last years of the Civil War, and in Portsmouth, Ohio, for thirty-one years. From October 3, 1861, to August 31, 1862, he was Assistant Surgeon of the 53rd O. V. I. During the last year of the war, he was Surgeon in charge of Camp Thomas, near Columbus, Ohio, the station of the 18th, U. S. I. On December 25, 1867, Doctor Bing located in Portsmouth and was a prominent figure there until his death. During this period his was an active life. He was one of the earliest of the regularly appointed Insurance Examiners. On April 8, 1874, he was elected President of the Ohio Medical Society. He was jail physician for thirteen years from 1886 to 1899. On the Hospital Board, he served continuously from May, 1888, until his resignation July 8, 1897. He was twice a member of the U. S. Pension Examining Board. While in Meigs County, he was elected Coroner. In his youth, he connected himself with the church and was a consistent member for a long lifetime. At the time of his death, he was the only Elder in active service of the original session of the Second Presbyterian Church, organized in 1875. His practical christianity was manifested in large work among the poor for which a physician could expect no compensation. The Doctor was married on November 5, 1851, in Columbus, Ohio, to Minerva A. Powers, of that city, the Rev. William Preston, Rector of Trinity Church, officiating. His death occurring April 8, 1900, was the peaceful ending of a long and useful life. The widow and two children: Augustus O. Bing of Cincinnati and Mrs. A. S. Dutton, of Gallipolis, Ohio, survive him.

Henry C. Beard,

Physician and Surgeon, was born December 21, 1839, near Middlebrook, Augusta County, Virginia, the youngest son of William Beard and Jane (Ewing) Beard. He came to Ohio in October, 1859, and located at Jasper in Pike County. He soon after began the study of medicine and took his first course of lectures at the Medical College of Ohio, session of 1860-61, at Cincinnati, Ohio. On August 11, 1862, at the age of twenty-four, he enlisted in Company C, 1st Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, for three years. He was promoted to Hospital Steward January 1, 1863. He was promoted to Assistant Surgeon, January 4, 1865, and was mustered out with the regiment, July 25, 1865, at Knoxville, Tennessee, and located in Lucasville, Ohio. In October, 1865, he located at California, Pike County, Ohio, where he remained for four years. In June, 1869, he graduated from the Cincinnati Medical College of Medicine and Surgery. In 1869, he removed to Portsmouth and engaged in the drug business; but on account of failing health abandoned it and resumed the more active duties of the practice of medicine. He located at Lucasville, May 27, 1879, and was actively engaged in his profession until his

death. He was married December 25, 1860, to Mary Ellen Noel, daughter of David and Nancy Morgan Noel of near Portsmouth, O. He had three sons: David Francis, employed with Martindale & Edmunds of Lucasville; Michael Jacob, a physician in Lucasville, lately married to Catharine Wheeler Dever, daughter of Joseph Dever; and Roscoe Eugene, employed as a clerk in a furniture factory at St. Joseph, Michigan. Our subject was elected Vice President of the Scioto County Medical Society in 1878, was one of the Board of Censors of the Hempstead Memorial Academy of Medicine in 1884, and was also President at one time. He was made a Master Mason in Lucasville Lodge F. and A. M. No. 365, June 13, 1895. Although he did not belong to any church, he took great interest in all religious movements. He was a friend to the poor as well as the rich. His motto was, "Do unto others as you wish others to do unto you." He died August 21, 1895.

Alonzo Blair Richardson

was born near Harrisonville, Scioto County, Ohio, September 11, 1852. His father's name was Edward Warren Richardson, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Blair. His father was a farmer, and died May 25, 1864, at the age of forty-four, a member of Company "F," 140th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted May 2, 1862, and was appointed a Sergeant of the Company. His widow is now living at the age of eighty-three. Dr. Richardson was born on a farm and educated in the country schools until the age of sixteen, when he began teaching. He taught for two years and entered Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, at the age of eighteen, where he remained two years. He then began the study of medicine in Portsmouth, Ohio, under Dr. David Barnes Cotton. He attended the first course of lectures at Ohio Medical College, in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1874 and 1875, and was graduated in medicine at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City in the spring of 1876. He was appointed Assistant physician at Athens Asylum for Insane immediately on his graduation from Bellevue. He resigned in May of 1878. He was in practice in Portsmouth from that time until 1881. He was a partner with Dr. Cotton in 1878, and was the City Jail physician in 1879. He was appointed Medical Superintendent of Athens Asylum for the Insane in March, 1881, and resigned in May, 1890. He practised medicine in Cincinnati, Ohio, until April, 1892, and was then appointed Medical Superintendent of the Columbus Asylum for the Insane. In the spring of the same year he was appointed by Gov. McKinley as member of the Commission to locate a new Asylum for the Insane in the eastern part of the State. In the Spring of 1893 he was appointed a five year member of the Board of Trustees to build the new asylum, which the commission had located at Massillon, Ohio. He continued Superintendent of the Columbus State Hospital (Columbus Asylum

for the Insane) until March, 1898. He was then elected Superintendent of the Massillon State Hospital, and equipped and opened this institution in August, 1898. He resigned the superintendency of the hospital in October, 1899, to accept the superintendency of the Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D. C., which position he still holds. In his political views he has always been a Republican. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married October 26, 1876, to Miss Julia D. Harris, of Athens, Ohio. They have four children, William W., born at Athens, Ohio, in October, 1877, a graduate of the Ohio State University in 1899, graduated from the Medical Department, University of Pennsylvania, in June, 1902; Mary Bertha, born in June, 1879, at Portsmouth, Ohio, married to W. G. Neff, Columbus, Ohio, in June, 1901; Edith H., born at Athens, Ohio, in October 1881, now a student at Mt. Holyoke College, Mass., and Helen, born in 1888 at Athens, Ohio.

Dr. Richardson has written numerous articles on subjects related to insanity and mental pathology. He is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, The American Medical Association, the American Medico-Psychological Association, the New York Medico-Legal Society and the Cosmos Club of Washington, D. C. Dr. Richardson stands at the head of his profession as an expert in diseases affecting the mind and in all forms of insanity. He has a life position,—the highest that the government could confer on one of his profession. In his specialty he has a national reputation.

Edwin Sanders Ricketts

was born May 18, 1863 in Rome, Lawrence County, Ohio. His father was Jerome Robinson Ricketts and his mother, Rachael McLaughlin. There were three sons and one daughter in the family. His father was from Front-Royal, Va., and his mother was born in Rome, Lawrence County, Ohio. Her father, Daniel McLaughlin was Scotch-Irish and came from Vermont in 1818. His father's people were Huguenots originally. They went to Holland to escape the persecutions of the French Catholics and then to the United States. James McLaughlin of New Hampshire, father of David McLaughlin, was a Captain in the Revolutionary War and at the battle of Bunker Hill. His grand-father, John Ricketts died of cholera in 1833. Our subject attended the public schools of Proctorsville and graduated at Marshall College in West Virginia in 1871. He was a clerk in his father's store from 1871 to 1873 and then began the study of medicine. He attended Miami Medical College and graduated in October, 1877. He located in Portsmouth at once and remained there until September, 1887. He then went to Europe for one year and was a pupil of Dr. Lawson, of Birmingham, England. He studied surgical diseases of women and abdominal surgery. He studied in London, Vienna, Berlin and Paris. He located in Cincinnati and began to



DR. EDWIN S. RICKETTS.

practice in 1888, and has been there ever since. His office is Number 408, Broadway. His specialties are abdominal surgery and operative gynecology. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of the British Gynecological Society; President of the American Association of Obstetrics and Gynecologists, 1902; Ex-President of the Cincinnati Obstetrical Society; member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine; of the Ohio State Medical Society; of the Mississippi Valley Medical Society; of the Tri-State Medical Society. He is an honorary member of the Hempstead Memorial Academy of Medicine and a member of the Miami Valley Medical Association. His residence is at Rose Hill, Avondale. He writes a great deal on medical subjects.

He first married Romaine McCormick, daughter of John R. McCormick, October 31, 1877. There was one child, Holliday M. Ricketts, now 16 years of age, a student of Woodward High School, Cincinnati. His wife died January 17, 1886. He married Miss Anna E. Pursell, daughter of James Pursell, January 26, 1895.

He is a Republican in his political views, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church but not a member of any fraternity.

George Milton Marshall

was born at Sciotoville, Ohio, June 2, 1850. His father was Elias Marshall. His mother was Ann Eliza Beloit, daughter of Walter Beloit. He received a common school education and attended the Lebanon Normal School in 1872, and the Ohio University, at Athens, Ohio, from 1873 to 1875. He left there at the end of the Junior term and began the study of medicine with Doctors Jones and Kline in Portsmouth, Ohio. He attended the lectures at the Ohio Medical College, in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1876 and 1877. He practised on Duck Run, Scioto County, Ohio, in 1877 and 1878. In 1879 and 1880, he attended Medical College at Columbus, Ohio. In 1880 and 1882, he practised at Sciotoville, Ohio, and from 1882 to 1884, at Tolesboro, Kentucky. In the fall of 1884, he went to Bellevue Hospital Medical College and was there one year. He received the *ad eundem* degree there. In the fall of 1885, he went to Stephensport, Kentucky, and remained there until July, 1890. He then accepted the position of House Surgeon of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York, and remained there until June, 1892, when his health broke down. In October, 1892, he began practising in Portsmouth, Ohio, as a specialist for the eye, ear, nose and throat, and remained there until June, 1895, when he went to Columbus, Ohio, and was there for five years. In January, 1900, he went to Ashland, Kentucky, and has been there ever since. He was a specialist until January 1, 1902, when he began general practice. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine. He was married December 24, 1899, to Miss Adrian Bowers, daughter of C. C. Bowers of Ironton, Ohio. He is a member of the Baptist church and has always been a Republican.

Dr. Charles Marshall has always been an energetic student and an industrious worker. The word "last" is not to be found in his lexicon. Starting as a boy from a small country town, he became every obstacle in his way, so that he is less sanguine and less of a temperamental would have been, well, not incommensurable. By hard work, close study and that of constant application, he slowly worked his way up to the position of House Surgeon for the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital of New York City. While there he made such men as Doctor J. E. St. John Kings and Thomas Thayer his life long friends. His work in his specialty, the eye, was always well and thorough. Many there are who think the Doctor for the priceless privilege of having their sight restored, passing from darkness into light. He is always generous in a heart and nothing he has is too good for his friends. But at the same time, he resents an injury as a slight and is slow to forget an insult. His veneration for his parents amounted almost to worship. He is an extensive reader outside of his medical studies and the books that people here most are by the best and deepest thinkers, Carlyle being an especial favorite.

Arthur Titus

was born March 7, 1826, at Harmsville, Farnham, Scott County, Ohio. His parents were Samuel and Clarissa (Carpell) Titus. He received his education in the primary schools and in the city schools of Portsmouth. From the age of 16 he paid his own way and the expenses of his education.

He pursued the study of medicine with Dr. J. B. Roy, Sr., at Harmsville, and during the years 1846 and 1847 attended lectures in the Spring Medical College at Columbus, Ohio. He began the practice of medicine at Portersville in 1850, and after practicing some years, attended lectures in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, where he took his degree February 7, 1861.

On the 17th day of October, 1859, Dr. Titus was married to Harriet S. Chubb, to whom was born two sons, Frank H. Titus, M. D., who is now a surgeon with the U. S. Volunteers in the Philippines, and Samuel O. Titus, and one daughter, Hattie Titus, who died in infancy. His first wife died in October, 1880, and in January, 1881, he married Mrs. Martha Mathews, widow of Rev. Sanford B. Mathews, who survives him.

In the spring of 1863 Dr. Titus removed to Chestine, Ohio, where he entered in June of that year in Co. A, 10th Regiment Ohio National Guards. In March, 1864, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the First Regiment of West Virginia Cavalry, was later promoted to Surgeon of the Third West Virginia Cavalry, and during the latter months of the war, served as acting Brigade Surgeon of the Third Brigade, Third Division of Cavalry, Custer's famous "Red Neck Tie" Brigade.

Returning home at the close of the war, he removed to Wheelersburg, Ohio, where he practiced medicine and surgery until 1872, when he sold his practice to Dr. James L. Taylor and removed to Sturgeon, Mo., where he remained until 1881. While in Missouri he served two years on the U. S. Pension Examining Board. He removed to Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1881, where he remained in the active practice of his profession until his death. He served on the U. S. Pension Examining Board for Scioto County from 1885 to 1893. He was surgeon for the C. & O. and B. & O. Railroads, and Physician of the Scioto County Children's Home for many years, and Surgeon for the United Commercial Travelers from its organization to the time of his death.

Dr. Titus united with the Free Will Baptist church in his youth, and remained a member of that church until he came to Portsmouth, where, there being no church of that denomination, he joined the Bigelow M. E. church and was a faithful member until his death.

He was a prominent member of the Hempstead Academy of Medicine, a charter member of the Scioto County Medical Society, and a member of the Knights Templar.

As a Physician and Surgeon Dr. Titus was eminent in his profession, and most highly esteemed by his professional brethren.

He was a public spirited citizen, enjoying to the fullest the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens.

He died March 8th, 1902, at the age of 76 years and one day, and was buried in the village cemetery at Wheelersburg, Ohio.

Lorenzo Dow Allard.

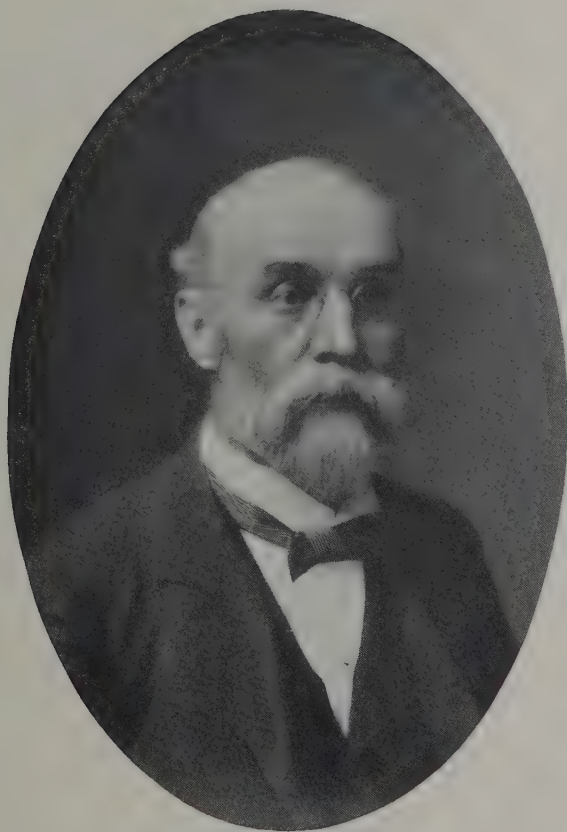
The grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Joseph Allard, was born in or near Sheffield, England and was married to Mary Gardner. Their son, Thomas Allard, the father of our subject, was born near Sheffield, January 27, 1829, and was brought to the United States by his parents in 1833. He was married to Harriet A. Brown, daughter of Royal and Rachel (Beauchamp) Brown, January 11, 1852. Royal Brown was a minister in the Methodist Protestant Church of Flat, Ohio, to which place his father, David Brown, had come from New York in 1815. Thomas Brown enlisted in Co. H, 176th O. V. I., September 2, 1864, and was mustered out with the Company, June 14, 1865. Doctor Allard was the second of a family of six children and was born February 19, 1855, near Flat in Pike County, Ohio. He was raised on a farm and attended the country school till he reached the age of 15, when he began to teach, which profession he followed till his twentieth year. He then entered on the study of medicine under C. M. Firch, M. D. of Portsmouth, Ohio. He matriculated in the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati, in 1876, and was graduated March 1, 1879. He located immediately in Flat and continued to practise there until May 13, 1896, when he removed

to Portsmouth, where he has practised ever since. He has a very pleasing and comfortable residence at 716 Gay-street. In 1890, he took a post-graduate course in the New York Polyclinic. He has been a member of the Hempstead Memorial Academy of Medicine, since May, 1894. He was one of the charter members of the Pike County (Ohio) Medical Association. In May, 1894, he became a member of the Ohio State Medical Society and since 1895, he has been a member of the American Medical Association. He was united in marriage July 20, 1880, with Miranda Buckley, daughter of Isaac and Anna (Reed) Buckley of Jackson, Ohio. Isaac Buckley was a son of William Buckley who came to Jackson County from Maryland and was of English descent. Mrs. Allard's mother was a daughter of James Reed of Oak Hill, Ohio. They have only one child, Leonora, now a school girl in the fifth grade. Doctor Allard has always been a Republican and was formerly a member of the Methodist Protestant Church, but is now a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Portsmouth.

Both as a professional man and a citizen, the Doctor fills the measure of a true man. His naturally cheery and hopeful disposition carries into the sick room an elixir that cannot be found in drugs. Patient and painstaking he gives to his patients the most careful and skilled attention. Full of faith in his chosen calling, he avails himself of all the aids to advancement in the way of books, journals and all the societies,—local, state and national. He had a varied and long experience in country practise where he was thrown wholly on his own resources in many difficult cases. This training has well fitted him to meet and cope successfully with the most severe and difficult cases. In the practise of his profession, he is intensely practical, and in his diagnoses, never rests until the cause of the disease is discovered. He is one of the most orderly of men. In the language of a friend of his, and a very close observer, "Dr. Allard is the best organized man I ever saw. His horse and buggy, instruments, all physical appliances, books and papers, are exactly where they should be, ready for instant use." In his mental characteristics he is the same. He is an extensive and careful reader, a close student of the literature of his profession, and such is his system, that information gained is always ready for immediate use, and the greater the emergency, the more available are his resources. The Doctor is a most genial and companionable man, one of those sunny, magnetic dispositions whose very presence is better than stimulants.

David Barnes Cotton

was born at Marietta, Washington County, Ohio, April 5, 1834. He was the youngest son of the late Dr. John Cotton, who graduated in the scientific and medical departments of Harvard College in 1814, and in 1815, moved to Marietta, Ohio, where he practiced his profession until his death. He was a lineal descendant of the celebrated



DR. DAVID BARNES COTTON.

Rev. John Cotton, the first minister of Boston, Massachusetts, who came from Boston, England, in 1833. The distinguished Cotton Mather was his grandson. Our subject has two brothers who are physicians, and his two sisters are wives of physicians. He was educated at Marietta College, where he graduated in the Class of 1853. He studied medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1853 to 1856. In May, 1856, he commenced the practice of medicine in Lyons, Clinton County, Iowa, where he remained one year. On May 11, 1857, he settled in Portsmouth, where he has ever since resided. At first he was associated in business with the late Dr. G. S. B. Hempstead. He was one of the society young men of Portsmouth from 1857 to 1861. On November 21, 1861, he married Miss Mary C. Slocumb, of Marietta, Ohio. Soon after his marriage he removed to the northwest corner of Third and Court streets, where he has resided ever since. He has been engaged in the practice of medicine continuously from that time until the present, and he has been most successful. No one stood higher as a physician than he, and he stood at the head of his profession in Portsmouth, until sickness compelled his retirement. He has enjoyed much distinction in his profession. He is a member of the American Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association, the Ohio State Medical Society, the Hempstead Memorial Academy of Medicine, and is an honorary member of the California State Medical Society. He was a delegate to the American Medical Association which met in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1859, also to the meeting in San Francisco, California. In all his life Dr. Cotton has lived out the habits and manner of thought of his Puritan ancestors. He is of the highest integrity in business, in his church and in his profession. Unlike his distinguished father, he never had any taste for politics and kept out of it. He has had six children, one son and five daughters. He lost his oldest daughter, Nellie, at the age of thirteen months, and his son John, at the age of eighteen months. His surviving children are: Miss Grace Gaylord, Dr. Mary Hannah, of New York; Mrs. Kate Bullard Sparks, wife of Prof. Edwin Sparks, Ph. D., of Chicago; Ethel Hamilton, wife of William H. Schwartz. Dr. Cotton has stood at the head of his profession in Portsmouth for many years. At all times and in all places he is a gentleman of the most refined manners. If he ever had any fault professionally, it was because he had too much sympathy for his patients.

Frank Mott Edwards.

One of the bright young physicians of Portsmouth, was born October 23, 1863, at South Point in Lawrence County, Ohio, the son of Elisha T. Edwards and Mary Hastings, his wife. He has a brother and sister residing in Portsmouth and a brother at Athens, Ohio. His grandfather, Leonard Edwards was a native of North Carolina and emigrated from there to Lawrence County. The fam-

ily located in North Carolina from Wales before the Revolution and our subject's great-great-grandfather, William Edwards, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War from Virginia. His father served in the Civil War in the 10th Kentucky Infantry and as First Lieutenant of Co. A. 173 O. V. I.

Our subject attended the Indiana State Normal School at Valparaiso, Ind. in 1888 and 1889. He took a Commercial and Scientific course there. In 1892 he took up the study of Medicine and took a three years course at Miami Medical College, graduating in 1895. He practiced medicine in Ironton for five months following his graduation. He located in Portsmouth, Ohio, in July 18, 1895, and has been in general practice ever since. He was married to Miss Alberta M. Ainsworth of Ironton, Ohio, on June 30, 1897. He was appointed Coroner in 1899, to fill the unexpired term of Dr. Davidson. He was elected to that office in 1900 and is now a candidate for re-election.

William Clyde Ellis

was born in Bentonville, in Adams County, Ohio, January 10, 1875. His father was John Ellis, and his mother Keziah Duncan, daughter of Abraham Duncan. Our subject was the oldest of nine children. He belongs to the well known Ellis family of Adams and Brown Counties. He attended school at Bentonville, and Manchester and West Union till he was twenty years of age. He began the study of medicine with Dr. O. T. Sproull, of Bentonville, and attended the Medical College of Ohio from 1895 to 1899. He graduated May 2, 1899. He located, at once, at Sardinia in Brown County and while there was the local Surgeon for the Norfolk and Western Railway Company. On July 7, 1902, he came to Portsmouth, Ohio, and associated himself in the practice of medicine with Dr. E. M. Foster, at Ninth and Offnere streets. On March 10, 1900, he was married to Bernice Martin, daughter of Edward Martin, of Ripley, Ohio. They have one child, Helen. He is a Democrat in politics, a Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a Modern Woodman.

James William Fitch

was born at Ashland, Kentucky, October 12, 1865. His father was George Fitch, a farmer and his mother's maiden name was Mary Martin, a daughter of John Peebles Martin. Young Fitch attended school at Greenup, Kentucky, till he was twenty-two years of age. He then taught school in Kentucky, for a period of five years and in the meantime studied medicine with Dr. H. H. Warnock, of Greenupsburg. He attended the School of Medicine at Louisville, Kentucky, and graduated in 1893. He located at Wurtland, Kentucky, four miles above Greenupsburg. In 1894, he removed to Russell, Kentucky, and remained there until October 3, 1901, when he located at 16 West Ninth street in Portsmouth, Ohio. He was married

October 18, 1893, to Ellen D. McCarty, of Lucasville, Ohio, daughter of Samuel McCarty. He has two children, Clyde Marion and Ruth. He is a member of the Bigelow Methodist Church, a Republican, a Knight of Pythias, and a Knight of the Golden Eagle. He was a member of the Pension Examining Board of Greenup, Kentucky, from 1897 until his location in Portsmouth. He is a member of the Hempstead Academy of Medicine and Examiner of the Mutal Life Insurance Company of New York.

Dr. Fitch is a man of exceptionally good habits and an exemplary. He is at all times careful, accurate and painstaking in his work. As a member of the Pension Examining Board, his highest aim has been to do justice to the soldier and to the Government. Professionally Dr. Fitch is above reproach.

Ezekiel Marion Foster

was born at Manchester, Adams County, Ohio, December 7, 1868, the son of Ezekiel and Martha A. (Copple) Foster. His grandfather, Samuel Foster, was a soldier in the War of 1812. His grandfather, Henry Copple, was a soldier under General Scott, in the Mexican War. His boyhood and youth were spent on a farm in Adams County. He attended the district school and received a common school education. He commenced teaching school in 1886 and continued two years. He attended the North Liberty Normal in the summer of 1886, and the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, in 1887. In 1888, he read medicine with Doctor J. W. Guthrie of Manchester, Ohio. He attended the Kentucky School of Medicine during the summer of 1890, and the Louisville Medical College during the winter, and in the summer of 1891, the Kentucky School of Medicine again, and the Louisville Medical College the next winter. In the Kentucky School of Medicine, he took the regent's medal or second honor for the first year class. The second year in the Kentucky School of Medicine, he took the gold medal for best examination in Anatomy. In the Louisville Medical College, he took special prizes for the best examination in surgery, and graduated March 3, 1892, taking first honors in a class of one hundred. He commenced the practice of medicine in 1892, at Manchester, Ohio. He remained there three years and came to Portsmouth, Ohio, May 28, 1895, and has practised medicine there ever since. He is a Republican and a member of the Sixth Street M. E. Church. He was married to Clara Grimes, daughter of Charles and Mary (Perry) Grimes of Manchester, Ohio, October 4, 1892. His wife is a descendant of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry. The Perrys were of Irish descent, but came from London to this country and located at Maysville, Kentucky. Our subject has one child, Jennie, age nine. The Doctor is one of the most active and energetic members of his profession. He has high ideas as a physician and a citizen and he

lives up to them. In his profession he is a great student and his devotion and application to his chosen work is remarkable. This has brought him deserved success and obtained for him the confidence of the community.

Margaret Fulton

is one of the practising physicians of Portsmouth of the Regular School. She studied medicine at the Laura Memorial College at Cincinnati for four years, and graduated in April, 1900. She was a resident physician at the Presbyterian Hospital in Cincinnati for twelve months. After her graduation she located in Portsmouth, in July, 1901, for the practice of medicine, and has her office at the family residence, No. 102, East Second street. Miss Fulton has, in the short period she has practised her profession, shown great proficiency in her work and a natural aptitude for it.

Lorin Hall,

the youngest son of William Hall and Margaret (Kinney) Hall, was born August 23, 1854, at Portsmouth, Ohio. He attended the public schools of Portsmouth till he was fifteen; then his father died and his brother Wyllys became his guardian and they removed to Piqua, Ohio. He attended the public schools there until he was nineteen, and then entered Kenyon College from which he graduated in four years with degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then attended the Medical School of the University of Michigan for two years. He took his degree of Doctor of Medicine later at Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York City, in 1880, being twenty-six years of age. He then spent six months abroad visiting the medical centers in the various cities of the continent. When he returned, he was appointed Assistant to the Professor of Diseases of Women and Children in the Medical Department of the University of Michigan. This position he held for three years. He then went to Salt Lake City, Utah, to engage in the practice of his profession. During the nine years of residence there, he with an associate had charge of St. Mark's Hospital. When the Gentiles got hold of Salt Lake City, he was appointed by the City Council to the Commissionership of the Board of Health, which existed only in name. He wrote an ordinance comprising a working scheme for such a department which was passed by the city, and held this position for three years or until a change of politics in the city's administration. He returned to Portsmouth, in 1896, and has been engaged in the practice of medicine ever since. He is a Republican and an Episcopalian. He has also a degree *ad eundem* of Master of Arts from Kenyon College.

He was united in marriage to Mary H. Daniels, daughter of Thomas L. Daniels, of Piqua, Ohio, September 21, 1886. They have two children: Margaret Kate, born August 28, 1887; and Thomas L. D. Hall. Both were born at Salt Lake City, Utah. Doctor Hall



S. S. HALDERMAN, M. D.

stands as high in his profession, as any one in it. He has been remarkably successful in his practice.

Stephen Simpson Halderman

was born in Ross County, Ohio, on January 31, 1852. His father, Rev. John J. Halderman, was a native of Beaver County, Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Daniel Halderman, was a native of Germany. His mother, Isabelle Kinnison, was a native of Greenbrier County, Va. Her father was an Englishman by birth.

Our subject was educated in the common schools. He began the study of medicine in November, 1872, and graduated from the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati, Ohio, March 1, 1875.

He was married to Anna Katherine Gorath, August 26, 1873, and located in Sciotoville, February 18, 1876. He practiced medicine there 14 years. He located in Portsmouth, Ohio, on the southeast corner of Ninth and Gay streets on January 1, 1890, and has practiced medicine since that date. He is a member of the Hempstead Memorial Academy of Medicine, The American Medical Association, The Ohio State Medical Society and The National Association of Railway Surgeons. He was appointed a member of the United States Board of Pension Examining Surgeons in July, 1885, and served until July, 1889. He was again appointed on that Board in 1893, and served until 1897. He was surgeon for the Cincinnati, Portsmouth & Virginia Railway Company from 1890 to 1902. He was appointed Surgeon on the Norfolk & Western Railway in April, 1895, which position he now holds. He was one of the charter incorporators of the Central Savings Bank of Portsmouth, Ohio.

In politics, he is a Democrat, but in 1896, he supported the Gold-Democratic ticket, and is a believer in sound money. He is a communicant of All Saints Church and has been a Vestryman for the past ten years. His children are: Ruhama, the wife of Eugene G. Anderson; Henri G., a Doctor of Medicine and a graduate of the Medical College of Ohio, in 1901; Laura and Katherine, daughters at home. He is a Knight Templar Mason.

"By dint of hard and honest work, continued an incessant application and the improvement of every and all opportunities, Dr. Halderman has placed himself in the fore front of his calling. He is a hard, earnest worker in his home, state and national Medical Societies. His idea is that what is good for the individual is good for the whole profession, and that one can accomplish more for himself and for the people by working together in harmony with his brothers. While he is in the broadest sense, a general practitioner, he likes best and succeeds well in that part called surgery, for which his tastes, inclinations and mechanical ability fit him. - He is an ardent worker in his church, and aids in every way in his power the advancement and betterment of his city and its people intellectually, physically and

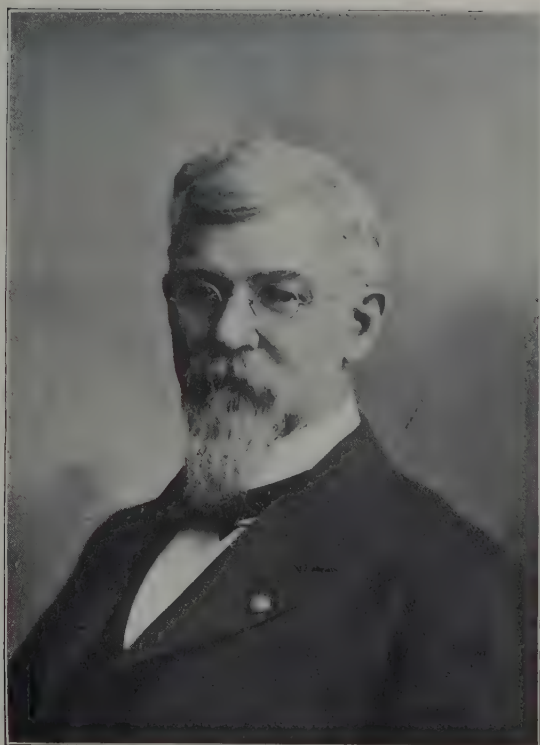
morally. In politics, he is active and aggressive. In his stay in Portsmouth, he has taken front rank in his profession, and as a citizen and business man, he is second to none."

Joel Dudley Hendrickson

was born in 1865, at Tolesboro, Lewis County, Kentucky. His father was Daniel Hendrickson and his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Rummans. She was a descendant of Daniel Boone. His great-grandfather, O. K. Hendrickson, was a Hollander and was a First Lieutenant in the Continental Army, Revolutionary war. Daniel Hendrickson, his father, was First Lieutenant in the 45th Kentucky Infantry and was promoted to Captain. He lost his life in the Civil war and is supposed to have been drowned in Red River, Louisiana. Our subject's boyhood and youth were passed at Tolesboro, Kentucky. At the age of twelve, he commenced working in a grocery store for F. M. Carr. He studied at home and saved his money. At the age of fourteen, he took a course at Lebanon which prepared him to teach school. He taught in winter and went to school at Lebanon in summer until he graduated in the scientific course. He then commenced studying medicine under Doctor W. H. Campbell of Vanceburg, Kentucky. He graduated at the Kentucky school of Medicine at Louisville, in June, 1894. He was married in Jefferson, Indiana, February 12, 1893, to Mattie Clark Bane. They have three children: Lizzie Leoto, Henry Fulton, and Catherine Gertrude. He came to Ohio in September, 1895, and commenced practice at Friendship, where he continued until the spring of 1899. He then removed to Portsmouth and practised for two years, in partnership with Doctor S. B. McKerrihan. He graduated from the Illinois School of Electro-Therapeutics, August, 1901. He now conducts the Portsmouth Electrical Sanitarium on the corner of Market and Front streets. He has always been a strong Republican; in his religious belief he is a Protestant. Doctor Hendrickson is bright, witty and vivacious. He is among the first in his profession. Socially he is a general favorite. He is a genuine "Kentucky gentleman."

Peter James Kline

was born in Ross County, Ohio, July 4, 1840, the son of Colonel Henry L. Kline and his wife, Mary E. McCreary, a granddaughter of General James H. Menary. He attended the district schools of his native home until he was fourteen years of age. He then entered Salem Academy where he pursued his studies until 1862. He enlisted August 7, 1862, in Company I, 81st O. V. I. for three years. He was made Corporal June 27, 1864, and was appointed Sergeant, November 10, 1864, and mustered out with the company, July 13, 1865. He was in all the battles his regiment was in during the war, and was always ready for rations or duty. He was on the



DR. PETER J. KLINE.

march to the sea and thereafter to Washington. He marched 1,100 miles on foot and never missed a duty. On his return from the army, he took up the study of medicine, under Doctor Samuel C. Hamilton and attended the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, and was graduated March 1, 1871. He then opened an office in South Salem. In 1873 he matriculated in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York, where he graduated in 1874. He located in Portsmouth April 23, 1874. He was Treasurer of the Hempstead Academy of Medicine in 1881, and was its President in 1883. He was Pension Examiner under President Hayes and under President Harrison and was re-appointed under President McKinley in June, 1897, and is still serving in that position. He was a member of the City Board of Education for six years, between 1886 and 1895. On April 19, 1878, he was appointed a member of the Board of Health and served for four years. He is a leading member of Bailey Post, No. 164, G. A. R., of which he has served as Commander. He is also a member of the First Presbyterian Church. March 2, 1871, he was married to Elida E. Pricer, daughter of David H. Pricer and Amanda Wilson Pricer. They have two children: Lena, the wife of Edward S. Reed, a member of the wholesale dry goods firm of Reed, Jordan & Company, of Portsmouth; and Charles Flint, a medical student at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.

As a physician, Doctor Kline has the confidence of all his medical brethren and of the public generally. He stands easily at the head of his profession. It would not be too much to say that he is the most popular physician and man in Portsmouth. Everyone likes him. He can always be found at the front in every project for the public good. He possesses a wonderful store of human sympathy, and is constantly expressing it. Make up a full catalogue of all the civic and domestic virtues, and he possesses them all. But Doctor Kline is mortal, like the rest of us. He has some weaknesses and, in justice to our readers, we propose to tell one of them. Doctor Kline can be induced to do almost anything for an old comrade of the Civil War. He has reason to be proud of his own record in that war; but just let an old soldier ask him anything and the Doctor will do it at once. He can be imposed on in this way easier than any other.

The Doctor is a pleasant, easy and entertaining public speaker. He is on good terms with his audience at all times, and can always touch a popular chord, but on the occasion of Soldiers' Reunions he is unexcelled. He is always at home at a Soldiers' Reunion. He never misses one in fifty miles of his residence and one is seldom held without his being invited. A camp-fire fires his heart at once, and on these occasions, while he is speaking, he is again the young soldier of 1861 and 1865. He has never forgotten the enthusiasm of his youth, and he can bring some of it back to his old comrades. He

has an inexhaustible fund of war reminiscences and is constantly adding to his store. He has forgotten nothing of his army life, and can tell of it so that his hearers feel that they were eye witnesses. There is nothing so interesting as an older person who can recall his youth, in such a way as to make his hearers feel the fire of it. While the Doctor is on the shady side of sixty, when he talks to the soldiers, he forgets the chasm of years between him and his youth, and causes his hearers to forget them too. It is to be hoped that the Doctor will hold the spirit of his youth as long as he lives and as to that, his friends wish he may rival Methuselah.

William Dever Micklethwait

was born November 2, 1875, in Clay Township, Scioto County, Ohio. His parents were William R. Micklethwait and Abigail Dever, his wife. He received his early education in the Portsmouth public schools and was graduated from the High School in the class of 1895. He attended the Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio, for two years and studied pharmacy. He took the medical course and received the degree of M. D. at the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati. He was House Physician of Ensworth Deaconess Hospital, at St. Joseph, Missouri, from 1900 to 1901. He then went to Atchison, Kansas, and went into general practice and at the same time took charge of the Doctor Allaman Company's private hospital of that city. He was appointed district medical examiner for Court of Honor, Atchison Lodge, No. 786. He remained there until April, 1902, when he returned to Portsmouth and bought property on the southwest corner of Offnere and Eleventh streets where he is located and practises his profession in all its branches. He is a Republican and a member of Sixth Street M. E. church.

Doctor Micklethwait is a young man of learning and ability and much force of character. He inherits the good qualities of both sides of the house. On the maternal side he is the great-grandson of Solomon Dever. His grandfather, William Dever, for whom he is named, has a sketch herein. These two were far above the average in natural ability, both physical and mental. Upon the father's side, his ancestry are of equally rugged stock, his grandfather having immigrated from England in the early part of the last century.

From both parents he has inherited a strong vigorous constitution, a clear head, honesty and uprightness, a strong will and that persistency of purpose and capacity for constant application and work that must inevitably carry him to the upper walks of his profession.

Arthur Rembrandt Moore

was born at Portsmouth, Ohio, January 2, 1871. His boyhood was spent at Portsmouth. His parents were Samuel G. and Mary E. (Bradford) Moore. He attended the public schools of Ports-

mouth and graduated from the High School in 1889. He read medicine with Dr. P. J. Kline during vacations. He spent one year at the Miami Medical College and three and one-half years at Bellevue Medical College, New York, graduating in 1892. He practised medicine at Haverhill in this county two years and then went to Europe for further medical study. He spent one and one-half years in the Hospitals of Vienna and Berlin and returned to practice medicine in Portsmouth, where he has been ever since. He is a Republican; a member of the Bigelow Methodist Episcopal Church; a member of Hempstead Academy, and of the Modern Woodmen. He married Miss Gertrude LaCroix, daughter of the late John P. LaCroix, Professor of Languages at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, June 19, 1901. She is a grand-daughter of Andrew LaCroix one of the French emigrants of 1790, to whom was assigned lot 15 in the French Grant.

Dr. Moore is well read in his profession and possesses that highly sympathetic nature so advantageous and so necessary to one of his profession. He is a constant student and is an enthusiast in his devotion to medicine and surgery. He is always ready to adopt new methods and stands for the greatest research and advancement. He has deserved the confidence of the community and has it. He also possesses to the highest degree the confidence of his professional brethren.

Samuel Bell McKerrihan

was born October 22, 1848, in Green County, Pennsylvania. His father was Joseph McKerrihan a native of Ireland, and his mother's maiden name was Eliza Jane Parker. He spent his boyhood in Washington, Green County, Pennsylvania. He attended school at Waynesburg College, Waynesburg, Pennsylvania. He took the Classical Course for two years and then he pursued a Normal course at Haneytown Normal School for eighteen months. In June, 1869, he began teaching school and taught twenty-two months in Cameron, Marshall County, West Virginia. At that place he began the study of medicine under Dr. S. B. Steiger and studied with him for four years. He attended the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati from September 1, 1873 until 1877; and graduated from that institution in March, 1877. From 1874 to 1879, he practised his profession at Pleasant Valley, Marshall County, West Virginia. In March, 1879, he removed to Moundville, West Virginia and practised medicine until November, 1883. At that time he took a post graduate course at the Medical College of Ohio, and attended the hospital. He there met Dr. Cyrus M. Finch, as he was going to Columbus to take charge of the Central Insane Asylum. Dr. McKerrihan came to Portsmouth May 30, 1884, and has been here ever since. He was U. S. Pension Examining Surgeon for the County from July, 1885 to 1889; and again from September, 1893 to July,

1807. He has always been a Democrat. He was married October 3, 1877, to Florence H. Crow of Marshall County, West Virginia, and has five children: Minta, Mabel, Russell, Pearl and Howard.

Milton Smith Pixley

was born June 2, 1842, near Wheelersburg, Scioto County, Ohio. His father was Seymour Pixley. His mother was Elizabeth, widow of Nathan Orm, whose maiden name was Hayward. He was reared at Wheelersburg and attended school there. In 1859 and 1860, he was in the sophomore class at Ohio Wesleyan University. Doctor Pixley began the study of medicine in the fall of 1861 with Doctor Joseph Carson, of Portsmouth, Ohio, and attended the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, in 1861 and 1862. He read medicine in the spring and summer of 1862, and up to August 18, 1863, when he entered the first O. V. I. as Hospital Steward and served till July 24, 1865. On returning from the army, he practised in Rome, Adams County, in the fall of 1865. During the winter of 1865 and 1866 he attended the Miami Medical College and graduated in 1866. He located in Catlettsburg, Kentucky, to practice medicine and remained there one year. In August, 1867, he located in Portsmouth, Ohio, and has been there ever since. He has been City Physician, a member of the Council, and a member of the School Board of Portsmouth. He is a communicant of All Saints Church and has been a Vestryman and a Junior Warden and is such now. He is a member of the Hempstead Academy of Medicine, and was Secretary of the Scioto County Medical Society during its existence. Doctor Pixley was married, June 30, 1875, to Miss R. Alice Gilruth, daughter of William Gilruth of Haverhill, Ohio, and has had five children. Earl Gilruth, the oldest son, born June 29, 1876, was killed November 18, 1901, at Elizabeth, New Jersey in a railroad accident; Charles Austin was born in 1877 and died at the age of four years. His daughters are Bessie and Marie; and he has a son, William, aged thirteen. Doctor Pixley is a Republican and is conservative in all his views. He was Secretary of the Hempstead Memorial Academy of Medicine in 1886. On February 7, 1877, he located on Ninth street where he has since resided. In 1876, he and John T. Miller secured the passage of a resolution in Council to buy ten pairs of English sparrows at \$3.00 per pair. In 1886, the city had sparrows to sell. These birds have become a nuisance. This action of Dr. Pixley as to English Sparrows is the only blemish on his record. It only shows that a good physician should not go outside of his profession.

Joseph Spangler Rardin

was born in Bern Township, Athens County, Ohio, December 25, 1862. His father Levi Rardin owned a large farm adjoining that of William Rardin, grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Wil-

liam Rardin was one of the early settlers in that locality in 1822, his nearest neighbor being three miles distant, at the present town of Bartlett in Washington County. His great-grandfather, Henry Rardin, came down the Ohio river from Georgetown, Pennsylvania, in 1807. His great-great-grandfather, Dennis Rardin, emigrated to central Pennsylvania about 1750 from Dublin, Ireland, in company with, at least, one brother, John. They were Protestants and both left large families which drifted throughout the United States. The records of Westmoreland County show that Dennis Rardin died in 1789, and that his son Henry settled the estate prior to his moving down the Ohio into the then great Northwest Territory. He landed at Marietta, Ohio, afterwards moving into Washington County, where he died October 17, 1836, at the age of ninety-nine years. William Rardin, grandfather, was born in Pennsylvania, April 29, 1797, and married Elizabeth Andres about 1816. They began housekeeping near Bartlett in Bern Township, soon after their marriage, where he died December 11, 1876. Levi Rardin, the father, was born in Bern Township, Athens County, Ohio, January 12, 1822. He died on the farm adjoining that of his birth October 4, 1867, from an attack of acute dysentery.

Doctor Rardin's mother was Miss Fanny Lortilla Selby, daughter of Dyar and Tabitha Selby. She was born near Bartlett, Washington County, Ohio, November 9, 1826, and is still living on the old home farm in Bern Township, Athens County, with her son, Williard. Her mother's maiden name was Calhoun. Dyar Selby and his wife came down the Ohio about 1817, landing at Marietta, later settling near Bartlett, Ohio. Doctor Rardin has two brothers living. Jared J. Rardin a sketch of whom is found elsewhere in this book and Williard W. who owns the old homestead in Athens County, where he lives with their mother. Two sisters and one brother are dead. Eunice E., wife of J. M. Graham, died March 5, 1882, at the age of twenty-nine. Elizabeth Emmeline died October 17, 1867, at the age of ten years. Charles C. died September 16, 1867, at the age of sixteen.

Doctor Rardin spent his boyhood until he arrived at the age of nineteen on the farm, and attended the district school in winter. He was an apt pupil and began to teach at the age of sixteen. At that age, he entered Bartlett Academy which he attended at intervals between teaching and farming until 1882, when he entered the Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio. Here he took a thorough course in the sciences and continued his teaching in the public schools of Franklin and Madison Counties until 1887, when he entered Starling Medical College, from which he graduated with honors in 1890 in a class of thirty-seven. He located at once at Portsmouth, Ohio, and began his profession, where he has continued to practice and now resides. In 1895, he spent several months in the Hospitals of New

York City, furthering his professional attainments, being a matriculant of the Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital. For some years past in connection with his growing practice, he has done a large amount of surgical work and has achieved some reputation in that line. He is largely interested in a private hospital, fitted after modern ideas, where certain classes of medical and surgical cases can be better treated. He was married January, 1896, to Miss Caroline, Kehoe, daughter of the late Charles T. and Eliza D. Kehoe, well known residents of Portsmouth for many years past. Two children have been born to them, Helen Lansing and Charles Sanford. The latter died April 31, 1902. They have a very comfortable home at 108 Gallia avenue, which they enjoy very much, and at which place the Doctor also has his office. Doctor Rardin belongs strictly to the class of self made men. By toiling away patiently without support, except his own efforts, he has reached his present enviable position in his chosen profession. He is a Republican by politics and was brought up in the U. B. Church, but since living in Portsmouth, he has been an active member of Bigelow M. E. Church.

The Doctor's sterling qualities as a student and tireless worker have given him a standing among his colleagues second to none. Having special fondness and fitness for surgery he has availed himself of the training of some of our most noted surgeons in the great medical centers of learning and brings to his patients the advantages of this experience and training. Like all ardent medical students he is a faithful attendant on his local, state and national medical societies, ready to give and receive through papers and discussion that medical discipline that can be obtained in no other way. His quiet and unostentatious but earnest life among his home people has given him a high place in the respect and affection of all who know him, both as a friend and as a doctor.

Abram Goebel Sellards

was born March 16, 1838, in Greenup County, Kentucky. His father was Andrew J. Sellards and his mother Mary G. Hartley, daughter of John Hartley. His father was a farmer. He had a common school and academical education. He began teaching school at the age of twenty-one and taught for two years. He enlisted in the 10th Kentucky Cavalry on September 15, 1862, for one year, and was made a Sergeant. He served out his time and was in two engagements. From 1863 to 1865 he was Deputy Clerk of Greenup County. In 1865, he began the study of medicine with Doctor A. M. Alexander of Burkeville, Kentucky. He attended lectures at Miami Medical College and graduated there in 1868, and began the practice of medicine at Powellsville, Scioto County, Ohio, in the spring of 1868, and remained there until the fall of 1871, when he went to Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, and graduated there in the spring of 1872. He then located in Greenup Kentucky, and remained

there till 1893, when he removed to the city of Portsmouth, where he has resided ever since. He is eminently successful in his profession. He was a Pension Examining Surgeon in Greenup for ten years and in Portsmouth for four years. He was married March 22, 1865, to Emma E. Woodrow, daughter of William G. Woodrow of Greenup County, Kentucky. He has the following children: Howard, now a physician in Portsmouth; Margaret; Ernest Moxley, a physician in Ashland, Kentucky, and William S., a pharmacist. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since 1873, and he is an elder in the Second Presbyterian Church of Portsmouth, Ohio. He is and always has been a Republican.

Gustavus Adolphus Sulzer

The subject of this sketch was the eldest of the five children,—four sons and a daughter,—of Gustav W. F. Sulzer and Christiana L. Sulzer, nee Sulzer, and was born in Philadelphia, January 11, 1869. His father was born in Strassburg, Germany, in 1847, and emigrated to the United States in 1866, locating at Philadelphia. His mother was born at Bristol, Pennsylvania, of German parents, October 22, 1850, and was united in marriage to Gustav W. F. Sulzer, in March, 1868. The early education of our subject was obtained in the public schools of Philadelphia, in the grades below the High School. On completion of the last grade of the Grammar department, he entered the Spring Garden Institute (Polytechnic College) with a view to becoming a mechanical engineer. He was graduated in 1886, after three years of study, with the highest honors and the college gold medal. He then took up the study of practical mechanics at the Baldwin Locomotive Works at Philadelphia. After a few months he was offered the position of draughtsman and superintendent of construction by the Keystone Engine Works, of Philadelphia. He accepted and immediately entered upon his duties but after a few months he resigned the position and took up the interests of his father, who was engaged in the manufacture of plumbers' supplies. Here he served in numerous capacities until 1889. From 1884 until 1887 he attended special lectures on technical subjects in the various institutions of the city devoted to scientific study and research among which are, Wagner Institute, the Academy of Natural Sciences and Franklin Institute. He matriculated in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1889 and was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1892. While a student he was a member of the Guiteras Medical Society. After graduation, he took up the study of the eye, ear, nose and throat at the Pennsylvania Hospital and shortly entered private practice in general medicine, still continuing his special work. He became Assistant, by appointment, at the Eye Clinic of the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1893, and served till 1898, with an intermission of six months, when he was appointed resident physician and instructor in Physical Science

in the Williamson Mechanical School in Delaware County, Pennsylvania. After returning from his service at the latter institution, he received the following appointments: Assistant at the Wills Eye Hospital, Ophthalmologist to the Charity Hospital and Assistant to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, all, institutions situated in Philadelphia. In 1897, he began to concentrate his studies to the eye with the intention of making the practise of ophthalmology his life work.

Thoroughly equipped by comprehensive study and wide experience for the responsible profession he chose to exercise, he came to Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1898, and opened an office in the Damarin Building. He has since removed to East Second street.

He was elected to membership in the American Medical Association in 1899, and in the Hempstead Memorial Academy of Medicine the same year. He was the delegate of the latter body to the annual session of the former at Columbus, Ohio, in 1899, and again the following year, at its session held at Atlantic City, New Jersey. The desire of the Scioto County Board of Pension Examining Surgeons for a special expert examiner for the eye, ear, nose and throat, led to the appointment of Dr. Sulzer to that position, in May, 1900, by the Commissioner of Pensions.

He was united in marriage to Mabel Edna Munshower, daughter of Nathan and Jeanette (Hopkins) Munshower of Columbus, Ohio, June 4, 1900. They have one child, a daughter, Christine Jeanette, born April 15, 1901.

Dr. Sulzer is a believer in the principles and doctrines of the Republican party, but devotes his time exclusively to his practice.

Although but recently a citizen of Portsmouth, Dr. Sulzer has nevertheless attained an enviable position for strict integrity and honest endeavor. His work among his patients is most painstaking and thorough. No minute detail is omitted nor is any part of the work overlooked that would in any way contribute to the success of the undertaking or the benefit of his patient. Having had a most liberal and extensive training in the great medical school of the University of Pennsylvania, he is well qualified for his position. His social relations are of the most pleasing character and his intercourse with his fellow practitioners is frank, cordial and courteous, which with his eminent success has well earned for him the confidence of all his professional colleagues.

Frank Lauman Watkins

was born June 28, 1879, at Clifford, Ohio, the son of George H. Watkins and Lillie I. Glaze, his wife. His mother was the daughter of Jonathan Glaze, one of the pioneers of Scioto County, Ohio. His grandfather Watkins, was a soldier in the Civil War. He died and was buried at Alexandria, Virginia. Our subject's boyhood and

youth were spent at Clifford until he was six year of age, when his father removed to Wakefield, Pike County, where he attended the common schools and graduated from his Township High School in 1895. He taught school one year in Pike County. He took up the study of medicine with Doctor O. C. Andre of Waverly. He entered the Ohio Medical University at Columbus in September, 1897, and was graduated in April, 1901. The last year of his course he served in the Protestant Hospital in Columbus. He located in Portsmouth, Ohio, in June, 1901, and has his office at 169 East Ninth street. He was married December 27, 1901, to Miss Dolly Dutton, daughter of Rasselas and Mary (Walton) Dutton of Columbus, Ohio. He is a Republican in his political views. He is a Mason and an Elk.

Doctor Watkins has equipped himself well for his chosen work by study and clinical experience. He believes in and carries out the most modern ideas in his treatment. He gives his patients the benefit of the most recent methods. He has taken a course approved by his brethren in medicine and his attention to the duties of his profession indicates that his advancement therein will be rapid and sure.

THE PROFESSION OF DENTISTRY.

We find no notice of dentists in Portsmouth in the public prints until December 20, 1836, when Dr. J. S. Wood was advertised.

On July 3, 1838, Dr. Gustavius Hills advertised, and on December 20, 1839, Dr. C. Walling advertised. He opened an office with Dr. Hempstead.

On May 27, 1842, Dr. Emil Monciny advertised. It was said he was a Dane.

In 1850, Dr. John W. Spry began as a dentist in Portsmouth and continued until his death. On May 2, 1855, he was married to Miss Louisa Davey by Rev. B. H. Spahr. He died of consumption, February 21, 1868, aged 45 years. His widow still resides on Sixth street in Portsmouth, and his son, Allen Spry, is one of the mail carriers.

November 17, 1857, Dr. George W. Gibbs began the practise of dentistry in Portsmouth and continued it during his life. He died September 22, 1873, aged 53 years. He has been a resident of the city twenty-eight years. He was assessed as a physician in Portsmouth in 1848. He was married to Susan Gilbert, daughter of Giles Gilbert, May 4, 1851. They had three children, Jesse Gibbs, who died when a young man; Ed Gibbs, the postal clerk, and Mrs. W. B. Hudson, of Minneapolis, Minn. Mrs. Gibbs died August 13, 1887.

May 30, 1860, E. M. Williams advertised as dental surgeon.

September 17, 1864, Dr. I. M. Wright located in Portsmouth.

May 21, 1865, Dr. E. E. March located in Portsmouth. He remained in Portsmouth several years, and then went to Lawrence, Kan., where, on September 6, 1871, he killed his wife, aged 37; his daughter, aged 8, and himself, aged 34. He committed the two murders and suicide with a razor.

In 1874, Dr. C. H. Stephenson, who had been in Portsmouth two or three years, sold out to Dr. Charles P. Dennis. Dr. Stephenson removed to Ripley, O. Dr. Dennis had located in Portsmouth, O., December 12, 1873.

In 1875, Dr. W. W. Moore advertised. He practised politics as well as dentistry, and liked politics the best. He, however, soon tired of the field and returned to West Virginia. Dr. D. M. McBriar, of Columbus, was in Portsmouth at the same time.

On May 20, 1876, Dr. D. McBriar sold out to Dr. T. G. Dennis.

August 10, 1878, Dr. William D. Tremper came to town.

Practicing Dentists.

DENTISTS.	GRADUATED.	LOCATED.
Charles Parker Dennis.....	March, 1873.....	October 16th, 1873.
Ellsworth Custer Jackson.....	March 6th, 1895.....	October 21st, 1895.
Steward Dana Ruggles.....	June 11th, 1896.....	July 1st, 1896.
William Davis Tremper.....	March, 1870.....	July 20th, 1878.
George Howard Williamson.....	April, 1898.....	October, 1898.
Perley Lawrence Dew.....	April, 1902.....	June 16th, 1902.

Charles Parker Dennis

was born April 8, 1833, near Batavia, in Clermont County, Ohio. His father, James Dennis, was a son of James Dennis, who came to Ohio from Pennsylvania and settled near Batavia. The wife of his grandfather, James Dennis, was Anna Murray, and her father served in the Revolutionary War from Pennsylvania. He was a native of Ireland. He was in the battle of Brandywine, and was wounded there. Dr. Dennis' mother's maiden name was Sarah A. Parker, a daughter of Isaac and Anna Parker, his wife, both natives of New Jersey, who settled in Turkey Bottoms, Clermont County, and were of English descent. Doctor Dennis was reared on his father's farm, one and one-half miles from Williamsburg at what was called Tunnel's Mill in Clermont County. He attended the country schools and afterwards taught school for two years, and attended the Miami University between times while he taught. He was Principal of the Oxford Public Schools in 1861. Directly within the next two or three days after the battle of Bull Run, he enlisted sixty-three men in the village of Oxford. With them he enlisted in Company "D", 47th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, July 10, 1861, as a private. He was made a Sergeant on the organization of the company, and was made First Sergeant, August 7th, 1861. He was appointed Sergeant Major October 20, 1861, was promoted to Second Lieutenant of Company "D", December 21, 1861; to First Lieutenant of Company "B", December 15, 1862; transferred to Company "F" December 21, 1863; promoted to Captain November 6, 1864, but not mustered. He was mustered out November 18, 1864, by reason of the expiration of his term of service. He took part in all of the battles in which the 47th Ohio Volunteer Infantry participated. The skirmishes in which he took part are not mentioned, but the battles are: Carnifex Ferry, W. Va., September 10, 1861; Lewisburg, W. Va., May 23, 1862; Jackson, Miss., May 14-17, 1863; Vicksburg, Miss., (seige of) May 18, to July 4, 1863; Vicksburg, Miss., (assaults) May 19-20, 1863; Resaca, Ga., May 13-16, 1864; Dallas, Ga., May 25 to June 4, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., (general assault) June 27, 1864; Atlanta, Ga., (Hood's First Sortie) July 22, 1864; Atlanta, Ga., (siege of) July 28, to September 2, 1864; Jonesboro, Ga., August 31, to September 1, 1864. Doctor

Dennis was wounded four times in the service: at Miller's Ferry in December, 1861; in a skirmish on New River with a minie ball in the left limb. In the assault on Vicksburg he was wounded on the 19th of May, 1862, with a buckshot, which traversed the front of his body from side to side. He had the finger ends of his right hand mangled with a minie ball at Kenesaw Mountain, on the 26th of June, 1864.

At the close of the war, he located in New Richmond. He studied dentistry from 1870 to 1873, and was graduated from the Ohio Dental College at Cincinnati. In 1873, he located in Portsmouth on West Second street and practised his profession in one place for twenty-eight years, retiring from practice in 1901. He has always been a strong Republican. His father and he were anti-slavery men, and were familiar with that portion of the "underground railroad." He assisted many a slave to escape and is proud of the fact. He has been a Presbyterian for forty years. He was a member of the First Presbyterian church of Portsmouth until 1875, when he became one of the charter members in the organization of the Second church and was made an elder therein. He changed his membership back to the First church a few years later and has been an elder in that church for three years past.

He was married to Sarah M. Lane, daughter of Herman and Isabel Lane, of Oxford, Ohio, December 12, 1861. They have one child, George James, a practising physician of Chicago. He is a graduate of the Portsmouth High School and of the Dental School of the University of Michigan. He has also received the Medical Degree from the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati and from the Medical School of the Northwestern University at Chicago, Illinois. In June, 1902, our subject was appointed a member of the City Board of Review for the period of five years.

He is a good citizen from every point of view. He abhors and hates all that is dishonest and unfair. He is zealous and faithful in the discharge of every duty in every social relation.

Ellsworth Custer Jackson

was born in South Webster, Ohio, December 18, 1864, the son of Samuel and Affier (Allen) Jackson. His grandfather William Jackson has a separate sketch herein. When he was a child, his parents removed to Jackson County, Ohio, where his boyhood and youth were spent. He attended the public schools and two terms at Oak Hill Academy. He taught school three years in Jackson County and took a one year literary course at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio. He spent two years at the Ohio Dental College, at Cincinnati, Ohio. He completed his course March 6, 1895, and began practice in Portsmouth, Ohio. He is a Republican. He was married December 25, 1896 to Haley M. Ervin, daughter of James and Mira Ervin. He has one child, Le Monne E.

Stewart Dana Ruggles

was born at Henderson, Henderson County, Kentucky, on February 10, 1875. His father's name is Caleb F., and his mother's maiden name was Henrietta Dixon. His grandfather Ruggles was a native of Massachusetts, who emigrated to Kentucky, but sent his son, the Doctor's father, to Harvard College where he graduated. The Doctor attended the University of Arkansas, at Fayetteville, in that state, for two years. He then attended the Northwestern University, at Chicago, and took up the study of dentistry. He was graduated as a Doctor of Dental Surgery, in June, 1896. He located in Portsmouth, Ohio, in the practice of his profession, July 1, 1896, forming a partnership with Dr. Charles P. Dennis, as Dennis & Ruggles. This continued until January 1, 1901, when Dr. Dennis retired from practice and Dr. Ruggles continued alone. He is a member of the Delta Sigma Delta fraternity, and an Elk. In his religious views, he is a Presbyterian and is a member of the First Church of Portsmouth.

William Davis Tremper

was born May 9, 1851, in New Richmond, Ohio. His father was Johnson Tremper and his mother's maiden name was Laura Jeffries. He was the fifth of his father's ten children. He attended the High School in New Richmond, also the Ohio University from 1868 until 1870. Then he commenced the study of dentistry under Doctor Mollyneaux of New Richmond and Doctor J. Taft of Cincinnati, Ohio. He attended the Ohio Dental College of Cincinnati and was graduated in 1872. He then located at Ypsilanti, Michigan, and was there until 1878. He came to Portsmouth, August 10, 1878, and began the practice of his profession in Portsmouth and has continued it ever since. On December 6, 1880, he was married to Mary Todd Hayman, daughter of Hon. R. H. Hayman. His children are Richard Hayman, a student in the Portsmouth High School; Laura, a student of Oxford College for Women; William Johnson, a school boy; and Hugh Herrick. The Doctor is a Presbyterian and a Republican. He is a member of the Elks and a Knight Templar Mason.

George Howard Williamson,

son of George Williamson and Eliza Catherine (Givens) Williamson, was born September 24, 1876, in Washington Township. His maternal grandfather was William Givens of near Buena Vista. In addition to a common school education, he attended the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, in 1894 and 1895, completing the sophomore year of the Scientific course. He at once began the study of dentistry and graduated from the Ohio College of Dental Surgery at Cincinnati, in 1898. He worked at his profession at Cleveland, Ohio, from April till October, 1898, when he located in Portsmouth, Ohio. Here he has practised every since with excel-

lent success. Doctor Williamson is a Republican, though not an active politician. He is a member of Bigelow M. E. church. He is also a member of Aurora Lodge F. and A. M. and of the Elks.

Perley Lawrence Dew

was born in Nelsonville, Athens County, Ohio, August 7, 1876. His father was Silas Dew, a merchant, now at Athens. His mother's maiden name was Louise Smith. They had two children, our subject and a daughter. Young Dew went to the public schools at Nelsonville and graduated in 1889. In September, 1891, he entered the Ohio University and remained until June, 1894, when he entered the University of Medicine in Baltimore to study dentistry. He remained there one year and finished at the Ohio University at Columbus, graduating in April, 1902. He located in Portsmouth, Ohio, June 16, 1902, where he obtained an office in the Gilgen building on Chillicothe street. He is a Republican and a member of the Presbyterian Church. Here is what Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor says of him: "Mr. Dew is a young man noted for his fine development of athletic power; has won fame on the University grounds at Athens as a member of the O. U. base and foot ball teams. He is of good habits, gentlemanly and agreeable. No word of criticism was ever made against his character or conduct in his life here in Athens, or any where else, where he has been. He is of agreeable address, has ambition to excel in his profession, and is worthy of the esteem of the people where he is located."

CHAPTER V.

The Lodges, Societies and Clubs -Public Library -Carnegie Library-Children's Home-Aged Women's Home-The Board of Trade.

LODGES.

Scioto Lodge No. 31, Independent Order of Odd Fellows

was organized June the 4th, 1844, with five members. The charter members were: James Malcolm, Thomas S. Currie, William Miller, William H. Briggs and Arthur C. Davis. The first officers were: James Malcolm, N. G.; Thomas S. Currie, Sec'y.; William Briggs, Assistant Sec'y.; William E. Williams, C.; William H. Watson, I. W.; I. Barber, O. G.; William Stillwell, L. H. S. S.; H. D. Zeigler, L. H. D.; James Dunn, L. H. D.; William Miller, V. G.; A. C. Davis, Treas.; Elihu Cook, S. W.; D. McIntyre, I. G.; I. Hardwick, R. H. S. S.; Geo. Johnson, R. H. S.; William Clark, R. H. S. The Board of Trustees were A. C. Davis, William Miller and Thos. S. Currie. The present officers are: John Sowers, N. G.; James Lynn, Con.; D. L. Webb, Jr., Rec. Secty.; G. H. Staten, Treas.; Ed Guilky, Jr. I. G.; E. P. Rodgers, L. S. N. G.; John Martin, L. S. S.; H. H. Webb, V. G.; W. C. Morford, Warden; W. H. Rhodes, F. Sec'y.; John R. Buckley, O. G.; G. W. Long, R. S. N. G.; Geo. Ackerman, R. S. S. On January 1, 1902, there were one hundred and sixty members. This lodge has never failed to have a quorum, and always meets on Tuesday nights at the I. O. O. F. Temple, on the corner of Fifth and Court streets.

Germania Lodge No. 135, Deutch Order of Harugari.

was organized August 14th, 1866, with sixteen members. The original officers were: H. Rosenberg, O. B.; C. C. Bode, U. B.; Christian Hehl, Rec. Sec'y.; F. C. Daehler, Finance Secretary; John A. Henocks, Treasurer. At present there are forty-five members, and the present officers are: Chas. P. Staum, O. B.; Julius Hortel, U. B.; John Herrman, Rec. Secretary; John Link, Finance Secretary; Valentine Roth, Treasurer. It meets at the Harugari Hall, No. 28 Gallia street.

Trinity Lodge No. 9, Free and Accepted Masons (Colored)

was established August 21, 1872, with twelve charter members. The original officers were: John J. Minor, Worshipful Master; John Cooper, Senior Warden; Wesley Benson, Junior Warden; J. Q. Weaver, Treasurer; W. H. Holland, Secretary; Joseph Turned, Senior Deacon; Dan Briggs, Junior Deacon; B. S. Freeman, Senior Steward; P. L. McDaniel, Tyler. The present officers are: John W. Evans, Worshipful Master; Joseph Johnson, Senior Warden; N. J. Dixon, Junior Warden; Benjamin Johnson, Treasurer; Leroy Johnson, Secretary; Louis Myers, Senior Deacon; Joseph Goins, Junior Deacon; H. C. Johnson and William Harris, Senior Steward and J. S.; Frank Washington, Tyler. There are 15 members.

Massie Lodge No. 115, Knights of Pythias

was organized June 27, 1878, with 21 charter members. The original officers were: F. A. Stearns, P. C.; M. C. Wesson, C. C.; William Waller, V. C.; Duncan Livingstone, Prelate; W. H. Williams, K. of R. and S.; Sam J. Huston, Jr., M. of F.; Charles Kinney, M. of Ex.; J. N. Lutz, M. A.

The name of the lodge was Dionysius, No. 115, and was known as such until June 10, 1885, when the name was changed by resolution to the present name, Massie, for Henry Massie, the founder of Portsmouth. The lodge used the

hall over Amann's drug store on the east side of Market street, until the spring of 1880, when it moved to the Vincent Building, on the southeast corner of Court and Second streets. About April 1, 1885, it occupied the lodge room of Scioto Lodge, I. O. O. F., on the northeast corner of Court and Fifth streets. On January 1, 1889, the lodge moved to the old Wilhelm opera house, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Court streets. On January 1, 1898, it located in the Damarin Block, northwest corner of Second and Court streets. There are 183 members. The present officers are: S. B. Adams, C. C.; Joseph B. Craigmiles, V. C.; William Keller, P.; Samuel Schloss, M. at A.; Otho Grinshaw, M. of W.; Volney R. Row, K. of R. and S.; N. T. Moreland, M. of E.; George L. Gulker, M of F.; Arthur De Voss, I. G.; James F. Wanless, O. G. The Trustees are: John M. Williams, P. S. Revare and James F. Wanless.

M'Pherson Council No. 317, Royal Arcanum

was organized May 2d, 1879, with sixteen charter members. The original officers were: Dr. A. B. Richardson, Past Regent; Capt. N. W. Evans, Regent; Geo. D. Selby, Vice Regent; Capt. E. E. Ewing, Orator; Jno. K. Duke, Secretary; Dr. C. P. Dennis, Treasurer; T. Frank Lloyd, Collector; Alex Warner, Chaplain; Albert A. Fuller, Guide; H. P. Pursell, Warden; J. M. Dawson, Secretary; Dr. A. B. Richardson and Dr. R. M. Gibson, Medical Examiners. There are two hundred and ten members at present. The present officers are: Jas. N. George Past Regent; C. W. Kessinger, Regent; Rev. C. A. Fellows, Vice Regent; Wm. C. Knost, Orator, T. A. Russell, Secretary; D. E. Edwards, Collector; Jos. W. Bratt, Treasurer; Wm. C. Roof, Chaplain; Jas. H. Wolff, Guide; H. Reutinger, Warden; J. H. Grim, Secretary; and Dr. P. J. Kline and Dr. S. S. Halderman, Medical Examiners. The council meets in the Odd Fellow's Hall, corner Court and Second street.

Council No. 101, Knights of St. George

was organized January 11, 1882, with forty-seven members. The first officers were: Jacob A. Yinger, President; Peter Schropp, Vice-President; A. M. Straub, Corresponding Secretary; M. A. Haybert, Finance Secretary; Simon Balmert, Treasurer; Adam Buch, George Sommer and John F. Scherer were the first trustees, and Rev. A. Nonnen was the Spiritual Advisor. The officers of the military branch were: Frank Kricker, Captain; Adam Buch, First Lieutenant; Peter Schropp, Second Lieutenant. Mr. Kricker was elected captain, but died of smallpox before taking his office, and then the following officers were elected: Adam Buch, Captain; Peter Schropp, First Lieutenant; John F. Scherer, Second Lieutenant. The present officers are: John W. Snyder, President; Lee Sommer, First Vice-President; Frank J. Emmet, Second Vice-President; George A. Balmert, Corresponding Secretary; Herman Huels, Jr., Finance Secretary; George Sommer, Treasurer. Rev. A. Nonnen is Spiritual Adviser, and the Trustees are: George A. Goodman, Albert J. Reitz and Jacob A. Yinger. The military branch has been discontinued. The Council meets at St. Mary's Hall.

Magnolia Lodge No. 390, Knights of Pythias

was instituted November 12, 1889, with forty charter members. The first officers were: Past Chancellor, J. S. Bush; Chancellor Commander, W. B. Anderson; Vice Chancellor, Charles C. Seebohm; Prelate, Charles E. Hard; K. R. and S., T. M. Becker; Master of Exchequer, J. M. Stockham; M. of F., Charles W. Zell; Master at Arms, John Brushhart; I. G., George B. Chase; O. G., George Walters. At present there are 170 members and the present officers are: P. C., George J. Hoesch; C. C., Emerson Marr; V. C., Charles J. Pressler; M. at A., Arthur Ridenour; M. of W., Charles E. Debo; Prelate, Edward E. Knost; K. R. and S., J. C. Kercheval; I. G., Wells H. Jones; O. G., N. B. Crabtree.

**Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Portsmouth
Lodge No. 154,**

was instituted January 21st, 1890, with twenty-four members. The charter members were: C. I. Barker, J. J. Brushhart, Philo S. Clark, J. M. Dawson, John G. Dillon, C. C. Fulton, G. E. Gibbs, H. S. Grimes, B. F. Harwood, W. A. Hutch-

ins, Jr., Jas. A. Hager, R. W. Lodwick, Frank Legler, Jno. W. Lewis, W. A. McFarlin, Geo. M. Osborn, A. L. Sanford, Flody L. Smith, Adam Seel, J. O. Stanton, L. C. Turley, T. A. Taylor, L. W. Terry and J. H. Varner. The original officers were: C. I. Barker, E. R.; W. A. McFarlin, E. L. K.; W. A. Hutchins, Jr., E. L. K.; A. L. Sanford, E. L. K.; Geo. M. Osborn, Sec'y.; L. W. Terry, Treas.; J. O. Stanton, Es.; Philo S. Clark, Chap.; G. E. Gibbs, I. G.; R. W. Lodwick, Tyler. The Trustees were: Floyd L. Smith, H. S. Grimes, J. M. Dawson. There are now one hundred and four members, and the present officers are: H. S. Grimes, Ex. R.; Paul Esselborn, E. L. K.; P. H. Harsha, E. L. K.; Howard Williamson, E. L. K.; Flody L. Smith, Sec'y.; Geo. E. Kricker, Treas.; Thos. B. Nichols, Tyler. The Trustees are Dr. W. D. Tremper, John Heer, Will M. Pursell, H. S. Grimes and George M. Osborn. Its meetings are held at their lodge rooms, corner Second and Court streets, on the second and fourth Wednesdays.

Court Rusk No. 1085, Independent Order of Foresters

was organized October 11th, 1894, with eighteen members. The first officers were: C. M. Dressler, Court Deputy; E. K. Woodrow, C. R.; Geo. D. Bauer, V. C. R.; R. A. Cross, F. Sec'y.; Joseph Tracy, R. Sec'y.; J. W. Dodge, Chaplain; B. A. Andries, S. W.; Joseph B. Krouse, S. B.; L. C. Peel, P. C. R.; E. Coriell, Treas.; T. H. Davidson, C. Phys.; H. T. Fairtrace, J. W.; L. Huddleson, Jr. B. At present there are one hundred and sixty-four members, and the present officers are: James Zeigler, C. D.; Charles Flowers, C. R.; Nathan D. Edwards, V. C. R.; John L. Edwards, F. S.; G. H. Staten, R. S.; W. C. Yeager, Orator; August Arnold, Treas.; Geo. D. Bauer, Jr. P. C. R.; Dr. F. W. Williams, C. Phys.; Albert Aur, S. W.; Frank Wolf, Jr. W.; Daniel Steavens, Sen. B.; Frank Flowers, Jr. B. They meet at Dice's Hall on Gallia street.

Bailey Post No. 164, Grand Army of the Republic

was orgnized November 28, 1881, by seventeen soldiers of the Civil War.

It was named for Lieutenant Colonel George B. Bailey of the Ninth Virginia Infantry, who lost his life November 10, 1861, at Guyandotte. He has a sketch on page 247 of this work. He was the Captain of the first Company which went out from Portsmouth, Ohio,—G, 1st O. V. I., three months men.

The charter members of the Post were: C. A. Barton, deceased, L. T. Beatty, Fred Coburn, George L. Dodge, C. P. Dennis, John K. Duke, P. B. Dickison, E. E. Ewing, deceased, C. M. Finch, deceased, A. J. Finney, George Fisher, John D. Jones, Dr. P. J. Kline, T. J. Pursell, W. W. Reilly, deceased, Fred Stearns, George D. Selby, George Terry, W. F. Whitney, W. B. Williams. The first officers were: C. P. Dennis, Commander; W. W. Reilly, Senior Vice Commander; P. B. Dickison, Junior Vice Commander; John K. Duke, Adjutant; C. M. Finch, Surgeon; Rev. J. H. Hawker, Chaplain; George D. Selby, Quartermaster; John D. Jones, Officer of the Day; John K. Duke, Sergeant Major; W. F. Whitney, Quartermaster Sergeant.

The present officers are: Samuel McElhaney, Commander; J. J. Davidson, Senior Vice Commander; D. P. Pratt, Adjutant; T. J. Pursell, Quartermaster; Abram Rogers, Officer of the Day; George Brandau, Chaplain; Dr. P. J. Kline, Surgeon; W. H. H. Montgomery, Sergeant Major.

St. Peter's Benevolent Society

was organized July 2, 1873, with forty-two charter members. The original officers were: Albert Knittel, Sr., President; Adam Weis, Vice-President; Anton Mateer, First Secretary; John Rottinghouse, Second Secretary; Alexander Glockner, Treasurer. At present there are fifty-six members. Their present officers are: Herman Huels, President; George Sommers, Vice-President; Fred Schmidt, First Secretary; Jacob Semmelbeck, Second Secretary; Leo Gribble, Treasurer. It meets at St. Mary's Hall.

CLUBS.

The Portsmouth Reading Club.

In the autumn of 1870, Miss Mary E. Switzer invited Misses Anna Glidden, Alice Bonsall, Maggie Jones and Rev. Mr. J. F. Franklin to meet at her

home, the residence of Rev. Mr. Mitchell, to discuss the advisability of organizing a Reading Club. Preliminary steps were taken and on October 14, 1870, the same parties with the addition of Miss Lizzie Glover, Rev. Hosea Jones, Messrs. Sherman Johnson and E. N. Hope met at the home of Miss Maggie Jones and organized the Portsmouth Reading Club. Mr. E. E. Ewing was the first chairman, and Miss Switzer the first secretary. The following persons were enrolled the first year: Miss Bonsall (Mrs. Higgins), Miss Damarin (Mrs. A. B. Voorheis), Rev. Mr. Franklin, Miss Glidden (Mrs. Houts), Miss Glover (Mrs. Henry Hess), Miss Jones (Mrs. George Mason), Miss Rilda Martin, Miss Morris (Mrs. W. M. Pursell), Miss M. J. Peebles, Miss Switzer (Mrs. E. B. Moore), Miss Kinney, James Newman, S. B. Jennings, E. F. Draper, Sherman Johnson and E. E. Ewing. The programs during the first twenty years consisted of selections from favorite authors recitations and music. Of late years it has become quite a literary club with programs covering a wide scope, original papers, poems, discussions of current events, historical, political and scientific topics. Its membership is limited to forty.

The tenth anniversary was celebrated with a banquet at the home of Capt. and Mrs. E. B. Moore; the fifteenth at the home of Mr. J. F. Towell; the twentieth, at the home of Capt. and Mrs. N. W. Evans; the twenty-fifth at the home of Miss Damarin, and the thirtieth, at the residence of Dr. W. D. Tremper. At this banquet only four of the first year members were present, Mrs. Moore, Miss Peebles, Mrs. Voorheis, Mrs. E. E. Ewing and Mrs. Mason. Names of members retiring from the club are placed on the honorary list, which now enrolls 366 names. Twenty-three members have died. The active members enrolled at this date are: Mesdames D. B. Cotton, D. B. Dillion, N. W. Evans, H. Hibbs, L. Hall, N. Kinney, H. W. Miller, E. B. Moore, J. S. Rardin, George Scudder, W. Schwartz, J. S. Thomas, W. D. Tremper, F. Helfenstein, Julia Turley, Misses Grace G. Cotton, Alice Duduit, Gladys Evans, Lucy Hall, M. Y. Moore, M. J. Peebles, Mary Reed, Anna Ross, Thyrsa Spry, Clara Waller, Messrs. B. H. Dillon, N. W. Evans, H. Hibbs, H. W. Miller, G. D. Scudder, J. S. Thomas, W. Schwartz, Rev. J. D. Herron, Drs. Lorin Hall, Arthur Moore, J. S. Rardin, S. D. Ruggles, W. D. Tremper, G. H. Williamson.

The Woman's Literary Club

was organized February 20, 1891, by a number of ladies, a few of whom had been conducting a History Class for a period of fourteen years. On April 21, 1891, it was admitted to the National Federation, but it withdrew in 1900. Its membership is limited to sixty active and twenty associate members. The following women in the order named have served as presidents: Miss Grace Cotton, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Evans, Miss Margaret J. Peebles, Mrs. Pauline Esselborn, Mrs. Julia W. Alger, Mrs. Mary E. Draper, Mrs. Mary S. Cotton, Mrs. Ella Overturf, Miss Maggie Firmstone, Mrs. Mary A. Royse, Mrs. Alma Caskey, (Vice President served as President on Mrs. Overturf's removal from the city.) Mrs. Lena Kline Reed is the President. It is a charter club of the Ohio State Federation organized at Springfield in 1894. Mesdames Mary E. Draper and Mary S. Moore have served on the State Club Extension Committee. The deceased members are: Mesdames A. W. Huber, S. B. Tewksbury, J. H. Beyerly, J. W. Alger, Misses B. R. Hall, A. E. Purdum, Kate Taylor and Mrs. S. O. Titus. The object of the club is to "Develop and improve the intellect of women, create a center of thought and action for the promotion of literary, scientific and artistic growth."

The New Century Club

was organized January 31, 1902, by the Club Extension Committee of the Woman's Literary Club, composed of Mesdames Mary S. Moore, Lena R. Labold, Charl T. Newman. The following officers were elected: Mrs. Clara M. Pursell, President; Mrs. Effie M. Walker, Vice President; Mrs. Emma J. Graham, Secretary and Mrs. Agnes C. Ricker, Treasurer. Executive Board: Mesdames Louise G. Leete, Sadie W. Hibbs and Miss Kate Reilly. The Club joined the State Federation April 21, 1902. The object of the Club is literary study. The membership is limited to forty.

The Clover Club.

The Junior Literary Club was organized in 1896 by three friends who read Shakespeare together on Saturday afternoons. The next year, through the interest, and with the guidance of Mrs. Edgar F. Draper, a member of the State Committee for Club Extension, the Junior Literary Club adopted the name of The Clover Club, and, with a few additional members, joined the State Federation in October, 1897.

The Clover Club programs have covered current events and the history of Ohio, France, Russia and England. In connection with the study of Russia, the Club secured the services of Dr. Crawford, of Cincinnati, a former consul to that country, who gave an illustrated lecture upon Russia; and as a courtesy to the Clubs that have entertained the Clover Club, an interesting lecture upon Holland was given by Miss Perry, also of Cincinnati. Twice a year the Club holds an "Open Meeting," to which guests are bidden. The membership is limited to twenty-five.

The Portsmouth Cycling Club

Was originally formed in the Spring of 1893 with about fifteen members. Alex. M. Glockner was Chairman and David Stahler Secretary. It was reorganized in the Fall of 1895, and incorporated February 11th, 1896, with Fred. N. Tynes President and Dan W. Conroy Secretary, at which time it had about thirty-five members. The purpose for which the Club was formed is the advancement of the general interests of cycling, to ascertain, protect and defend the rights and privileges of members in good standing and to promote friendly and social relations among the members thereof. The present officers are: Oscar W. Newman, President; Geo. W. Zottman, Vice President, and John W. Berndt, Secretary and Treasurer. The Club Rooms are conveniently located at 15 West Second Street, the old William Maddock residence. The membership has steadily increased since its organization, and is now more than two hundred.

The Portsmouth Commercial Club

Was organized in October, 1899, with \$5,000 stock. There were 104 stock-holding members and 52 contributing members. The original officers were: Frank V. Knauss, President; Harry S. Grimes, First Vice President; John Heer, Second Vice President; Simon Labold, Third Vice President; Robert C. Myers, Secretary, and Dan W. Conroy, Treasurer. The first Board of Directors was composed of the following: Frank V. Knauss, Harry S. Grimes, Wells A. Hutchins, A. J. Finney, D. C. Williams, Chris. Heer, and Theo. Doty. The present officers are: Harry S. Grimes, President; Floyd L. Smith, Secretary, and Dan W. Conroy, Treasurer. The present Directors are: H. S. Grimes, George Walters, W. G. Williamson, F. V. Knauss, Simon Labold, A. T. Johnson, Theo. Doty. There are 156 members. The Club Room is at 15 East Second Street.

LIBRARIES.

The Public Library.

The act under which it was authorized was passed May 14th, 1878, and will be found on Page 541, Volume 75, of the Laws of Ohio. The same law is now Sections 4003 to 4006, Revised Statutes. This bill was introduced into the Legislature by Honorable R. H. Hayman, on March 23d, 1878. On October 2d, 1878, the Board of Education, of Portsmouth, Ohio, gave the building in the northwest corner of Fifth and Court Streets. On June 18th, 1879, the first library committee was appointed, consisting of George O. Newman, President; H. A. Towne, Secretary, and James F. Towell. Mr. Newman still remains President of the Board. The committee since were: Henry Tracy, who succeeded James F. Towell; A. B. Alger, who succeeded Henry Tracy, and A. T. Holcomb, who succeeded H. A. Towne, at his death. Since then the committee has been George O. Newman, A. B. Alger, and A. T. Holcomb. On August 12th, 1879, the Public Library was opened, and Colonel James E. Wharton was obtaining donations of books from every source. On January 21st, 1880, the venerable

Dr. G. S. B. Hempstead delivered a lecture at All Saints Chapel, on "Puritan Intolerance and Persecution," for the benefit of the Public Library. On September 22d, 1880, the Library had 3,953 volumes, gathered by Colonel Wharton. Up to this date the Library and improvements had only cost \$400. On September 28th, 1881, there were 5,000 volumes in the Library. On February 2, 1884, the Times published an article to the effect that the idea of the Public Library in Portsmouth had originated with the Honorable R. H. Hayman. On September 22d, 1888, a new Public Library Building, to cost \$3,000, was proposed, and the money was solicited by public voluntary subscriptions. On the 13th of April, 1889, the new building was about complete. It cost \$3,300.

There was levied for the Public Library, when the law first went into effect, one-tenth of a mill, and it produced, the first year, about \$400. The law was amended in Volume 78, Page 176, April 18, 1881, to increase the levy to two-tenths of a mill; and that produced about \$900 revenue. Volume 92, Page 309, April 24th, 1896, the levy was increased to three-tenths of a mill, which produced \$1,600 to \$1,700 per year. The number of books in the Library at its opening was 400. The number of books at present are, miscellaneous, about 12,000, and public documents, 6000. The amount expended for books at first was about \$400 per annum. The amount now expended is about \$1,200 per annum. The number of patrons in the city is about 4000—adults, 3000, and children, 1000.

The following notes about the attempt to found a library in Portsmouth were taken from old city newspapers. On January 26th, 1839, the Portsmouth Library Company met and made the dues \$5 per year. The subsequent history of the Company is unknown. February 25th, 1839, at a meeting, S. M. Tracy was President and Henry Bliss, Secretary. Articles of Association were adopted, and nine Directors were elected. They were: B. Kepner, Edward Hamilton, John Rose, S. M. Tracy, G. S. B. Hempstead, John F. Thornton, B. F. Conway, Thomas Charles and Henry Blake.

On July 19th, 1839, the Company had a collection of books at John Clark's room on Front Street. The Company proposed to erect a building. On December 20th, 1839, John Clark called a meeting of the Directors for December 23d. On May 2d, 1849, the Company met and organized under the charter from the Legislature. The Library Company, on February 11th, 1842, was addressed by Colonel O. F. Moore and Rev. Dr. Burr.

On May 11th, 1865, there was another effort to found a Public Library. A society was organized, with \$5 per year membership. On June 25th, 1865, the Company elected officers: Rev. E. Burr, President; George O. Newman, Vice President; J. W. Bannon, Secretary, and William Kinney, Treasurer. It is not known what became of this organization.

The Carnegie Library.

On July 29th, 1901, Mr. Henry Lorberg, an enterprising young man connected with the press in Portsmouth and of excellent literary taste, interested himself and procured from Mr. Andrew Carnegie the offer to donate \$50,000 to the erection of a Public Library, in the city of Portsmouth, on condition that the city should donate and expend \$5,000 per year for its support. The Board of Trade took the matter up and approved it. The proposition was accepted by the city of Portsmouth, and it purchased 137½ feet front on Gallia Street, between Waller and Offnere Streets, and notified Mr. Carnegie that the site was provided. It also appointed a committee on the erection of the building composed of three Councilmen—George E. Matthews, Melvin Funk, and Edward Poffenberger; and two citizens—George E. Kricker and Charles F. Daehler. At this time no arrangements have been made to merge the present Public Library, under the control of the City Board of Education, with the Carnegie Library, under control of the City Council.

HOMES.

The Children's Home.

The movement for this institution began on January 21, 1874, at a meeting of the ladies at the First Presbyterian Church, to consider the organization

of such an institution. Mrs. William Moore, Mrs. D. B. Cotton, and Mrs. D. N. Murray addressed the meeting. On the 11th of February, following, Mrs. D. B. Cotton, Mrs. Francis Helfenstein, Mrs. S. R. Ross, Mrs. J. K. Lodwick, and Mrs. Samuel Reed went to Massena to obtain information in regard to the Children's Home there. Mrs. Col. P. Kinney offered to donate two lots on Third Street for the building, but the offer was not accepted. On April 1st, following, a meeting was held at the Presbyterian Church. Judge Henry A. Towne presided. Mr. A. McFarland was Secretary. Mr. Murray Shipley, of Cincinnati, President of the Cincinnati Children's Home, was there and made an address. A subscription was taken up and \$1,000 raised, of which \$100 was subscribed by Mr. John G. Phelps, \$100 by B. B. Gaylord, \$50 by Mrs. Rachel Hamilton, \$10 by James Y. Gordon, \$10 each by Mrs. Dunning, Robert Bell, Miss Mary Gaylord and Dr. Cotton.

On the 24th of June, 1874, the City Council gave the use of the City Hospital in order that the Home might be started at once, and it was opened in that place on the 1st of October, 1874.

On February 13th, 1875, there was a spelling match at the Sixth Street M. E. Church for the benefit of the Home. The receipts were \$70. On February 19th, \$50.00 was paid for plans for the Home and another spelling match was held on the 11th of February at the Court House. Mrs. Dr. Norton won the prize being the last one on the floor. On February 26th, 1875, another spelling match was held. This time it was the gentlemen against the ladies. N. W. Evans was captain for the ladies and John Morris for the men. Col. O. F. Moore and T. C. Dammann were umpires, and E. M. Loring was pronouncer. Captain William Moore missed the first word. Miss Alice Hayes, Miss Jennie Smith, of West Union, Miss Chattie Lewis and Miss Maggie Fry were the last four ladies on the floor. George Helfenstein was the last man, and Miss Anne Hayes the last lady. Miss Hayes went down on "confinaide," and Mr. Helfenstein won the prize—a coal cell. Miss Hayes won "Booster's Geographical Gazetteer" as a second prize. The receipts were \$100.

On the 8th of June, following, the Home purchased a lot in the cemetery.

On the 19th of August, 1875, the Commissioners of the County, James Lodwick, O. B. Gould and N. Shackett, sat in the court-room and listened to arguments "pro and con" in regard to the Commissioners letting the building of the Children's Home. R. N. Spry, the Prosecuting Attorney, gave it as his opinion that the Commissioners had the right to let the work. Col. O. F. Moore, H. A. Towne and N. W. Evans favored the proposition, and A. C. Thompson and J. W. Bannon opposed it.

On November 8, 1875, the contract was let to J. W. Purdum for \$18,500. On November 23, 1875, the first annual report was published, signed by Mrs. H. A. Evans, Secretary. The Home had thirty-six children and cared for forty-eight during the year.

On November 8th, 1875, the children were moved to the old Infirmary building, and the City Hospital was used for a pest house.

On the morning of the 14th of August, 1876, the Children's Home was burned. The loss was \$8,000. On the 23d of August, 1876, Mr. Purdum refused to rebuild. The Commissioners ordered \$1,000 repairs at once. On September 24th, 1876, bids for repairing were accepted by the Commissioners. On the 15th of April, following, the Commissioners ordered advertising for bids for the completion of Children's Home. The building of the Home was completed and turned over to the County. It was kept by an association of ladies at first, consisting of 57 members, and during the period of one year 51 meetings were held. In April, 1876, through the influence of Mrs. Col. O. F. Moore, a Sunday-school was organized in the Home. Mr. Sam Reed went the first Sunday, and Miss Emma Bell and Mrs. Dan Ryan were the only teachers. Mrs. John B. Gregory afterward became a teacher and superintendent of the school. Mrs. Belle Tracy and her daughter, now Mrs. Mallory, were also teachers, as were Miss Jennie Stewart and her sisters, Miss Ella and Miss Maggie. Mr. Wm. Rhodes undertook to teach the children to sing.

When the Home was first started everybody seemed to desire to help it. Dr. Cotton was the first physician, and he rendered services for six months

free of all charges. Afterward Dr. McDowell was the physician. During the time the ladies managed the Home, the Supply Committee consisted of Mrs. J. K. Lodwick, Miss Mary Peebles, Mrs. George Johnson, Miss Marion Firmstone. The ladies, during their management, received and disbursed \$1,129.32. They also received many donations in clothing and provisions.

On August 6th, 1877, the County Commissioners turned the Home over to the Trustees, John G. Peebles, James Y. Gordon and William Kinney. William Kinney resigned and S. C. Morrow was appointed in his place. On March 1st, 1877, the following appointments were made: S. C. Morrow, two years; James Y. Gordon, three years; John G. Peebles, one year. Mr. James Y. Gordon resigned March 1, 1882, and was succeeded by E. E. Ewing. He served until March 1, 1890, when he resigned, and Mr. W. K. Thompson was appointed in his place and served until his death in March, 1901. Mr. Frank B. Kehoe succeeded Mr. Thompson. Mr. John G. Peebles served as Trustee until March, 1, 1901, when his son, John Peebles, was appointed to succeed him. Mr. Morrow resigned December 1, 1882, and was succeeded by Mr. Samuel Reed, who served until May 5, 1895, when he was succeeded by Mr. George D. Selby. On May 12, 1895, the Board was increased to four members and Dr. J. F. Davis was appointed. The present Board is as follows: Messrs. G. D. Selby, Frank B. Kehoe, John Peebles and J. F. Davis.

The first officers among the ladies who managed the Home were: President, Mrs. D. B. Cotton; Vice President, Mrs. C. P. Lloyd; Recording Secretary, Mrs. H. A. Towne; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. E. F. Draper; Treasurer, Mrs. James Y. Gordon. Mr. Robert Bell was the first Clerk of the Board, and served until his death in December, 1883. Since that time Mr. W. C. Silcox has been Clerk.

The cost of conducting the Home at the present time is \$5,500 per year, and the number of children cared for is 50.

Aged Women's Home.

May 7, 1882, by invitation of Mrs. Cornelia Hutchins, the ladies met to organize an association.

September 16, 1882, the association had 70 members, \$55.50 in the treasury, \$300 subscribed, and a bequest of \$500. Mrs. F. E. Duduit, Treasurer; Essie Towell, Secretary.

May 25, 1886, election. Mrs. O. C. McCall, President; Mrs. W. A. Hutchins, Vice President, First; Mrs. T. J. Graham, Vice President, Second; Mrs. George O. Newman, Secretary, and Mrs. George Helfenstein, Treasurer.

September 21, 1896, the corner-stone for the new Home was laid. Dr. P. J. Kline made an introductory address. Rev. D. S. Tappan, D. D., the prayer, and Hon. James W. Newman the regular address. The following are some facts taken from Mr. Newman's address: Meeting to organize was held May 7, 1882. Constitution adopted May 30, 1882, and its first officers elected. The first Home was a small house on Bond Street. The first inmate received November 6, 1883. In July, 1884, the old Clough Homestead, on Fourth Street, was purchased. From the beginning there has been nine inmates. Mrs. Jane Calvert made a bequest of \$500, also Mrs. Rachel Hamilton. Hon. John T. Wilson donated the ground on which the new Home will stand. The lot on which the new Home was to stand was sold by Henry Massie, the founder of Portsmouth, to Uriah White. He married Mary Huston, daughter of William Huston, and a sister of Captain Samuel J. Huston. They were married by Robert Lucas, a Justice of the Peace, July 8, 1808. This information was put in the corner-stone by John G. Peebles, whose parents, John and Margaret Peebles, came to Portsmouth, Ohio, April 3, 1819. The number of the lot is 144. The new Home was to contain 15 rooms.

February 11, 1897, the Home was completed and thrown open to the public. It cost \$4,220.08. Subscribed for same, \$3,390. Changes were made which increased the cost to \$6,446.51, including heating.

The Board of Trade

was organized in 1869 and re-organized in 1901. There are 135 members, and the officers are: H. S. Grimes, President; George D. Selby, First Vice President;

Frank V. Knauss, Second Vice President; Floyd L. Smith, Secretary, and George E. Krieger, Treasurer. The Directors are: H. S. Grimes, George D. Selby, F. V. Knauss, J. W. Barnon, George M. Appel, Samuel Reed, A. T. Johnson, John Heer, A. T. Holcomb, Simon Laboid, Frank L. Marting.



CHILDREN'S HOME.

CHAPTER VI.

Hotels and Restaurants—Banks and Bankers Building Associations—Merchants—Manufactories—Twelfth United States Census of Manufactures—The Portsmouth Telephone Company—The Portsmouth Gas Company—Insurance Agents.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

The first hotel in Portsmouth was kept by John Brown, the first citizen. It was a primitive affair, but was replete with good cheer. The landlord was popular, and so were his daughters. Two of them married Generals of the Militia—General Robert Lucas and General William Kendall.

Brown opened his hotel in about 1806, though Keyes says it was about 1804. It was a two-story log affair near the Point. Brown has a sketch in this work.

Elijah Glover started a hotel in Portsmouth, on Pig Iron Corner, some time later. He built on Pig Iron Corner, and kept there till shortly before his death.

In 1818 there was an Ohio Hotel, kept by Henry Core, which he sold out to John Peebles in April, 1819.

On September 8, 1825, Squire Cornelius McCoy began the career of hotel keeping at the "Golden Lamb," where the Hotel Portsmouth now stands.

At the same time, William Peebles was conducting the Portsmouth Hotel.

In 1830, Peebles' Hotel was advertised by John Peebles, and he had the stage office. He advertised at the corner of West and Water Streets, now Front and Jefferson Streets. He also advertised the commission business.

In 1834, C. McCoy had leased his hotel to John Watson, of Chillicothe, who changed the name to the Franklin House. In 1836, John Watson built a hotel on the site of the present Biggs House, and started in business there. His health failed, and his son, William H. Watson, and John Brown took the hotel and run it for eighteen months. Then John Brown run it eighteen months longer. On March 1, 1839, Col. T. J. Graham came from Chillicothe and took charge and run it till 1853, under the name of the United States. It made more money and entertained more distinguished people than any hotel in Portsmouth, before or since. The Colonel was a society man, and had wonderful ability as a caterer and "boniface." McCoy took charge of his hotel, when Watson left, and called it the Mansion House until 1840, when he named it the American Hotel. In 1843, A. and B. J. Van Court took charge of it. On January 19, 1844, McCoy announced he had resumed control of the American Hotel and had Mr. and Mrs. Tewksbury to assist him. He stated that he kept a reading-room, and that the stages started from his hotel. In 1844, Colonel Graham announced that he had livery in connection with the United States Hotel, and that he sent carriages to meet the steamboats at the landings. In January, 1846, the National Hotel opened. This was a disastrous venture of Major Chas. F. Reiniger. William H. Briggs, a brother-in-law of the Major, kept the hotel. It never paid, and it broke the Major. It had five stories, and was fifty-three feet front and sixty-five feet deep. The steamboat landing was at that time in front of the hotel. In 1846, the American Hotel was conducted by Ralph St. John. In this same year, it had a financial collapse, and was advertised by David Gharky, Trustee. In 1848, it seems E. Coney had charge of it for a short time, and in the same year had another, the Farmers' on Second Street. In 1848, Robert Montgomery had the McCoy Hotel, and changed the name to the Franklin House. In 1850, E. Coney had passed over to the

majority, and the Farmers' Hotel was conducted by Ann Coney. In 1851, it was given up by her and was conducted by B. J. Myers.

In 1853, there was the Railroad Hotel, on Jefferson Street, conducted by Samuel G. Ramsey.

On October 5, 1853, Willis & Ripley advertised the Greyhound Restaurant. This is the first time a restaurant was advertised in Portsmouth.

On March 8, 1854, the Eagle House, between Madison and Massie, on Front, was advertised.

On October 11, 1854, Varner and Lodwick advertised a restaurant.

On October 24, 1854, the name Biggs House was first used. It was formerly the United States Hotel, and Colonel John Row succeeded Colonel T. J. Graham. It seems that no one with a less rank than Colonel could conduct that house.

On November 22, 1854, Stephen Edmunds was conducting the National Hotel. He advertised stabling for thirty-two horses.

On December 20, 1854, the Boyd House was conducted on Jefferson Street, between Front and Second.

In 1853, the Farmers' Hotel had been changed to the Clinton House.

In 1855, John W. Varner kept the Valley Restaurant.

In 1856, D. and R. L. Dodge conducted the Madison House at Fifth and Chillicothe Streets.

In 1858, in March, the Franklin House was conducted by C. W. Higgins. He changed the name to the Higgins House. In the same year Henry D. Burton was conducting the St. Charles Exchange. Burton conducted it until 1860, when A. L. Martin became the proprietor.

In 1859, the Biggs House was conducted by R. Montgomery and Sons.

In 1860, Fred. Legler was conducting the Eagle Hotel, on Front Street, between Madison and Main. He had stabling for fifty horses and a wagon yard. Fred. Legler kept in business in Portsmouth, at different places west of Market Street, and amassed a modest fortune.

In 1862, C. W. Higgins was keeping the Plymouth House, on Front Street, opposite the steamboat landing.

In 1863, Colonel T. J. Graham again ventured into business. This time he kept a restaurant, on Market Street, with a bar. He was not successful.

In 1864, Fred. Legler was conducting the White Bear Hotel, and made it pay. Everyone liked Fred, and he was a popular landlord. He died in 1880 at the early age of forty-seven.

In 1864, Amos L. Higgins was conducting the Eagle Hotel, on Front Street.

On April 12, 1865, W. H. H. Taylor, better known as Horseshoe Taylor, took the Biggs House. He had the Midas touch, when it came to the hotel business. He changed the name to the Taylor House and made \$30,000 while he ran it. The main point in his conducting the hotel was, that he was always in the dining-room at meals and carved all the meat at a side table. He kept his eyes on the waiters all the time. Another good quality, he never forgot to put anything in the bill of a departing guest. He welcomed his guests in a manner which was delightful, and while his bills were always all they could bear, he made every departing guest feel he had his "money's worth." He kept a number of old horseshoes in sight, about his desk, and he made out all the bills.

On June 3, 1865, George Washington Jones bought the McCoy Hotel, then known as the Golden Lamb, and changed it to the Jones House. He wanted to popularize it.

In 1865, Lewis H. Young was conducting an eating house in Portsmouth.

In 1866, Marshall McElhaney was conducting a hotel on the southwest corner of Gallia and Chillicothe Streets, where the Post Office now stands. Henry Starks was keeping the White Bear at the same time.

The Farmers' Hotel, at the corner of Third and Market, was kept by Dennis Ragan.

In 1867, The Handley House, formerly the Higgins House, was kept on the south side of Second Street, between Market and Court. J. H. Handley, proprietor.

In 1867, D. S. Newman kept the Grand Hotel, on Front Street.

On September 28, 1867, Pat Kenrick advertised the St. Charles Exchange just opened. He conducted it for seventeen years. It was very popular, and he made and saved money there.

On November 2, 1867, John Wilson opened the Sheridan House, on Fifth Street, next the St. Mary's Parish School. The venture was not a success, and when he died the house was closed. It is now owned by the Sisters.

On June 28, 1868, Fred. Legler opened the Legler House, on Front Street, next east of the Hotel Portsmouth, and conducted it until his death, in 1880. After his death his family conducted the house for a number of years.

On April 10, 1869, W. H. H. Taylor sold his lease on the Taylor House to Pat Prendergast.

On June 19, 1869, Michael Goodman took charge of the Germania Hotel, on the southwest corner of Gallia and Chillicothe Streets.

On August 28, 1869, Wash Jones sold the Jones House to John W. Varner for \$9,000.

On May 25, 1870, an addition, on Market Street to the Taylor House, was being erected. It took the place of an old frame which formerly stood there. It was four stories high and cost \$15,200.

On August 3, 1870, John W. Varner was rebuilding his hotel. He called it the Merchants' Hotel.

In September, 1870, Carter & Co. were conducting the Europa Hotel, on the south side of Second Street, between Market and Court.

On March 6, 1871, occurred the great fire which destroyed the Taylor or Biggs House; an account of it will be found elsewhere. The loss to the owner of the Biggs House was \$30,000, with no insurance. The loss to Pat Prendergast, the lessee, was \$10,000. Mr. Biggs had been solicited to insure the house the day before the fire but neglected to do so. His new addition, costing \$15,200 and erected in 1870, was destroyed. The Biggs House was immediately rebuilt, but while it was rebuilding, John W. Varner coined money at his hotel.

On November 1, 1871, the name Taylor House was changed to Biggs House, and has since remained.

On March 27, 1872, S. B. Jennings purchased an interest in the Biggs House with Pat Prendergast, and the firm became Prendergast & Jennings. The rebuilt Biggs House was not reopened till April 18, 1872. There was a formal opening, and 800 to 1,000 persons were present. A gold-headed cane was presented to the venerable William Biggs. Mr. Albert McFarland made the presentation speech. There was a great supper. Currier's Band, from Cincinnati, was present.

In 1842, Colonel Graham charged \$2.00 per week at the United States Hotel. Wheat was 30 to 40 cents per bushel, corn 10 cents and fresh beef 3 cents per pound. Those were halcyon days for the hotel boarder.

May 28, 1873, B. F. Coates and Phil Kelley bought the Varner House for \$15,000. Prendergast & Jennings leased it for five years.

On June 8, 1873, the Taylor House was conducted, at Third and Market, by William H. H. Taylor and J. A. McDonald. Taylor did not have the ability of his father and the enterprise collapsed.

On July 2, 1873, Prendergast & Jennings leased the old Varner House and changed the name to the Massie House.

On November 10, 1870, the New Merchants' Hotel was opened and J. W. Varner was Manager and William H. Taylor, Clerk. At this time John Wilson was conducting the Newman House, on Front and Massie Streets. On February 3, 1875, Lester E. Wood was conducting the Massie House.

February 3, 1875, Augustine Krauser took the Central Hotel, Southwest corner of Third and Market Streets.

January 19, 1876, George W. Todd, of Pomeroy, leased the Massie House.

On October 11, 1876, Oliver Wood was conducting the Arlington House.

On February 28, 1877, John Cooper, colored, was conducting a first-class restaurant on Second Street.

On April 11, 1877, R. D. Poor had taken charge of the Massie House.

On September 15, 1877, Colonel Oliver Woods leased his hotel to A. C. Emory.

In July 18 1877, the Biggs House was taken by Jennings and Williams. Mr. Prendergast retiring.

James Biggs had purchased the Massie House, leased to John N. Royce, and was conducting it.

On May 5, 1880, Hugh L. Reagan had purchased the Massie House, and was conducting it as the St. Nicholas Hotel.

December 10, 1881, S. B. Jennings sold out his interest in the Biggs House to William H. Williams, his partner.

On August 18, 1883, Frank Robinson succeeded William H. Williams in the Biggs House.

On February 6, 1886, the name of the St. Nicholas was changed to the Dever House. Dempsey W. Dever owned it, and A. J. Dever and wife conducted it.

On May 28th, 1888, Thomas T. Taylor and Fred. D. Brodbeck purchased the lease of the Biggs House to G. W. Babcock.

November 1, 1893, Samuel L. Gilbert took charge of the Biggs House, and Thomas T. Taylor retired.

November 18, 1893, the Hotel Portsmouth changed hands. Mr. Gross gave it up and Mr. Mansard took it.

On January 21, 1899, Nathaniel L. Bryan took charge of the Biggs House.

On September 8, 1900, Mr. Merriman succeeded N. L. Bryan in the Biggs House. He conducted it until March 6, 1900, when the hotel was closed.

On January 1, 1902, Mr. Thomas A. King re-opened the Biggs House.

The Washington Hotel

was built by the Washington Hotel Company, incorporated under the laws of West Virginia, with \$100,000 capital, in 1898. The first President was Daniel McFarland, now deceased, and the first Secretary and Treasurer was Lon McFarlin, also deceased. The original Directors were: L. D. York, Philo S. Clark, A. M. Damarin, George M. Appel, A. A. Branch, Charles Daehler, and Alex. M. Glickner. The Company purchased the property from the Whitney Corner to the Portsmouth National Bank, including the Mirklewalte, Maxwell First National Bank, J. H. Johnson, and Loan National Bank Buildings, tore them down and erected a five-story building 82½ feet front on Second Street by 134 feet deep on Market Street five stories in height with a basement. The hotel cost \$150,000 and it cost \$25,000 to furnish it. It has eighty-five sleeping rooms, twenty-two with baths. It opened March 4, 1900. It has telephones and electric lights in all rooms, and storage refrigerators, filtering systems, steam laundry, steam cookers, elevators, etc. It has every up-to-date improvement and convenience, and is one of the most modern hotels in Ohio. The landlord has the most popular name in the world—Smith—and tries to live up to it. He named the hotel "The Washington" for the father of his country, and thought "Washington" and Smith a winning combination, which it has proved to be. The hotel rate is \$5.00 per day and it is worth it. Mr. Smith is a very popular landlord. He does all he can to please the traveling and general public. Mr. Smith leases the real estate, owns the furnishings, and is the proprietor of the hotel. The hotel is a credit to the city, to its landlord, and to the Company which built and owns it.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

The Commercial Bank of Scioto.

The old Commercial Bank of Scioto was chartered by special act of December 14, 1817. Its capital was \$100,000. The committee to organize it were: William Kenial, Will Caldwell, Thomas Waller, John Brown, Jr., Jacob Offner, Joseph Walder, Josiah Shackford, Nathan K. Clough, John H. Thornton, William Daley and John R. Turner. On December 17, 1817, the first notice of its organization appeared in the *Supporter Gazette*, at Chillicothe, Ohio. Thomas Waller was the first President and Elijah McIntyre was the first Cashier. He

served until 1820, and was succeeded by Jacob Clingman, who served until 1833. Thomas Waller died July 12, 1823, and John R. Turner succeeded him as President. When organized the bank opened on a second floor on Front Street, on Poplar Alley. It continued there until 1829, when it moved into the M. B. Gilbert Residence, below Lynn's livery stable, which was built for it. In 1863 Mr. H. Buchanan became Cashier. Eli Kinney went into the bank as a clerk in 1833, and remained until 1835, when he went into a bank started by Peter Kinney and William Hall. A Mr. Belt, of Chillicothe, son of Levin Belt, and brother-in-law of Buchanan, succeeded him. In 1839 he was succeeded by N. W. Chapman, a young man from the East.

August 5, 1818, the Portsmouth Gazette of this date advertises: Directors to be elected September 3, and second installments ordered paid up. Form of proxy given. Thomas Waller, President, and N. K. Clough, Cashier. This was the first issue of the first paper in Portsmouth.

October 7, 1818, the bank began discounting.

November 25, 1818, election of Directors called the first Monday in January, 1819. Elijah McIntyre, Cashier.

April 26, 1820, this bank was not paying specie, neither was the Bank of West Union. The Bank of Chillicothe was.

June 23, 1829, installment of three per cent. on stock called, to be paid before March 3.

January 7, 1830, the Directors elected were: G. W. Clingman, Washington Kinney, Aaron Kinney, James Lodwick, John McDowell, Jacob Offner, Jacob P. Noel, Ezra Osborn, N. W. Andrews, Moses Gregory, Kennedy Lodwick, J. V. Robinson, and William Hall.

May 20, 1831, three per cent. on stock called by May 25. J. Clingman, Cashier.

October 7, 1831, five per cent. on stock called for November 26, 1831. Jacob Clingman, Cashier.

March 21, 1832, the Board called for an assessment of five per cent. by May 8, 1832. Jacob Clingman, Cashier.

May 9, 1834, dividend of three and one-half per cent. H. Buchanan, Cashier. Thomas Parker advertised ten shares fully paid up for sale.

December 10, 1835, ten per cent assessment called by January 1, 1836. H. Buchanan, Cashier.

April 27, 1836, third instalment of ten per cent on each share called by June 3. H. Buchanan, Cashier.

September 22, 1836, \$10 per share called, fourth instalment. H. Buchanan, Cashier.

March 11, 1837, fifth and last instalment of \$10 per share called to be paid April 3. H. Buchanan, Cashier.

May 6, 1837, dividend of four and one-half per cent declared. H. Buchanan, Cashier.

November 18, 1837, dividend of three per cent for six months declared. H. Buchanan, Cashier.

January 9, 1839, directors elected: J. V. Robinson, C. A. M. Damarin, M. B. Ross, William Waller, George McCague, James M. Davis, Jacob Offner, S. M. Tracy, Thomas Irwin, Nathaniel Sawyer, William M. Anderson, John Haney, John Marfield. J. V. Robinson was President.

February 1, 1838, first public statement:

Notes discounted.....	\$213,735.60
Bills of exchange.....	135,570.64
Due from other banks.....	12,582.68
Notes of other banks.....	15,265.00
Specie.....	50,796.00
Real estate.....	17,900.00
Expenses.....	931.84

Total	\$446,781.76
Capital stock paid in.....	275,195.71
Notes in circulation.....	128,236.00

Due to other banks.....	14,260.40
Due to depositors.....	11,914.27
Premiums.....	4,886.14
Surplus fund.....	12,289.24

Total.....\$446,781.76

January 13, 1843, the bank made an assignment to J. V. Robinson, C. A. M. Damarin and S. M. Tracy.

January 18, 1844, the Trustees or Assignees reported to the public the trust. The assets were \$270,756.30; of this \$227,466.55 were notes and \$22,835.15 real estate and \$13,710.19 undrawn dividends.

Of the circulation, \$34,605 was out; \$20,882.33 certificates unpaid. Capital stock was reduced to \$207,838.05. The liabilities to the public on January 1, 1844, were \$55,261.99.

February 16, 1844, twelve and one-half per cent dividend paid and obligations reduced to \$34,765.59.

May 23, 1844, fifth dividend of twelve and one-half per cent declared.

October 10, 1844, sixth dividend of twelve and one-half per cent paid and statement of trust fund published. Liabilities to the public, \$22,456.08, of which \$17,282.55 was deposits.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

The following is taken from the Portsmouth papers:

February 19, 1846, H. Buchanan, Banker and Exchange Broker.

April 27, 1848, Buchanan & Dugan, Bankers and Brokers.

April 27, 1848, P. Kinney & Co., Bankers and Brokers.

January 4, 1849, P. C. Kinney and Thomas Dugan, Exchange Brokers.

May 6, 1850, Dugan & McCoy, Bankers and Brokers.

June 10, 1850, Kinney & Tracy, Bankers and Brokers.

April 14, 1851, Dugan, Herod & McCoy dissolved. George Herod retired and Thomas Dugan and McCoy continued the business.

November 6, 1853, Dugan & McCoy.

October 21, 1854, a run on Dugan & McCoy's Bank, but it only lasted a day, Saturday.

January 3, 1855, E. Kinney elected President of the Portsmouth Bank, Ohio State Bank; William Lodwick, Cashier.

February 1, 1855, Dugan, Means & Hall, Bankers. Thomas Dugan, Thomas W. Means, William Hall, Hugh Means, William Ellison, William Wurts, Shackelford & Crichton, M. R. Tewksbury, William Means, J. L. Watkins, A. B. & J. Ellison, George Wurts and Moses McCoy.

December 2, 1857, Thomas Dugan & Company. Thomas Dugan, Wesley Claypool, George and Charles Davis and Jacob Mace.

December 2, 1857, Thomas Dugan retired from Dugan, Means, Hall & Company. The name of the firm was changed to Means, Hall & Company, and was composed of Thomas W. Means, William Ellison, J. L. Watkins, William V. Peck, John Ellison, M. R. Tewksbury, William Hall, William Wurts, William Means and A. C. Crichton.

January 8, 1858, P. Kinney & Company, Bankers.

May 12, 1858, Kinney & Waller, Bankers, dissolved partnership, and it became Kinney & Lodwick, Mr. Eggleston B. Lodwick and Philander C. Kinney composing the new firm.

December 28, 1861, P. Kinney & Company. Peter and William Kinney.

January 8, 1862, James & Gordon, Bankers. P. S. James and James G. Gordon.

November 8, 1862, Kinney & Raynor, Bankers, dissolved. It was P. C. Kinney and W. H. Raynor. They were succeeded by Kinney & Chapman. P. C. Kinney and H. L. Chapman.

September 12, 1863, W. Kinney & Company, Bankers. Washington and William Kinney.

July 30, 1864, Kinney & Company, Bankers; P. C. Kinney and H. L. Chapman. W. Kinney & Company, Bankers; Washington and William Kinney.

Thomas Dugan & Company, Bankers; Thomas Dugan, Wesley Claypool, George and Charles Davis and Jacob Mace.

February 18, 1865, Kinney & Chapman changed to Kinney, Lodwick & Co., E. B. Lodwick being admitted. P. C. Kinney, E. B. Lodwick and H. L. Chapman.

April 21, 1866, Thomas Dugan & Company began business in Portsmouth as bankers. John W. Overturf began with them.

December 23, 1866, Lodwick, Lampton & Company announced as bankers in the Portsmouth Times.

February 26, 1867, Lodwick, Lampton & Company advertised as bankers.

April 20, 1870, Colonel Peter Kinney, William Kinney and John W. Kinney organized the Bank of Portsmouth. Capital stock, \$25,000.

July 13, 1870, Scioto County Bank started. A. Bentley, President; W. B. Dennis, Cashier. It succeeded Lodwick, Lampton & Company.

January 7, 1871, P. C. Kinney retired from the firm of W. Kinney & Company.

January 10, 1872, Thomas Dugan & Company advertised as Bankers. Thomas Dugan and Moses McCoy.

February 7, 1872, Kinney National Bank announced under Colonel P. Kinney. Capital, \$100,000.

April, 1872, The Iron National Bank was organized. Capital, \$100,000. It succeeded W. Kinney & Company. George A. Waller was President and William Kinney, Cashier.

May 1, 1872, The Kinney National Bank was open for business. It was founded by Colonel P. Kinney, who commenced in 1832 as a private banker. It was E. Kinney & Company and P. Kinney & Company. In 1855 he went into the State Bank and continued in it until the Portsmouth National Bank was organized. In 1858 he became President of the State Bank. In 1868 he sold his stock in the Portsmouth National Bank. In 1869 he started the Bank of Portsmouth, and in April, 1872, the Kinney National Bank.

June 19, 1875, Citizens' Savings Bank advertised. D. N. Murray, President; John W. Overturf, Cashier.

February 23, 1876, Iron National Bank surrendered its charter and was succeeded by W. Kinney & Company.

September 24, 1877, the Kinney National Bank went into liquidation, and was succeeded by J. W. Kinney & Company.

November 17, 1877, J. W. Kinney & Company, Bankers, made an assignment to P. C. Kinney and Frank Kricker.

Peter Kinney's bank, organized in 1835, was kept in his grocery on Front Street. In 1843 it was moved into the building next west of Gilbert's store. J. V. Robinson and Peter Kinney organized the Portsmouth Branch of the State Bank of Ohio. This did business in the McDowell Block until 1847, when it built the banking house on Market Street, formerly owned by the Portsmouth National Bank. In 1846 the State Bank was organized with a capital of \$100,000, largely taken by nonresidents. It continued business until 1865, when it was succeeded by the Portsmouth National, which began April 20, 1865. Peter Kinney was the first President and Samuel Reed was the first Cashier.

August 17, 1892, the Portsmouth National Bank moved to the southwest corner of Court and Second Streets, in the Elk Building. John G. Peebles was then President of this bank.

June 20, 1893, the Citizens' Savings Bank suspended and made an assignment to Holcomb & Smith.

July 24, 1893, it reopened for business.

January 11, 1894, George Davis, President of the Farmers' National Bank, died.

January 20, 1894, Mr. Stanton elected in his place.

January 17, 1896, the Farmers' National Bank failed.

February 8, 1896, David Armstrong appointed receiver.

June 5, 1896, the stockholders of the Farmers' National Bank of Portsmouth, Ohio, were assessed ninety-four per cent.

Jun. 12, 1899, Noah J. Dever made receiver of the Farmers' National Bank, in place of David Armstrong, deceased.

The Central Savings Bank

began business June 5, 1893, with a capital stock of \$30,200. It organized under the State law of Ohio. Its original President was the late James W. Newman. After his death, on January 1, 1902, Levi D. York was made President. Doctor George Fisher was the first Vice President, succeeded later by Doctor S. S. Halderman. Mr. George E. Kricker has been Cashier from the organization. The present capital stock is \$50,000, with \$15,000 surplus. The average deposits are \$375,000.

The Portsmouth National Bank

was and is the successor to the Portsmouth Branch of the State Bank of Ohio. It was organized April 19, 1865, with the charter Number 935. The original capital was \$250,000. The original officers were Colonel Peter Kinney, President; George Johnson, Vice President; Samuel Reed, Cashier. The present capital stock is \$125,000, and the present officers are John Peebles, President; Samuel Reed, Vice President; Charles B. Taylor, Cashier. The average deposits are \$375,000 to \$400,000.

The First National Bank

was organized August 8, 1863. The original capital stock was \$200,000. The original five directors were: Benjamin B. Gaylord, Louis C. Damarin, Percival S. Iams, John P. Terry and James Y. Gordon. The original officers were: Percival S. Iams, President, and James Y. Gordon, Cashier. The serial charter number of the bank is 68. The present officers are: James W. Bannon, President; A. M. Damarin, Vice President; Simond Labold, Cashier. The directors outside of the bank are El. J. Kenrick and A. T. Johnson. The present capital stock is \$100,000, and the average deposits are \$750,000.

The Second Scioto Building and Loan Association

was organized March 19, 1885. The original officers were: President, Enoch J. Salt; Vice President, H. P. Pursell; Secretary, Edward Coriell; Treasurer, Ernest Herman; Solicitor, S. G. McColloch; Directors, I. F. Coriell, S. G. McColloch, Isaac F. Mead, H. P. Pursell, W. E. Hancock, Ernest Herman, Enoch J. Salt, A. Lorberg and H. A. Reaves. The authorized capital stock is \$3,000,000; the assets \$141,000, and the deposits \$125,000. The contingent account of this association is \$5540. The present officers are: President Ernest Herman; Vice President, J. J. Brushart; Secretary and Treasurer, Edward Coriell; Solicitor, Thomas C. Beatty. The present directors are: Ernest Herman, J. J. Brushart, Thomas C. Beatty, Edward Coriell, Louis Keller, Charles Craigmiles, John A. Ives and John Vetter.

The Royal Savings and Loan Association Company

was organized February 8, 1890. The original officers were: President, L. H. Murphy; Vice President, Charles P. Dennis; Treasurer, John W. Overturf; Secretary, John K. Duke. The original directors were: L. H. Murphy, Charles P. Dennis, John W. Overturf, John K. Duke, James A. Maxwell, Frank L. Marting, W. W. Gates, Jr., A. J. Finney and E. E. Ewing. The authorized capital stock is \$2,000,000, the assets \$312,537.03, and the deposits \$306,566.82. The contingent account of the association is \$5,970.21. The present officers are: Charles P. Dennis President; J. J. Rardin, Vice President; John K. Duke, Secretary and Treasurer. The present directors are: Charles P. Dennis, J. J. Rardin, John K. Duke, James A. Maxwell, A. J. Finney, W. D. Tremper, J. O. Selby, J. M. Wendelken and George A. Goodman.

The Portsmouth Savings and Loan Association Company

was incorporated February 21, 1891. The original officers were: Dr. George Fisher, President; A. J. Fuller, Vice President; W. C. Silcox, Treasurer; Volney R. Row, Secretary, and J. P. Purdum, Attorney. The original directors were:

Daniel White, W. C. Silcox, S. Labold, J. P. Purdum, John Richardson, Dr. George Fisher, H. S. Grimes, A. J. Fuller and Volney R. Row, C. W. Padan and B. F. Vincent. The authorized capital stock is \$1,000,000, assets \$59,500. The present officers are: H. S. Grimes, President; John Richardson, Vice President; S. Labold, Treasurer; T. J. Pursell, Secretary, and J. P. Purdum, Attorney. The present directors are: W. H. Doerr, Dr. George Fisher, H. S. Grimes, S. Labold, Sam Levi, J. P. Purdum, T. J. Pursell, John Richardson, W. L. Reed, Daniel White and John M. Williams.

The Citizens Savings and Loan Association Company

was organized October 9, 1891. The original officers were: A. C. Thompson, President; Floyd L. Smith, Vice President; W. A. McFarlin, Secretary. The original directors were: C. S. Cadot, Ed. J. Corson, A. J. Fuller, W. A. Hutchins, Jr., W. A. McFarlin, Floyd L. Smith, M. Stanton, A. C. Thompson, Thomas A. Taylor, Charles Wertz and H. S. Grimes. The authorized capital stock is \$1,000,000, the assets \$110,000. The contingent account of this association is \$2369.40. The present officers are: Ed J. Corson, President; W. A. Hutchins, Vice President; A. L. Hamm, Secretary; Fred N. Tynes, Treasurer; Oscar W. Newman, Solicitor. The present directors are: A. A. Branch, Philo S. Clark, A. J. Fuller, A. L. Hamm, W. A. Hutchins, T. B. Johnson, John Jones, Oscar W. Newman, George P. Roberts, Fred N. Tynes and Ed J. Corson.

The Portsmouth German Building and Loan Association Company

was organized April 20, 1892. The original officers were: F. C. Daehler, President; Herman Huels, Vice President; Edgar F. Draper, Secretary and John C. Milner, Attorney. The original directors were: J. N. W. Crawford, Albert Knittel, Herman Huels, Edgar F. Draper, William Raschig, John W. Snyder, F. C. Daehler, Thomas Vickers and John C. Milner. The authorized capital stock is \$800,000, assets \$221,186.78, and the deposits \$215,627.53. The contingent account of this association is \$5,444.25. The present officers are: Philip Zoellner, President; F. C. Daehler, Vice President; Edgar F. Draper, Secretary and Treasurer; Harry W. Miller, Attorney. The present directors are: F. C. Daehler, Edgar F. Draper, Herman Huels, Harry W. Miller, George Padan, George J. Schmidt, George Sommer, Charles Winter and Philip Zoellner.

The Commercial Savings and Loan Company

was organized November 24, 1894. The original officers were: Levi D. York, President; Adam Buch, Vice President; H. F. Thompson, Secretary and Treasurer; John R. Hughes, Solicitor. The original directors were: M. Stanton, Levi D. York, Adam Buch, H. F. Thompson, John R. Hughes, Will M. Pursell, E. Herman, Frank Legler, John G. Gerlach J. J. Brushart and George E. Kricker. The authorized capital stock is \$800,000, the assets \$75,000, and the deposits \$70,000. The contingent account of this association is \$900. The present officers are: P. M. Streich, President; Will M. Pursell, Vice President; John R. Hughes, Solicitor, and George E. Kricker, Secretary and Treasurer. The present directors are: Adam Buch, Will M. Pursell, John R. Hughes, Frank Legler, S. S. Halderman, Henry Heer, John Lange, W. A. Wurster, P. M. Streich, John G. Gerlach and George E. Kricker.

MERCHANTS FROM 1818 TO 1868

As Noted from Old Files of Newspapers.

In 1818 A. G. Sargeant was conducting a jewelry establishment in Portsmouth. In 1819 Daniel Corwin was conducting a grocery. He had a sign, "Here is bread and butter." In 1818, 1819 and 1820 William Lodwick kept a general store in Portsmouth; also, Joseph Waddle; but the latter quit business September 4, 1820. July, 1820, Corwin and Lodwick went into partnership. The firm was Daniel Corwin and James Lodwick. They dissolved September 12, and James Lodwick continued the business alone. In February, 1821, C. Hopkins conducted a book store, and James Abbott was a manufacturer of lumber. In

May, 1821, Daniel Corwin conducted a grocery and queensware store. June 28, 1821, John McDowell advertised as a merchant. In 1824 William Lodwick & Company were conducting a general store in Portsmouth. In 1825 Robert Worth & Company were conducting a general store in Portsmouth, and so was George Fulston.

In April, 1826, W. T. Lodwick & Company dissolved. The firm was composed of William Lodwick and John T. Barr. April 27, 1826, M. Kehoe advertised boots and shoes and groceries and cigars. August 10, 1826, James Linn advertised a general store. November 16, 1826, S. Nixon & Company advertised a general store. December 1, 1826, Hall & Thomas advertised a general store; at the same time McIntire & Wood advertised a general store. February 2, 1828, William and Kennedy Lodwick were conducting a general store under the name of W. & K. Lodwick. July 19, 1828, Havillah Gunn was conducting a general store in Portsmouth. Gates & Kinney, S. Nixon & Company, James Lodwick, Hall & Thomas and W. & K. Lodwick were all conducting general stores. In 1828 B. F. & N. M. Holton and M. B. Ross were conducting general stores. This was M. B. Ross' first appearance.

March 28, 1829, J. V. Robinson advertised a general store. This was his first appearance in Portsmouth. May 1, 1829, W. H. Eads advertised a liquor store, and James Lodwick, lumber and shingles. May, 1829, F. M. Thompson & Company advertised a general store. June 6, 1829, Andrews & Gunn advertised as druggists and at the same time J. C. Ashley advertised as a dealer in ice. June 20, 1829, George McCague & Company advertised a general store. This was their first appearance. They advertised wholesale and retail.

January 28, 1830, William Hall dissolved with his partner and advertised alone. January 28, 1830, Kennedy Lodwick advertised a general store. February 11, 1830, R. D. Lawson advertised a lumber yard. February 25, 1830, William Anderson advertised ready-made clothing. January 1831, A. W. McGregor advertised a coffee house and liquors. March 28, 1831, Kennedy Lodwick advertised groceries. May 20, 1831, M. L. Lodwick advertised a hat store. The same date Lemuel Moss advertised a general store.

May 31, 1831, Glover & Noel advertised a general store in the French Grant. May 31, 1831, George Gassaway advertised a general store. June 17, 1831, Andrews & Gunn advertised as druggists, and in July M. Kehoe advertised groceries and liquors. July 8, 1831, Thomas Lawson advertised boots and shoes and whisky. In 1831 Samuel Huston advertised a coffee house and groceries. September 2, 1831, John McDowell and J. W. Davis advertised a commission house. The same date Samuel Huston advertised a coffee house. October 14 Benjamin Melcher advertised groceries, and December 2, R. C. Slaughter advertised a coffee house. December 16 William Bartz & Company were conducting a wholesale grocery. August 15, 1832, Sullivan & Company advertised a general store, and M. B. Ross advertised books.

September 29, 1832, G. & W. B. Hall advertised a general store, and McCabe & Company advertised storage and commission. October 20, 1832, A. B. Ellison advertised as a lumber agent. December 29, 1834, C. A. M. Damarin advertised groceries and liquors; the same time G. T. Leet advertised tobacco, and E. & S. Dunn a general store. December 16, 1835, McDowell & Davis advertised as commission merchants. The same date Hempstead, Pattillo & Company advertised as druggists. November 8, 1836, Glover & Kendall advertised a book store, and the same date Conway & Avery advertised a commission store. January 27, 1836, John Peebles advertised as a commission merchant.

April 27, 1836, Gray & McCabe advertised dry goods. The same date M. B. Ross & Company and Hall & Currie advertised general stores. January 27, 1837, Enos and Samuel Gunn dissolved partnership, and Enos continued in the business. April 1, 1837, Samuel Gunn advertised a general store. May 22, 1837, Joseph Riggs and R. Montgomery advertised general stores; Kehoe & Gray, boots and shoes; E. Glover, a book store, and Freeman & Cox, dry goods and hardware.

May 25, 1837, J. H. Wait advertised furniture. This was his advent. September 13, 1837, Hockaday & Howell advertised a general store. November 18, 1837, Kendall, Kepner & Company advertised a general store. December 2,

1837, John Ross advertised clothing, and McNairn & Murray advertised hardware. This was the beginning of Mr. D. N. Murray's business career in Portsmouth. January 9, 1838, Brooks & Farmer advertised as druggists. They succeeded N. W. Andrews & Company. April 28, 1838, John Row & Company advertised as commission merchants. James Eppit was the partner. The same date R. H. Tomlin advertised whisky and pork. May 22, 1838, Andrews & McVey advertised a whisky store. The same date Thomas Kendall advertised a drug store. April 9, 1838, James Pursell & Company advertised. M. B. Ross was the partner. This was the advent of James Pursell in Portsmouth.

August 26, 1838, Lloyd & Terry advertised boots and shoes. This was Richard Lloyd and John P. Terry. September 4, 1838, Craighead & Aldrich advertised a commission house. January 11, 1839, C. A. M. Damarin and Charles Henking advertised groceries. January 23, 1839, Lloyd & Terry dissolved, and were succeeded by Murfin & Terry. The same date Armstrong & Gray advertised as ropemakers. January 25, 1839, McDowell, Davis & Company succeeded McDowell and Davis. L. P. N. Smith was the new partner. March 8, 1839, James Pursell advertised a general store. March 27, 1839, Montgomery & Stevenson advertised dry goods. April 5, 1839, J. & T. Clark advertised dry goods.

November 29, 1839, James Pursell advertised wholesale dry goods. January, 1840, McDowell, Davis & Company dissolved and McDowell retired. The business was conducted by Davis & Smith. September 4, 1840, M. Willey advertised groceries. November 13, Waller & McCabe dissolved partnership. January 1, 1841, C. S. Smith advertised as a druggist, and February 4 Gray & Terry advertised wholesale and retail boots and shoes. The same date Stewart & Jones advertised wholesale dry goods. March 15, 1842, M. & G. Gilbert advertised groceries, &c. This was their first appearance in Portsmouth. April 22, 1842, Hall & Cúrie dissolved partnership. William Hall continued the business. June 24, 1842, Hocaday & Howell went into bankruptcy. November 4, 1842, William Elden & Company advertised dry goods. January 19, 1844, Macy & Stillwell advertised a general store and dry goods. January 28, 1844, McNairn & Murray dissolved partnership.

January 29, 1844, Joseph Riggs advertised a general store. March 29, 1844, W. P. Gray announced his intention to leave town. From December 1, 1843, to March 29, 1844, Paul Brodbeck advertised groceries. April 12, 1844, John Row and Ralph St. John dissolved partnership. John Row continued the business. April 25, 1844, D. N. Murray advertised a new hardware store. May 9, 1844, J. V. Robinson & Son advertised a general store. May 3, 1844, Shackelford & Crichton advertised as druggists. August 1, 1844, Conway & Robinson advertised groceries. September 12, 1844, M. Kehoe advertised boots and shoes, wholesale and retail. The same date Michael Beyerly advertised copper, sheet iron, etc. The same date A. Doty advertised as a saddler. He died September 17, 1844, aged 42 years. January 15, 1845, Grown & Finch advertised groceries; also, S. R. Ross. B. F. Conway was in business as a commission merchant. Conway & Robinson had dissolved.

The following were engaged in business in Portsmouth in 1846: D. N. Murray, hardware store; John Row, commission merchant; J. Riggs, general store; J. V. Robinson & Son and J. W. Means & Company, general stores; J. L. McVey & Company, wholesale and retail druggists, William L. Wood being the partner; R. Lloyd succeeded the firm of Lloyd & Pressel, dissolved; Oaks & Buskirk, groceries; Thomas Dugan, commission merchant, and James Pursell, queensware; B. F. Cunningham, commission merchant, and A. C. Davis and Stephen D. Bishop, ready-made clothing. Those advertising in 1848 were: L. C. Heaton & Company; William Hall, Robert Montgomery, William Elden & Company, T. N. Davey & Company, J. Lodwick & Son, Jefferson & Noel, dry goods; Henry Lange, ready-made clothing; John H. Bentley, retail tea store; James Pursell, queensware; B. F. Conway & Company, commission merchants; J. Salisbury & Son, saddlers; M. Kehoe, shoes; Davis & Smith, commission merchants; Henry R. Kinney, hardware; C. S. Smith, S. R. Ross, W. S. Brown, J. B. Mervill & Company and E. Corwin, grocers; Wells, book store; M. & L. Laucher, watchmakers; Thomas G. Lloyd, confections, bakery, ice cream parlor, &c.; Cunning-

burn & Spry were also in the same business. J. Riggs & Son, general store; L. G. Perry, caskets. Oaks & Baskirk, liquors; John B. Nichols, furniture; L. C. Hinton and James Pursell, partners, and B. F. Cunningham and Richard Spry dissolved.

Those advertising in 1849 were: Musser & Watson, wholesale grocers; B. F. Cunningham, grocer, fruit and produce dealer; M. & G. Gilbert, grocers and produce dealers; Whitney & Huntington, D. Wells and J. Stephenson & Company, book stores; J. Leavelle & Son, general store; Mrs. H. E. Currie, millinery; Lee & Heron, grocers; B. L. Jefferson, dry goods; Davis, Smith & Company, commission merchants.

Those advertising in 1850 were: John K. Oliver, William Elden & Company, B. L. Jefferson, dry goods; J. V. Robinson & Son, wholesale dry goods; William McComb, hat store; B. F. Conway & Company, commission merchants; William E. Williams, furniture; Dr. J. Corson, drug store; John McDowell, Jr., commission merchant; Gould & Jones, furniture, and Mrs. E. J. Riekey, milliner.

Those advertising in 1851 were: P. Brian, furniture wareroom; J. N. Davey, hardware; Shunkoff & Crichton, and Corson & Kendall, druggists; H. & R. Leet, dry lumber; Hempstead & Lodwick, coal yards; D. Wolford, hat store; Brandish & Leet, clothing store; McFee Brothers, tint glass; Barber & Smith, tin, copper, sheet iron, &c.; William Hall & Son, dry goods, and E. Strauss & Brother, clothing.

Those advertising in 1852 were: W. S. Cutler & Company, liquors; W. G. Whitney, grocer; William Salter, dry goods; Samuel G. Glover, hat store; Ward, Murray & Stevenson, foundry; H. G. & A. B. Jones, druggists; R. Lloyd & Company, boots and shoes; Kennedy & Conway, feed store, and R. Brunner, dry goods. This was his first appearance in Portsmouth.

Those advertising in 1853 were: William Hall & Son, wheelbarrow factory; J. F. Towell & Company, and F. Carrel, Jr., dry goods; McDowell & Chandler, commission merchants; O. A. Keyes, city book store; M. Seidenbach, clothing; E. Hewes & Company and R. Bell & Company, boots and shoes; C. A. M. Damarin & Company, wholesale grocers; Star & Myer, clothing; Joseph W. Smith, wholesale grocery; W. P. Martin, M. & S. Timmonds and Bentley & Turner, grocers; J. C. Gilbert, clothing; William McComb, hat store; H. R. Kinney, hardware; Jefferson & Blair, grocers; Kennedy & Turner, feed store; Hugh Reilly, liquor store.

Those advertising in 1854 were: J. B. Ormsley, liquors; J. Freshell, baker; Hibbs & Herod, D. N. Murray and H. R. Kinney, hardware; C. C. Hyatt, provisions; John Tillow, Henry Maule & Brother and P. M. Savage, groceries; William Hall & Son, James Pursell, dry goods; Prendergast & Company; boots and shoes; David A. Truax, music store; Cook & Watson, confectionery; John F. Doerr, tobacco and cigars; P. C. Gunn & Company, grocers; L. B. Day, druggists; John Hanna, city book store; A. P. Osborn, leather store; B. F. Conway and L. W. Tomlinson made an assignment for creditors; S. B. Cole, clothing, and C. P. Chandler & Company, grocers.

Those advertising in 1855 were: J. W. Tomlinson, commission merchant; J. K. Lodwick & Brothers succeed James Lodwick & Sons in the dry goods business; John Paull, drugs; H. R. Kinney & Company dissolve, W. J. Shipman retiring; C. P. Tracy & Company, boots and shoes; E. Miller, ready-made clothing; D. N. Murray & Company, hardware; Kennedy & Ashton, feed store; H. E. Brown & Company, jewelers; Baskirk & Davis, wholesale grocers; McKehoe & Son, shoes; Turley & Riggs and Tracy & Davis, commission merchants; Oaks & Tracy succeed R. Lloyd & Company in boots and shoes.

Those advertising in 1856 were: John Tillow, grocer; Smith & Wood, druggists; Densmore & Company dissolve, Milton Kennedy retiring. The firm is continued under the name of H. Densmore & Company. H. & R. Leet dissolve. Horace Leet continuing the business. M. B. Gilbert & Giles Gilbert dissolve. M. B. Gilbert continues the business. Giles Gilbert also has a grocery; J. C. Lewis, notion store; R. S. Millard, hat store; Cutler & Brown, liquors; Gunn & McColm, commission merchants; Thomas McNamara, dry goods, and Wilhelm & Heron, retail grocers.

Those advertising in 1857 were: J. Ormsby & Company, liquors; C. C. Row and John Tillow, grocers; Samuel Gleiselman, dry goods; John Yoakley, pianos and sheet music; Fuller & Carre, building materials; D. D. Rhodes, planing mill and lumber yard; J. W. Dennis, grocer; Hibbs & Herod and Ward & Waller, hardware; Pursell & Gordon, queensware, and Fritts & Long, hats, &c.

Those advertising in 1858 were: W. H. Brown & Brothers, wholesale groceries and commission; Dr. G. B. Bailey, Reed & Spry, Cutler & Calvert, druggists; Daniel Pursell, boots and shoes; P. H. Murray & Company, hardware; J. B. Nichols & Company, furniture and undertaking; B. G. Warwick & Sons, drugs; Leet & Chapman, lumber; C. P. Chandler & Company, grocers; S. J. John, furniture; Washington Kinney and Charles Kinney dissolve partnership in the tannery business, Charley Kinney continuing the business. George A. Waller bought out Ward's interest in the hardware business; D. S. Moore & Company, lumber; Reed Brothers, dry goods; Pursell & Kaps, grocers; W. W. Reilly, wall paper, advertised as the Valley book store; S. E. & J. W. Varner, family grocery; Noel & McDougal, variety store; Wilhelm & Leetinger, grocers; John Wilhelm and Joseph Van Meter, grocers; Vincent & Johnson, hat store; Pursell & Gordon, queensware; Gunn & McColm, grocers.

Those advertising in 1859 were: James T. Brown, liquors; John Thompson, dealer in coal; Meyer & Brown, hardware; Daniel Pursell, shoe dealer; Ph. Zoellner, jeweler; Vincent & Johnson dissolve, Vincent retiring and Johnson continuing the business; D. Davis & Sons, feed store; J. K. and H. C. Lodwick & Company, dry goods; O. A. Lodwick & Company, dry goods; S. R. Ross, whole sale grocery and commission; Thomas G. Lloyd sold clocks; Mrs. Lawrence advertised millinery; J. C. Hibbs & Company, hardware, as successors to Hibbs & Herod; George A. Waller and Myer & Brown, hardware; R. Brunner, J. K. & H. Lodwick, A. O. Lodwick & Company, Jefferson & Company, J. F. Towell, dry goods; Robinson, Cheeseman & Company dissolve. The firm was composed of L. N. Robinson, David Gibson and J. W. Cheeseman. The firm of L. N. Robinson & Company was dissolved. It was composed of J. W. Glidden, D. A. Glidden, Charles Glidden and L. N. Robinson. It was succeeded by George Davis & Company. L. N. Robinson, George Davis and Charles Davis bought the interests of both firms and organized the firm of George Davis & Company, composed of the above. Helfenstein & Earl, boots and shoes; J. H. Johnson, hats; C. P. Tracy & Company, hats and leather; Wilhelm & Van Meter, grocers; Murray & McNeale, hardware; Buskirk & Davis, grocers; D. Davis & Son, feed store; Curre & Robinson, planing mill; Leet & Chapman, lumber; J. B. Nichols, furniture and undertaking; M. B. Gilbert, wholesale grocer; Giles Gilbert, wholesale grocer; Fitzpatrick & Brown, liquors; Shackelford & Spry, drugs, and H. Densmore & Company, liquors.

Those advertising in 1860 were: W. P. Martin, F. A. Calvert, grocers; A. Lodwick & Company; The Lodwick Brothers, C. D. Elder, dry goods; Davis & Bentley, commission merchants; Reilly & Brown, Valley Book Store; Thomas T. Yeager, bookbinders; S. E. & J. W. Varner, Nathan S. Jones and C. C. Hyatt, groceries; John M. Herder, furniture; Shackelford & Spry, drugs; Meyer & Brown, hardware; James Stephenson, book store; B. L. Jefferson and R. Brunner, dry goods; Leet & Chapman, lumber; Helfenstein & Earl, shoes; J. F. Towell, wholesale dry goods only; C. D. Elden, retail dry goods, and C. C. Hyatt, family grocery.

Those advertising in 1861 were: H. Densmore & Company, wholesale liquors; S. P. Nichols, coal; C. C. Hyatt, grocer; W. A. Bentley, commission merchant; Henry Wise, clothing; Little & Hamilton, coal; C. D. Elden, dry goods; J. H. Johnson, hat store; John Tillow, grocery; C. P. Chandler & Company, auction house; A. W. Buskirk, wholesale grocery; F. Engelbrecht, grocery, and William Pendergast, shoes.

Those advertising in 1862 were: C. D. Elden, D. Clemens, successor to R. Brunner, dry goods; Pursell & Gordon dissolve; T. J. Pursell conducts the business; Michael Seeberger, grocer; Little & Hamilton, coal dealers; Mrs. Bogen, millinery; Giles Gilbert and A. W. Buskirk, wholesale grocers; S. W. Cumming and Cutler & Brown, liquors; M. B. Gilbert, wholesale grocer; Shackelford & Spry, drugs; Thomas Hall & Company, boat office; Shackelford & Spry dissolve

and the firm becomes Shackelford & Son; Thomas S. Hall & Company and P. C. Gunn, coal dealers; T. J. Pursell & Company, queensware; S. J. Meyer, hardware; J. McQuaid, liquors; P. E. Hard & Company, family grocery; Thomas L. Currie & Son, commission and grain merchants, and William Miller, grocery.

Those advertising in 1863 were: Angle & Biddle, boots and shoes; W. W. Little, coal; R. Lloyd, boots and shoes; E. Miller, clothing; George A. Waller, hardware; Wilhelm & Flanders, grocers; Thomas Hall & Company, coal; Leet & Chapman dissolve, Chapman retiring; Daniel R. Spry, drug store; Friedman & Eisman, dry goods and clothing, gents' furnishing goods; Lodwick Brothers, dry goods; Cohen & Company, boots and shoes.

Those advertising in 1864 were: Henry Richman, wholesale clothing; P. E. Hard & Company, family grocery, W. W. & G. W. Thompson, forwarding and commission merchants; F. W. Calvert, wholesale grocery; Levi & Flanders, clothing; Ephraim Ronsheim, dry goods, ladies cloaks, &c.; Stephenson & Patterson, book sellers; D. N. Murray, hardware; O. A. Lodwick and John K. & Henry C. Lodwick, dry goods; H. D. Burton, wholesale liquor dealer; Martin F. and John Micklethwait purchased the grocery stock of Mrs. William Miller; Hard & Williams, grocers; Philip E. Hard, W. H. Williams & R. A. Calvert, wholesale dealers in groceries and liquors.

Those advertising in 1865 were: Mrs. Marsh and Mrs. Vincent, millinery; Peter Brodbeck, dry goods; George and James Rumsey and Joseph G. Reed go into partnership as Rumsey & Reed; Pat Prendergast bought out the interest of W. S. Cutler in the liquor business; McIntire & Glidden, lumber and shingles; S. J. Eichelstein, liquors; Rumsey, Reed & Company, wholesale dry goods; Levi & Flanders, clothing; W. W. & G. W. Thompson, forwarding and commission merchants; M. F. & John Micklethwait succeeded William Miller as M. F. Micklethwait & Brother; Albert Knittel, confectioner; Eisman & Company, dry goods and clothing; Hard & Williams, grocers; The Cabinet Makers' Union advertised F. C. Daehler, agent; Julia Salsbury, millinery; John Uhl, boots and shoes; Thomas D. Hall, coal agent; Mrs. William Miller, ladies' variety store; W. W. Little, coal office, "Come to Stay;" W. L. Siches retired from the firm of F. W. Calvert & Company, F. W. Calvert continuing the business; Hard & Williams dissolved, P. H. Hard continued the business; S. P. Nichols & Company, auction rooms; Ripley & Hurd, wholesale liquors; F. C. Gibbs went into partnership with R. A. Calvert in the wholesale grocery and liquor business.

Those advertising in 1866 were: T. J. Pursell, queensware; J. T. Vincent bought out John R. Hurd's interest in the liquor business with Wm. P. Ripley, and the firm was Ripley & Vincent; John Dice and Miles Forbes dissolve; F. W. Calvert sold his grocery to Frank Gilbert; Chas. A. Barton & Brother, grocery; also, Charles A. Barton, D. Barton and Thomas P. Brown, O. A. Lodwick, dry goods; Glidden & McIntire, lumber; J. & D. Sullivan, dealers in leather, hides and oil; John Yoakley, pianos and organs; Miss E. Compton succeeded Mrs. Reed in the millinery business; Mrs. J. C. Trotter, millinery; Washington C. Appler, drugs; also, Dr. C. M. Finch; George A. Rumsey retired from Rumsey, Reed & Company; Jonah H. Roads, of Chillicothe, took his place; J. L. Hibbs took J. C. Hibbs and E. Fuller in the hardware business with him, and Hiram McGuire had a drug store.

Those advertising in 1867 were: George Davis & Company, feed store; Lodwick Brothers, dry goods; C. A. M. Damarin & Company, groceries; T. J. Pursell & Company, queensware; Miss M. Lloyd, millinery.

The J. F. Davis Drug Company.

The wholesale drug business owned by the J. F. Davis Drug Company was commenced about the year 1844 by Drs. Shackelford and Andrew Crichton, on Front Street, below Jefferson. Here they did business until about the year 1849, when they moved to 123 West Front Street, where they and their successors have conducted business ever since. Daniel R. Spry was employed by them as clerk in 1851. In 1856 Andrew Crichton sold out to Mr. Spry, and the firm name was known as Shackelford and Spry. In 1861 Mr. Spry sold out to Shackelford & Son, who composed the firm until 1867, when they sold out to the firm of Bartram, Jones & Company, which conducted the business until April,

1869, when J. W. Ricker bought out all partners except Mr. David Jones. The firm then became Ricker & Jones. They continued the business until August, 1873, when Mr. Ricker sold out to Dr. J. F. Davis, and the firm became Davis & Jones until the fall of 1876. Then Dr. Davis bought Mr. Jones out and became sole owner and conducted the business successfully until July 12, 1895, when he organized a stock company, known as the J. F. Davis Drug Company. The incorporators were: Dr. J. F. Davis, J. J. Brandel, William Brandel, J. H. Holman, and W. K. Dupre, who were elected Directors of the firm for one year, and they elected the following officers: J. F. Davis, President and General Manager; J. J. Brandel, Vice President; J. H. Holman, Secretary and Treasurer. They held these offices until March 10, 1900, when Dr. Davis sold out. Simon Labold was elected Director in place of Dr. Davis, and the following officers were then chosen: W. K. Dupre, President; William Brandel, Vice President; J. J. Brandel, General Manager. J. H. Holman remained as Secretary and Treasurer. J. H. Holman died July 8, 1901, and W. K. Dupre took his place. On August 5, 1901, J. J. Brandel, William Brandel, S. Labold, J. W. Bannon, and W. K. Dupre were elected as Directors, and they elected the following officers: J. J. Brandel, President and General Manager; William Brandel, Vice President, and W. K. Dupre, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Gilbert Grocery Company.

The wholesale grocery business was established originally in 1832 by Martin B. Gilbert, who opened up at 167 West Front Street. He conducted the business until his death in November 1887. A month later the firm of M. B. Gilbert & Co. was organized, composed of M. B. Gilbert, George Appel and George A. Goodman. Messrs. Appel and Goodman themselves began at the bottom. Mr. Appel entered the house in May, 1878. Mr. Goodman followed him in April, 1881. Mr. Appel filled every position in the house. In 1883 he became the book-keeper and credit man. On the death of Mr. Gilbert, he took his place, and is the head of the business. Mr. Goodman has filled every position in the house from the lowest, until now he is the Assistant Manager. In November, 1890, the Company bought out and succeeded in the business of Damarin & Co., one of the oldest firms in Ohio. Then it moved to 199, 201 and 203 West Front Street. From there it removed in 1898 to 50, 52 and 54 West Second Street, into a four-story building, erected expressly for its own use, with all the modern facilities for the transaction of business. It is sixty feet front by one hundred and twenty-three feet deep. The officers of the Company are: George Appel, President; George A. Goodman, Vice President; John Bauer, Secretary. The Directors are: W. M. Briggs, Mrs. M. B. Gilbert, George Appel and George A. Goodman. It was incorporated January 1, 1900.

MANUFACTORIES.

As there were no newspapers published in Portsmouth prior to August 5, 1818, any manufacturing before that time was a matter of tradition.

The following list is made up from the newspapers of the town and city:

Those advertising in 1818 were: Benjamin Melcher and Peter Kehoe, boot and shoe makers; Parker and McCloud, carriage and wagon makers; Josiah Shackford, Daniel Corson, Wilson Gates, George Clark, John H. Thornton, James Abbott and A. G. Sergeant, flour mills, and James Salisbury, saddler and harness maker.

Those advertising in 1820 were: Wool carding, H. H. Parker & Co.; chair maker, Daniel Edwards; nail factory, J. Offnere.

H. H. McCloud advertised as a chair maker in 1821.

Those advertising in 1826: J. H. Hoskinson & Co., hat factory.

Those advertising in 1832: Davis & Stevenson, post coaches, wagons and plows; Colwine & Offnere, millers, and Glover & Noel, foundry.

Those advertising in 1836 were: Maddox & Beyerly, sheet iron; Stevenson & Maddock, foundry, and James Grimes, stoves.

Those advertising in 1837 were: Shewell & Hopewell, hat factory; Thomas G. Gaylord & Co., rolling mill.

In 1838, J. C. Ashley advertised a soap factory.

Those advertising in 1840 were: William Ewing & Co., conducting Scioto furnace.

In 1844, William Ewing & Co., owners of Scioto furnace, dissolved. They were succeeded by Voorhels & Musser.

In 1846, John Hart manufactured candy and Benjamin Wilson chairs. Those advertising in 1850: T. G. Gaylord & Co., rolling mill; A. Heckinger & Co., Scioto Foundry; D. P. Pareboom, engines and machinery; Jacob Burkel & Co., wagon and carriage makers, and R. Bell & Co., shoes.

Those advertising in 1851 were: The Star Flour Mill. This mill was built on the corner of Front and Chillicothe at this date.

In 1852, H. S. Commins advertised a foundry.

In 1853 the advertisers were: The Scioto Foundry, Star Mills, Peters & Co., Washington Furnace, and Robinson, Glidden & Co., Scioto Furnace, hot blast pig iron.

Those advertising in 1855 were: Grimes & McKelheney, People's Foundry; Charles E. Rose, soap and candle factory; J. Riggs, saw mill; Brown, Reed & Co., mineral water; Cutler & Brown, liquors, August 22, 1855, Ward, Murray & Stevenson dissolves, John L. Ward retires, and Murray & Stevenson continue the business. Union Tannery, Robinson & Son.

Those advertising in 1857 were: Washington McLean & Co., boiler makers, in Portsmouth, also in Cincinnati; July 29, 1857, the new rolling mill was organized. Peter Kinney, James Murfin, William Hall and P. C. Kinney were the organizers. It was to be known as James Murfin & Co., and the Franklin Iron Works.

Those advertising in 1858 were: Neill & Eberhart, foundry, and J. P. Purdum, planing mill.

Those advertising in 1859 were: Murray, Stevenson & Co., iron and brass foundry and machinists; Metzger & Co., buggy manufacturers; Washington McLean & Co., boiler makers, Beyerly & Gerlach, tin and coppersmiths. May 2, 1859, Portsmouth had two rolling mills, four foundries, two machine shops, four chair factories, three planing mills, two sash and door factories, three grist mills, two distilleries and two barrel factories.

In 1860, Gilbert Stewart & Son advertised sawed stone, and C. Powers & Co. advertised marble works.

On June 28, 1862, Neill & Eberhart advertised a stove foundry.

Those advertising in 1863 were: Hunter & Wilhelm, tin, copper and sheet iron manufacturers; B. Schweitzer, candy maker. November 23, 1863, D. N. Murray, E. B. Moore and William Moore formed a partnership as Murray, Moore & Co. Murray & Stevenson dissolved.

October 19, 1864, Gaylord & Co. were building a railroad chair factory just below the rolling mill.

In 1865, T. W. Carre & Co. advertised a planing mill and Arthur & Ritchie a paper mill. Reitz & Company, freestone works, advertised.

In 1866, George J. Schirrmann advertised a carriage factory.

July 27, 1867, the Union Iron Company was organized, with a capital stock of \$400,000.

July 1, 1868, Johnson, Peebles & Company started the hub factory.

Those advertising in 1869 were: J. W. Fulton, Union Mills, flour, cornmeal, etc.; J. W. Watson, wheelbarrows, and R. Bell & Company, shoe factory.

In 1870, C. S. Smith and Daniel Pursell were employed in making wrapping paper. The agricultural works was being organized August 31, 1870; \$70,000 was subscribed, but \$150,000 was wanted. The contracts for erection were let October 12, 1870. October 19, 1870, Dr. J. W. Fulton and Son purchased the mill at the corner of Front and Chillicothe Streets from Damarin & Company for \$9500. Manufacture of fire brick began at Webster, Ohio.

March 1, 1871, Johnson, Peebles & Company employed forty-five hands and paid from fifty cents to three dollars per day.

January 31, 1872, the Portsmouth Planing Mill was organized, \$40,000 capital stock. Thomas W. Carre, G. B. and A. F. Miller were the owners. July 24, 1872, the Burgess Steel and Iron Works was organized; John R. Williams was President; L. C. Robinson, Vice President; G. W. Weyer, Secretary; M. H. Ball, Treasurer, and C. Burgess, Superintendent. The above officers were the Directors, together with F. Thompson, William E. Williams and George Davis. August 28, 1872, Murray, Moore & Company dissolve. David Murray sold his interest for \$69,000 to E. B. and William Moore. October 20, 1872, D. N. Murray took charge of the agricultural works.

April 20, 1873, the Scioto Valley Fire Brick Company was organized. June 11, 1873, the new foundry of the Ohio Stove Company was in operation. On July 17, 1873, J. B. Green took charge of the Gaylord & Company mill.

January 28, 1874, Cuppett & Webb advertised the Turkey Creek Saw Mill, and G. W. Mackey was city agent for the lumber yard above Fulton's Mill.

November 16, 1875, the Portsmouth Agricultural Works sold to J. B. Green for \$23,000; cost \$68,000. It was sold by the Gaylord Rolling Mill, on execution, for \$11,000.

December 31, 1879, Drew, Selby & Company succeeded Irving Drew & Company. Frederick Drew retired and George D. Selby went into the firm.

October 22, 1881, the Hocking Valley Fire Brick Works was to go into operation in two weeks. January 5, 1881, Drew, Selby & Company moved their shoe factory from the Huston Building to the Miller Building, Third and Gay Streets.

May 6, 1882, the Portsmouth Fire Brick Company organized, to succeed the Hocking Valley Fire Brick Company; capital, \$50,000. The same date the Harty Spring Works were being erected. The York Manufacturing Company advertised street and road scrapers.

December 15, 1883, Thomas M. Patterson started a box factory in Portsmouth for the manufacture of paper boxes. Eight persons were employed and four thousand boxes were turned out per week. There were two shoe factories in Portsmouth at this time, and they used two hundred thousand boxes per year. Yeager & Anderson established their flour mills in Portsmouth.

March 30, 1887, the Spring Lane Distillery Company began business, with a capital stock of \$50,000.

SHOE FACTORIES.

The Drew-Selby Company.

This company is successor to the firm of Drew, Selby and Company, which was organized January 1, 1880. It was composed of Irving Drew, George D. Selby and Bernard Damon. The capital was small originally. The members of the firm saved their salaries and put in outside means as their business grew and required increase. The Company began manufacturing in the Huston Stone Front, on Second Street. In the first year the Company had 50 people employed and turned out 100 pairs of misses' and women's shoes per day. The next move was to the northeast corner of Third and Gay Streets, in 1881. The Company put in the first power plant in Portsmouth for the manufacture of shoes. Before that all the machines were operated by foot or hand power. Bernard Damon retired from the firm in 1883. The firm remained at Third and Gay for ten years, until 1891. The building on Third and Gay was leased of G. B. Millar. The firm erected a factory at Seventh and John Streets, 100 by 165, exclusive of boiler-room, two stories high. An addition was made in 1895, covering 78 by 127 feet, three stories and basement. In 1898 the original plant was raised one story and a new part added, 50 by 150, three stories and basement. In 1897 and 1899, Drew, Selby & Company erected for the Excelsior Shoe Company a building 50 by 245, four stories and basement and furnishes power, light and heat to them. The firm name has not changed, but the following members, J. M. Graham, William W. Gates, Jr., and Pearl E. Selby, were admitted as members of the firm in 1892, and have since remained. The Company is now doing a business of over \$2,000,000 annually. The first year it was

\$70,000. The capital is ample to handle the business in the most economical and practical way. The number of persons employed is 1,400. The weekly pay is \$12,000, including the workmen, office force and salesmen. The firm claims its output is the largest of any factory, selling its entire product directly to the retail dealer. The members of this firm claim that their uniform success and steady progress has been due most largely to maintaining the same proportionate cost and the same selling prices to all on their goods and treating all customers alike. The firm has grown until its business is the largest manufacturing or mercantile which has ever been established in Portsmouth.

The Drew-Selby Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Ohio, succeeded Drew, Selby & Company, the firm, on April 14, 1902. The authorized capital of the new firm is \$1,000,000. The paid-up capital stock is \$700,000. There was a satisfactory adjustment of the interests of Irving Drew and George D. Selby, whereby George D. Selby acquired a controlling interest and became President and General Manager of the Company, with Irving Drew as First Vice President. The other officers and Directors of the Company are: S. P. Selby, Second Vice President; Mark W. Selby, Secretary; Jared J. Rardin, Treasurer; P. E. Selby, Superintendent, and with James W. Bannon, Director, constitute the Board of Directors.

The Excelsior Shoe Company

was organized March, 1889. The first officers were: F. D. Euth, President; W. G. Williams, Vice President; A. T. Holcomb, Secretary; J. E. Williams, General Manager and Treasurer. The original and authorized capital of the Company was \$10,000. The present paid-up capital stock is \$150,000. It employs 800 persons, who turn out 2,500 pair of men's, boys' and youths' shoes per day. It does an annual business of over \$1,000,000, and its weekly pay-roll averages \$5,000. The present officers are: D. C. Davies, President; W. G. Williams, Vice President; D. C. Williams, Secretary and Treasurer; J. E. Williams, Manager. Its plant is located on Findlay and Gallia Streets.

The Heer Shoe Company

was organized in May, 1897. The first officers were: Tracy B. Johnson, President; John Jones, Vice President; Chris. Heer, Secretary Treasurer and General Manager. The original and authorized capital was \$20,000. The present paid-up capital is \$100,000. This Company employs between 350 and 400 persons, and makes 2,000 pairs of shoes per day. They make ladies' and misses' medium and fine shoes. The weekly pay-roll averages from \$2,500 to \$3,000. The present officers are: Chris. Heer, President and General Manager; L. D. York, Vice President, and H. W. Heer, Secretary and Treasurer. It does an annual business of \$500,000. Its plant is situated on Tenth and Lincoln Streets and Hutchins Avenue.

The Portsmouth Shoe Company

was organized in March, 1898. The original and authorized capital was \$25,000. The first officers were: F. V. Knauss, President; B. F. Richardson, Vice President; George M. Appel, Treasurer, and C. F. Kendall, Secretary. The present officers are: F. V. Knauss, President; A. T. Holcomb, Vice President; George M. Appel, Treasurer, and C. F. Kendall, Secretary. The present capital, paid-up, is \$25,000. The 175 persons employed turn out 900 pairs of infants', children's and misses' shoes per day. The average weekly pay-roll is \$900. This Company does an annual business of \$200,000. Its plant is located at 127 West Front Street.

The Irving Drew Company

This company is the successor to the Star Shoe Company, which was organized January 16, 1894, succeeding to the business of Titus, Heer and Company, which firm had commenced to manufacture children's shoes in May of the previous year, in what was known as the Gaylor Rolling Mill Store Building, near the corner of Washington and Front Streets. Those composing the firm of Titus, Heer & Company were Dr. A. Titus, Mrs. M. A. Titus, S. O.

Tim and Chris Heer. They had purchased the outfit for making children's shoes from J. S. Sear & Company as the latter business had grown so large they were willing to dispose of this branch of it.

The first Directors of The Star Shoe Company were: J. J. Rardin, President; S. O. Titt, Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager; Charles E. Vice President; A. Titt and Irving Brown. These, with Mrs. M. A. Titt and George D. Selby, were the stockholders.

The Company continued to do business in the same place till the summer or fall of 1896, when it purchased the Padan Brothers' plant, 107 West Front Street and moved into it, which they have enlarged and have been doing a large increased business.

When the firm of Drew, Selby & Company was changed into a corporation, in April, 1902, Mr. Irving Drew sold enough of his stock to give Mr. George D. Selby a controlling interest, and has since been less active in the management of The Drew-Selby Company, although still holding a large financial interest there.

Mr. Drew at once purchased The Star Shoe Company, changed its name to The Irving Drew Company, and became its President, with W. S. Kennedy, Vice President; R. I. Drew, Secretary, and W. W. Gates, Jr., Treasurer, who, with L. T. Spencer, compose the Board of Directors and are the present owners of the business which they are reorganizing to produce another line of ladies' shoes, for which Portsmouth has become so well known, and in which the President of this Company, Irving Drew, has been so prominently and successfully connected.

Twelfth United States Census of Manufactures.

Number of establishments.....		284	
Total Capital.....			\$4,113,796
Capital in land.....			355,576
Capital in buildings.....			2,985,752
Capital in machinery, tools and implements.....			1,025,676
Capital in cash and sundries.....			2,452,792
Proprietors and firm members.....	315		
Number of salaried officials, clerks, etc.....	381		
Salaries of " " " ".....			310,355
Average number of wage-earners.....		1,556	
Total wages of " " " ".....			1,556,190
Average number of wage-earners—males, 16 years of age and over.....		2,444	
Wages of " " " ".....			1,847,655
Average number of wage-earners—females, 16 years of age and over.....		1,043	
Wages of " " " ".....			197,652
Average number of wage-earners—children under 16 years of age.....		29	
Wages of " " " ".....			10,963
Total miscellaneous expenses.....			802,946
Rent of works.....			22,820
Taxes—Not including Internal Revenue.....			25,852
Rent of offices, interest, etc.....			710,000
Contract work.....			44,174
Fuel, oil and material used.....			8,598,808
General materials—including mill supplies and freight.....			8,800,495
Fuel, and rent of power and heat.....			155,177
Value of products—including custom work and repairing.....			7,532,972

The Portsmouth Telephone Company

was organized May 15, 1890, under the laws of the State of Ohio. Capital stock, \$100,000. Original officers were: F. B. Finney, President; G. B. Selby, Vice President; George E. Krieger, Secretary and Treasurer; Thos. W. Numan, General Manager. The present officers are: Judge James M. Thomas, President; John Kellgofer, Vice President; Eugene E. Knox, Secretary and Treasurer; Thomas W. Numan, General Manager. The subscription list July 1, 1902, is as follows: Four hundred and ninety-seven business telephones, five hundred and ninety-five residence telephones, and three pay stations, a total of one thousand and ninety-five. In conjunction with the United States Telephone Company (incorporated in the Portsmouth Telephone Company secures long distance connections to all points.

The Portsmouth Gas Company

was organized on May 5, 1855, when the capital stock was \$50,000—one thousand shares at \$50 each. The incorporators were: Henry V. Barringer, J. W. Glidden, A. V. Barringer, S. R. Ross and J. V. Robinson, Jr. The certificate of incorporation was recorded in Volume 1, Page 238, in Record of Incorporations, in the office of the Secretary of State. On February 22, 1877, the capital stock was increased to \$100,000, the shares still remaining at \$50 each. The officers signing the certificate of increase were: L. C. Robinson, President, and W. Kinney, P. S. Iams, J. Y. Gordon and Samuel Reed, Directors. The certificate was filed February 28, 1877, and is found in Volume 16, Page 386, in the Record of Incorporations, in the office of the Secretary of State. In 1886 the Company changed its name to The Portsmouth Gas and Electric Company. The total amount of gas consumed in the city in one month is 2,500,000 feet, and there are sixteen miles of mains. The present corporators are: James T. Lynn, of Detroit, Michigan, President; Frank B. Kehoe, Vice President; E. T. Lynch, Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE AGENTS.

December 16, 1835, C. A. M. Damarin was agent for the Lancaster Fire Insurance Company.

November 8, 1836, John Peebles was agent for the Protection Company of Columbus. Office at Dr. Hempstead's.

December 31, 1836, J. V. Robinson was the agent for the Protection Company.

September 2, 1837, J. W. Ross was an insurance agent.

February 22, 1839, B. Kepner was an agent for the Protection Insurance Company.

February 28, 1842, John Peebles was an agent for the Columbus Insurance Company.

September 16, 1842, John McDowell was an agent for the Columbus Insurance Company.

October 21, 1842, M. B. Ross was an agent for the Lexington Fire, Life and Maine Insurance Company.

January 19, 1842, Davis and Smith were agents for the Canal Insurance Company of Columbus.

January 15, 1846, James Pursell was an agent for the Delaware Mutual Insurance Company.

February 12, 1846, B. F. Conway was agent for the Protection Insurance Company.

All the foregoing are Fire Insurance.

April 2, 1846, B. F. Conway advertised as agent of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey.

April 20, 1848, B. F. Conway was agent for the Protection, Hartford, Conn.

January 1, 1849, S. H. Ross was agent for the Protection Insurance Company, New Jersey.

In 1849 H. Buchanan was agent for the Ohio Mutual Insurance Company.

June 24, 1848, Kinney & Tracy were agents of the Knox Insurance Company of Vincennes, Indiana.

May 1, 1850, S. R. Ross was agent of the City Insurance Company of Cincinnati.

August 2, 1854, J. W. Collings was agent of the City Insurance Company of Cleveland.

November 12, 1859, N. Bingham was agent.

October 12, 1853, James Lodwick was agent of the Protection Insurance Company.

November 12, 1859 James Lodwick was an agent.

May 26, 1850, T. M. Patterson was agent of the Kentucky Mutual Life Insurance Company.

September 9, 1850, S. R. Ross was agent of the Hartford Life and Health Insurance Company.

March 17, 1851, John McDowell was agent of the Columbus Insurance Company.

July 10, 1851, B. F. Conway was agent of the Jefferson Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati.

In 1851 S. G. Terry was agent of the Kentucky Mutual Insurance Company (Life).

August 9, 1865, P. C. Gunn was an agent.

July 10, 1867, Hard & Bonsall were agents.

In 1867, P. C. Gunn was sole agent.

December 22, 1866, S. H. Holmes advertised as insurance agent.

June 3, 1867, Amos B. Cole, James Lodwick and W. H. Bonsall were together.

B. R. Miles was an agent for the American Life Insurance Company.

October 12, 1870, P. E. Hard and W. H. Bonsall were agents.

March 6, 1871 —Insurance agents in Portsmouth at the time of the Taylor House Fire: W. H. Bonsall, James Lodwick, Hard & Hall, Grum & Reber, J. W. Collins, and Mathias Krickler.

July 19, 1876, J. and W. T. Lodwick advertised as insurance agents.

January 26, 1876, James R. Boal went in with McFarland & Bonsall as insurance agents, and the firm became McFarland, Boal & Bonsall.

March 29, 1875, G. W. Flanders and S. P. Cummins were insurance agents.

February 28, 1877, A. O. Bing was an insurance agent (Fire).

February 1, 1878, Dunlap & Boal consolidated their insurance agency with J. & W. T. Lodwick, and under the latter name.

March 1, 1879, Mathias and F. C. Krickler advertised as insurance agents.

The fire insurance agents now doing business in Portsmouth, Ohio, are: John J. Duke & Son, Edgar F. Draper, Samuel M. Johnson, Frank Lloyd, Miller & Gist, Hutchins & Hamm, Dan M. Ryan, Col. Floyd L. Smith, Coriell & Strayer, Nathan T. Rickey, Fillmore Musser, George E. Krickler, T. J. Pursell, W. L. Reed, and Philo S. Clark.



THE CITY WATER WORKS.

CHAPTER VII.

**Relics of Barbarism A Black Friday A Slave Coffle The First
Conveyance of Lots-Elections-Early Reminiscences-
The Ohio River-The Bonanza Bar-Bridges Across
the Scioto at its Mouth Military Affairs-
The Crusade Notable Dates.**

RELICS OF BARBARISM.

Fugitive Slave Notices.



These were usually headed "Runaway Slaves," and had a rough cut of a Negro, with a stick across his shoulder and a bundle at the end of the stick, in the act of running. The bloodhounds and the human dogs, who made a business of hunting the poor creatures, were not inserted in the picture. The following notices are all of the kind, thank God, which ever appeared in the Portsmouth newspapers.

Scioto being a border county, left the curse of slavery overshadowing it. The fugitive slaves were advertised in the Portsmouth papers. The first newspaper in Scioto County appeared on August 5, 1818.

The first notice of a runaway slave appeared in the Scioto Telegraph, of April 4, 1820. Thomas B. King advertised a runaway Negro from his place four miles above Portsmouth. The slave's name was Gabriel, and he was twenty-one years of age. A reward of \$50 was offered.

On June 22, 1826, Tignal Wommick advertised a Negro man named Daniel, and a description was given.

On December 14, 1826, Joseph George and James Bailey advertised three negro men, Jack, Peter and Nelson, and gave a description of each. A reward of \$300 was offered.

On January, 1828, John Aills, by John Halbert, offered \$20 reward for two Negroes, one a woman, Hannah, aged twenty-five years, and her son; six years of age. "They were at the McCoy's Tavern, at Portsmouth, last evening" states the advertisement.

August 25, 1831, H. Blake offered a reward of \$50 for a negro boy, Edward Ringo, 18 years of age, escaped from the Greenup Iron Works.

December 22, 1832, H. Blake & Co. offered a reward of \$50 for a negro man named Isaac, six feet four inches high, a light mulatto, thirty-five years old. The reward was to be given if confined in the Portsmouth or Chillicothe jail.

On November 18, 1836, \$50 reward was offered by James Martin for a negro man named William Scott. The claimant was James Martin, of Saline County, Missouri.

On May 20, 1837, \$100 reward was offered for a negro man, Jim, who was twenty-five years old, six feet high, and could read and write. The advertisement was signed John Todd.

August 28, 1837, Anderson Woodford, a negro man twenty years of age, broke jail at Paris, Kentucky. Fifty dollars reward was offered for him by Shreve, Pauli & Co.

September 3, 1846, Nat Morton advertised a black boy, Sam, nineteen years of age, five feet nine inches high, who had but one eye. One hundred dollars reward was offered.

January 16, 1852, John Wollman, of Catlettsburg, Kentucky, offered \$100 reward for a negro man, Ben, thirty years of age, and five feet ten inches high etc.

The last three of these odious advertisements appeared January 2, 1855. One hundred dollars reward for George, the property of Mrs. Hannah Parker. He was twenty years of age and five feet seven inches high. The notice was signed by Moses McCoy, Greenup, Kentucky, whom, it appears, was a minister of the Christian Church, and a man of the highest character.

A Black Friday.

On January 21, 1830, all the colored people in Portsmouth were forcibly deported from the town. They were not only warned out, but they were driven out. They were forced to leave their homes and belongings.

Between one hundred and two hundred householders had signed a paper to the effect that they would not employ any black person who had not complied with the law.

The town authorities had been worked up to the point of agreeing to enforce the savage and brutal "Black Laws" of Ohio. The law referred to had been passed January 19, 1804 (Chase, Volume 1, 393). It forbade any black or mulatto person to reside in the State unless they had a certificate from the Clerk of the Court that they were free.

Any one was forbidden to hire or employ any black or mulatto person without such certificate, under penalty of \$10 to \$50, one-half of which went to the informer and other half to the State.

Under the law of January 25, 1807 (Chase, Volume 1, 556), no black or mulatto person was allowed to settle in the State without giving bond in \$500 for good behavior and against becoming a township charge. If such bond was not given, it was the duty of the Overseer of the Poor, of the respective townships to drive them out. The harboring, employing or concealing of a Negro who had not given such a bond was \$100 penalty, one-half to the informer and one half to the great State of Ohio. The same law forbade a Negro to be a witness against a white person.

Just think of it! There were over one hundred men in Portsmouth, in 1830, who determined to enforce these laws, and who did enforce them, and then attended the great Fourth of July celebration on July 4, 1831, listened to all the crimes imputed to poor, old, silly, crazy George III., and then thanked God they had never done anything as bad as that, when they had on the previous January 21, 1830, done much worse.

The editor does not know the names of the one hundred or two hundred householders in Portsmouth who signed that infamous paper, and hopes he may never know, and that the paper is destroyed. It was not published in the newspapers of that time.

As near as we can now determine, eighty black people were deported by the town authorities in 1830.

A Slave Coffle.

In about 1834 this incident occurred on the public landing, in the town of Portsmouth. It was related by Col. William E. Gilmore, of Chillicothe, Ohio, then a boy, ten years of age, on a visit to Portsmouth:

He was on the river bank and a flatboat had just landed. His attention was arrested by loud and angry cursing, accompanied by blows. Boylike, he went near to the collection of people and saw three negro men, handcuffed and tied to a rope, one negro woman and four negro men tied to a rope, but not handcuffed, and five negro girls, from twelve to fifteen years of age, following and carrying large and heavy bundles on their heads. Three white men were in charge of the party. One of a respectable appearance carried a double-barreled shotgun. The other two were the usual ruffians and white brutes who accompanied processions of this character. They each carried a horse pistol and a black-snake whip. One of the white brutes, in human form, was cruelly beating one of the handcuffed negroes over the head with the butt end of his black-snake whip, accompanying each blow with an oath. This proceeded until

the one decent appearing white man in charge stopped it, saying, "That is enough this time, but if you catch him at it again, knock his damned head in," and, turning to a negro who was alongside of the one beaten, but was not one of the coffe, said, "If I catch any of you free negroes talking to my gang I will put a load of buckshot into your black hides."

This slave coffe was confined in the Portsmouth Jail that night, and until they could proceed further down the river on a boat.

This scene occurred in the beautiful, intelligent, refined and cultured city of Portsmouth only sixty-seven years since. It was all done with the sanction of the law, the organic law of the land. It occurred with the passive consent of all the citizens, and without a protest or objection. Such a scene did not occur only once. It occurred frequently, and our forefathers tolerated it as one of the compromises of the Constitution until the institution was wiped out by the blood of their sons.

THE FIRST CONVEYANCE OF LOTS.

1. The First recorded conveyance in the city of Portsmouth, Scioto County, Ohio, is that of Henry Massie, the original proprietor, to James Gilkenson. This deed reads, as did all the early deeds, "This indenture made between Henry Massie, of Scioto County, Ohio, and James Gilkenson, of the same county." The consideration was one dollar, and conveyed Lot 79, where the Tracy Shoe House now stands. The deed was made October 27, 1806. There are no witnesses to it, and the acknowledgement was made before Alexander Curran, Recorder of Scioto County. Mr. Massie had entered the lots on which Portsmouth was founded on the 29th of March, 1801, but he had never obtained a patent for them until August 4, 1806, consequently, all his sales of lots in Portsmouth, prior to the issue of the patent, were by title bond; and it seems he did not begin to make deeds until the 27th of October, 1806. No doubt, he then visited Portsmouth for that purpose and stopped at the hotel of John Brown, and a number of conveyances are acknowledged before John Brown, Justice of the Peace.

2. On the same date, October 27, 1806, Massie made a deed of indenture to Samuel Salladay. The consideration was left blank. There are no witnesses, and it was acknowledged before John Brown, Justice of the Peace.

3. On the same day he sold Outlot No. 9, near the corner of Sixth and Washington Streets, to John Gilkenson. The consideration was left blank. John Brown, Justice of the Peace, took the acknowledgement. No doubt, Gilkenson and Salladay had rendered Massie services in the laying out of the town, and the deeds were made to pay for services rendered.

4. On the same day, Massie deeded Inlot No. 272, on the south side of Second Street, east of the first alley above Scioto Street, to William Jones, the first school teacher in Portsmouth. The consideration recited was one dollar; but in reality the deed was given for services in carrying the chain in surveying the lots, when Portsmouth was surveyed prior to April, 1803. There were no witnesses to this deed, and John Brown, Justice of the Peace, took the acknowledgement.

The first four conveyances noted recite Massie to be of Scioto County.

5. On the same day, October 27, 1806, Massie conveyed Inlot No. 16 to Francis Adams, on Front Street, east of Market, where Rainey's blacksmith shop now is. Massie recites himself to be of Ross County, and the consideration is one dollar.

6. On the same day, he conveyed to Henry Sheeley for one dollar inlot No. 259 on the northwest corner of Second and Massie streets. John Brown, Justice of the Peace, took the acknowledgement, but there were no witnesses. In this Massie states himself to be of Ross County.

7. On the same day he conveyed to John McConnell inlot No. 49, on the northeast corner of Court and Front streets, now the residence of B. Augustine. The consideration was one dollar. There were no witnesses, and John Brown was the Justice of the Peace who took the acknowledgement.

8. On October 28, 1806, Henry Massie, of Ross County, for \$35.00, conveyed inlot No. 34, where the Adams Express Company was so long located, now owned by the estate of Daniel McFarland, to Alexander Curran. Just after the recording of this deed is found the plat of Portsmouth, Ohio, made by Massie in 1807, in which he vacated all the inlots north of the tier, facing Second street on the north side.

9. On May 18, 1807, Henry Massie, of Ross County, conveyed inlot 17 to Josiah Shackford for \$50.00. The lot is now occupied by the Portsmouth Shoe Company. No doubt he had contracted this lot to Shackford as early as 1803.

10. On May 9, 1807, Massie conveyed to Samuel Finley inlot No. 1, on the southeast corner of Front and Market streets, now occupied by the McDowell building. The consideration was \$50.00; and John Hull, Justice of the Peace, of Ross County, took the acknowledgement.

The foregoing embrace the first ten conveyances made by Henry Massie in the City of Portsmouth of record in the Recorder's office of Scioto County.

On November 28, 1807, Henry Sheeley conveyed to William Huston inlot No. 20 on Third Street, now owned by the Spry family, and one walnut bureau. This was conditioned to hold Huston harmless on a certain bond, wherein Hugh Sloan was plaintiff and Henry Sheeley was defendant. The witnesses to this deed were Elizabeth Curran and Alexander Curran. John Brown, Justice of the Peace, took the acknowledgment.

All of the conveyances before recited cover whole lots, and all of the inlots conveyed were 82½ feet front by 132 feet deep. The outlots were three acres.

TOWN AND CITY ELECTIONS.

On Monday, March 15, 1816, Thomas Waller, John R. Turner and William Lodwick were the new Councilmen elected. No record of this vote has been preserved, and hereafter where no figures of the vote are given none were preserved.

On March 16, 1817, John Brown, Sr., David Gharky and William Lodwick were elected Councilmen.

On the proper day in March, 1818, no election was held, and afterward, on the 8th day of April, 1818, the six Councilmen holding over elected Nathan K. Clough, William Kendall and John Brown, Jr., Councilmen.

On March 18, 1819, Thomas Waller, William Lodwick and John R. Turner were elected Councilmen, but the fact is merely recorded.

On March 13, 1820, David Gharky, Jacob Noel and Jacob Clingman were elected Councilmen for three years.

On March 12, 1821, the election was held at the Courthouse. William Kendall, Samuel Gunn and Nathan K. Clough were elected Councilmen. There is no record of any other meetings of Council until March 11, 1822. At this time three Councilmen were elected, as was required. There were no contests. William Lodwick had 44 votes, Daniel Corwine had 40 and James B. Prescott 22, and all were declared elected.

On March 10, 1823, at the charter election of the town, Samuel M. Tracy, John Noel and Murtaugh Kehoe were elected.

On the 8th of March, 1824, there was an election held at the Courthouse between 11 a. m. and 4 p. m., and three Councilmen were elected. There seemed to be no opposition. Samuel Gunn had 13 votes, Wilson Gates had 13 and Jacob Clingman had 12, and all were declared elected.

On March 14, 1825, at the corporation election for Councilmen, Ebenezer Corwine received 37 votes, William Oldfield 22 and Samuel G. Jones 20, and all were declared elected.

In the spring of 1826, the electors of the city of Portsmouth were afflicted with that tired feeling which we read about in patent medicine advertisements, and there was no election. They forgot it, or did not care sufficiently about it to attend to it.

On May 12, 1826, the hold-over members of Council elected Samuel M. Tracy, John Noel and Giles S. B. Hempstead as Councilmen.

On March 12, 1827, at the charter election, Samuel Gunn had 41 votes, Col. John McDonald 27 and James Lodwick 23. This was the first appearance of

Mr. James Lodwick in municipal affairs. He held some municipal office from that time until his death. Col. John McDonald is the author of "McDonald's Sketches," and has a separate sketch herein, as has each of the other three.

In March, 1828, there was no corporation election called or held, and on April 4, 1828, the Council elected Kennedy Lodwick, John R. Turner and William Oldfield to succeed themselves.

On March 9, 1829, John Noel, Giles S. B. Hempstead and Samuel Tracy were elected members of Council for three years.

On March 8, 1830, Jacob P. Noel, George D. H. Wilcoxon and Nathaniel W. Andrews were elected Councilmen.

On March 17, 1831, Wilson Gates, Ezra Osborne and Silas W. Cole were elected.

On March 12, 1832, Samuel M. Tracy, Giles S. B. Hempstead and William V. Peck were elected.

At the election in 1833, held on March 1, John Noel, Isaac Noel and Moses Gregory were elected Councilmen.

On March 10, 1834, Wilson Gates, Silas Cole and Havillah Gunn were elected Councilmen.

On March 9, 1835, Conrad Overturf, Mathias Ross and Peter Kinney were elected.

On March 4, 1836, R. H. Tomlin, William Waller and John R. Turner were elected Councilmen.

On March, 3, 1837, C. A. M. Damarin and Moses Gregory were elected.

On March 15, 1839, the corporation election was held by wards. N. W. Andrews was elected in the First Ward, James Lodwick and John R. Turner in the Second Ward, and John Musser in the Third Ward.

In 1840, at the city election, Edward Hamilton was re-elected Mayor, Lewis C. Parker was elected Marshal and J. V. Robinson Treasurer. The Councilmen elected were David Gharky, First Ward; Joseph Riggs, Second Ward; Moses Gregory, Third Ward.

On April 2, 1841, there was one Councilman to be elected in the First Ward, but there were two contestants. James Lodwick had 33 votes, and was elected; Thomas Lawson had 20 votes. In the Second Ward there were two Councilmen to be elected. Washington Kinney had 67 votes and Samuel J. Huston had 57 votes, and both were elected. In the Third Ward there was no election held.

On March 14, 1842, at the corporation election, Thomas Lawson had his ambition gratified. He was elected as Councilman from the First Ward without opposition. George Corwin was elected for one year from the Second Ward, and Octavius Hall for two years and Dudley Day for three years from the Third Ward.

On March 15, 1843, J. L. McVey was elected Councilman for one year, and John L. Ward for three years from the First Ward. In the Second Ward Henry Buchanan was elected for one year, Peter Kinney for two years and Edward Hamilton for three years. In the Third Ward Moses Gregory was elected. His term was not specified, but the time should have been three years.

On March 15, 1844, was the time when the town disgraced itself by electing R. H. Tomlin Mayor over Col. O. F. Moore. Tomlin had 177 votes and Col. Moore had 146. It does not appear who were elected Councilmen for this year.

On March 12, 1845, Ralph St. John was elected Town Marshal. It does not appear who were elected Councilmen.

On March 10, 1846, at the corporation election for Mayor, George Johnson had 266 votes, Isaac Kirby had 88 and R. H. Tomlin 1 vote. For Treasurer, James Lodwick had 178 votes, William Kendall had 171, John Row had 1. For Marshal, John Squires had 120 votes, R. B. Alfred 118 and Valentine Littlejohn 140.

The only record for the town election for March 8, 1847, is that John Squires was elected Town Marshal, 312 votes being cast.

At the March election, 1848, George Johnson was elected Mayor for two years. He had 372 votes, and William B. Camden had 15. James Lodwick was elected Treasurer for two years. He had 317 votes. John Squires was elected

Marshal. He had 212 votes and no opposition. The names of the Councilmen are not given.

At the election March 12, 1849, John Squires was elected Town Marshal. No figures were given.

On March 11, 1850, Ben Ramsey was elected Mayor. John Squires was elected Marshal, and James Lodwick Treasurer. No figures of this vote are given.

On April 7, 1851, the following are the votes for Mayor: Benjamin Ramsey, 261 votes; James M. Ashley, 201; William Oldfield, 97. For Marshal: John Squires had no opposition. For Treasurer, George Johnson had 295 votes and John Renshaw had 256 votes. William Hall, Samuel Cole and Richard Lloyd were elected School Trustees. Here again the city made a grievous mistake. Ashley, disgusted with the want of appreciation, left and went to Toledo, where he made a national reputation. Ramsey, who was noted for naught but laziness, left the town in 1857, and oblivion has claimed him.

On April 5, 1852, at the corporation election, William Oldfield had 387 votes for Mayor and Cornelius McCoy 203. John Squires was elected Marshal without opposition. The vote on the other city offices are not given.

On April 11, 1853, the corporation election was held, but the result in vote is not given.

In 1854, no record of the election has been preserved.

In 1855, the election was an exciting one. There were two tickets, the American Reform ticket and the People's ticket. The American Reform ticket won, and the vote was as follows: For Mayor, John R. Turner had 508 votes; C. McCoy, 267; majority, 241 votes. Marshal, S. H. Boynton had 462 votes; Nelson Vigus, 317; majority, 145. Treasurer, William L. Wood had 502 votes. W. H. Huston, 284; majority, 218. Wharf-master, Thomas Burt had 505 votes, Thomas S. Currie, 283; majority, 222. Street Commissioner, Jordan Vigus, 411 votes; Robert Lewis, 368; majority, 43. Solicitor, George Turner had 460 votes; George Johnson had 320; majority, 140. Clerk of the Market, James Green had 458 votes; Conrad Baker had 207; majority, 251. Francis Cleveland was elected Councilman in the First Ward, the only candidate on the People's ticket who was elected.

There is no record of the election of 1856 to be found.

In the election of 1857, there were two tickets in the field, the Democratic ticket and the Independent. The following is a statement of the vote and the majority: Democrat, Mayor, Joseph Van Meter, 635; Independent, Jacob P. Noel, 145; majority, 490. For Marshal, Democrat, Nelson Vigus, 339; Independent, John H. J. Fryer, 290; majority, 249. For Treasurer, S. J. Huston, Democrat, 503; Independent, William Wood, 302; majority, 201. For City Solicitor, W. A. Hutchins, Democrat, 532; Independent, Henry A. Towne, 292; majority, 240.

In 1853, the candidates for Mayor were Adam Kerr, who received 309 votes, and William E. Williams, who received 280 votes. For Marshal, Nelson Vigus received 491 votes and Timothy Sullivan received 449 votes. For Treasurer, S. J. Huston received 348 and John L. Ward 483 votes. The Democrats were defeated and the Independents elected.

In 1859, the city election, there were three candidates for Mayor. Adam Kerr had 632 votes, T. J. Graham had 246 and Oliver Wood had 135 votes. For Marshal, Timothy Sullivan had 571 votes; Joseph B. Watson had 238 votes. For Street Commissioner, Nelson Vigus had 124 votes, Calvin S. Stephens 33. For City Treasurer, George Wilhelm received 588 votes and J. W. Collings 422, and W. A. Hutchins, for City Solicitor, had no opposition, and received 701 votes.

In 1860, at the city election, there were three candidates for Marshal. Timothy Sullivan had 591 votes, C. Simpson, 316; J. W. Smith, 88. For Treasurer, George Wilhelm received 542 votes; Henry Lloyd, 337; Richard Goodheart, 112.

In 1861, at the city election, for Mayor Adam Kerr received 677 votes Joseph Ashton, 425. Martin Crain, for City Solicitor had no opposition. For City Treasurer, George H. Gaffey had 583 votes; John Fawn, 531. For Marshal, there were five candidates, and the vote was as follows; Jerry Hall, 407; George W. White, 310; Uriah White, 242; Caleb Sprague, 104; Jacob Loughry, 57. For

City Treasurer, there were four candidates. George Wilhelm had 543 votes; T. W. Hunter, 392; John Miller, 116; J. S. T. Vincent, 92. For Wharfmaster, there were three candidates. John N. Lodwick had 624 votes; William S. McColm, 419; John Thompson, 74. For street Commissioner, Major C. F. Reiniger had 384 votes; C. E. Rose, 218; Jordan Vigus, 168, and A. Hurt had 108 votes.

In 1862, for City Treasurer, Horace L. Chapman had 584 votes; John H. Bentley had 309. For Marshal, there were four candidates. Nelson Vigus had 527 votes; T. W. Williams, 271; James Hannahs, 71; Azel Glover, 4. There were two candidates for Wharfmaster. John N. Lodwick had 476 votes; Thomas T. Yeager had 419. For Street Commissioner, there were four candidates. Charles E. Rose had 510; Philip Hummell, 260; John Wheeler, 95; C. W. Wilson, 20.

In 1863, there were two candidates for Mayor. Adam Kerr received 555 votes; John L. Ward, 445. For Marshal, George W. White, Democrat, received 583 votes; Azel Glover, Independent, 402. For Wharfmaster, S. H. Shannon had 487 votes and Thomas T. Yeager 506. For Street Commissioner, Charles E. Rose, Democrat, had 589, and Stephen Edmunds, Union, had 381. For City Solicitor, J. W. Collings, Democrat, had 538; Henry A. Towne, Union, 433.

In 1864, at the city election, Azel Glover was the Republican candidate for Marshal against Frank Wear, Democrat. Glover received 493 votes and Wear 486. For Street Commissioner, Thomas Law, Republican, had 512 votes, and Charles E. Rose, Democrat, had 472. For Wharfmaster Thomas T. Yeager, Republican, had 619 votes, and D. S. Hall 365.

In 1865, at the city election, Adam Kerr, Democrat, received 468 votes for Mayor; John Wilson, Republican, 546; Joseph Legler, 9. For Marshal, Wm. H. Miller received 408 votes; Calvin J. Stephens, 508; John Andrews, 98. For Wharfmaster, John M. Lynn, Democrat, received 497 votes; Thomas T. Yeager, Republican, 573. For Street Commissioner, Thomas Sanders, Democrat, had 408 votes; William W. Jones, Republican, had 536. For City Solicitor, Robert N. Spry, Republican, had 551 votes; George H. Gaffey, Democrat, 468 votes.

The foregoing is the best resume of the city elections for the first fifty years of the existence of the town and city of Portsmouth. From that time on the newspapers were published regularly, and abstracts of the elections can be found in the bound volumes, and for this reason the publications of the city elections from 1865 to the present time will not be given.

The editor begs leave to call attention to the fact that the records of elections are only preserved on loose sheets of paper, and are destroyed from time to time, and the only method of preservation of the records of elections is through the bound volumes of the newspapers. There ought to be a State law requiring the city to keep a record of all elections and figures in the city election should be recorded and permanently preserved.

EARLY REMINISCENCES OF CITY AND COUNTY.

John Hatch introduced the first dray in Portsmouth. He lived on the east corner of Front and Market Streets, in a stone house, part of which was used as a jail until 1835. The jail had one dungeon and one upper room.

William Huston, Thomas Morgan and Uriah Barber were owners and commanders of keel boats. They went to Chillicothe and Circleville when the Scioto was high. They poled and warped their boats. Sanders Darby made the poles and oars.

John Brown's well was used until 1836, when a horse backed into it, and it was filled up.

The above appeared in the Portsmouth Times of September 19, 1868, under the name of "Shelawoy," who was John Gharky. "Scioto," who wrote about the same time, was Moses Gregory.

October 2, 1868—The Times: Thomas Morgan was the first wheelwright in Portsmouth.

John Simpson, father of James Simpson, was one of the first carpenters in Portsmouth. He had sons, Thomas, William and James, and daughters. His father taught school in Portsmouth in an early day. A log school house, two stories, was built on the site of the present Second School house, and it

blew down. It was rebuilt one story after the storm. Richard Morecraft taught there as well as Simpson. He also taught etiquette. Joseph Wheeler taught school at Fourth and Market Streets.

Crane's Defeat was a point on the Scioto about a mile above Portsmouth, where a keel boatman named Crane attempted to take up a keel boat against a heavy current. He was poleing the boat and lost control of her, and she struck a rock and sank. Hence Crane's Defeat.

November 21, 1868—"Shelaway" (John Gharky), in *The Times*, says: The first cabin was built in Portsmouth in 1795.

Aaron Kinney established the first tannery in Portsmouth.

John Hatch had the first dray in Portsmouth.

Union Township was divided in 1812. Portsmouth was in it prior to that. David Gharky landed in Portsmouth in 1799.

Stephen Smith had the first ferry across the Scioto in 1805.

William Duprey kept the first ferry over the Ohio River at Portsmouth. He used a flatboat 40 feet long and 15 feet wide. Afterward he used horse power.

The first steamboat in the county was built by William Lodwick at George Herod's. The first keelboat in Portsmouth was built by Ben and John Masters. Samuel Montgomery, father of Robert Montgomery, was the first skiff builder.

John H. Thornton dug a public well in 1813, in lot No. 31. It was on Front Street in the center of Market Street.

January 2, 1869, in the *Scioto Times*, Moses Gregory says: The first steamboat was built by William Lodwick and was named the "Scioto Valley." She had side wheels, a single engine, and was high pressure. She was finished in the summer of 1824.

In 1829 Richard Lloyd was on Front Street, the first alley west of Massie, and afterward opened a coffee house where J. P. Wilhelm formerly had his saddle shop. In those days all groceries and dry goods houses sold liquors, and all customers were treated to whiskey and sugar.

James Lodwick had a general store. He carried on a bakery in his cellar and made soap and candles.

Colonel Peter Kinney kept a grocery and bakery where the Massie, now the Legler, House stands. Ezra Osborn would come in and lunch. Colonel Kinney kept an account of his meals and charged two cents each. When the bill was presented, amounting to several dollars, the luncheon ceased.

In 1815 there was a rivalry between Alexandria and Portsmouth as to which was best, but a flood determined it in favor of Portsmouth.

In 1819 John Smith, who was born near Boston, Mass., in 1779, and died in Portsmouth, Ohio, on July 28, 1821, the father of L. P. N. Smith, built a two-story brick where the McDowell Building now stands, but did not finish it.

From 1814 to 1820 the Scioto was navigated by keelboats. Corn was ten cents per bushel, and Isaac Johnson paid for his farm in corn at that rate.

John F. Smith kept a ferry at the mouth of the Scioto.

The Barr addition was Esquire John Brown's farm. He sold it to William Lodwick.

In 1824 the voters for Jackson for President in Portsmouth were: S. J. Huston, Aaron Kinney, Martin Funk, William Lawson, Uriah Barber, Hugh Cook and James Lodwick; no others.

Henry Sheeley was the first tailor in Portsmouth. He located on Front and Massie Streets. He opened his shop in the year 1805. He failed to get support, as each family made its own garments, and had to give up the business. He built a house and undertook to keep hotel. He sold his house and lot in the spring of 1807 to William Swords, who kept the first saddle and harness shop in Portsmouth.

July 28, 1878.—John B. Clingman was visiting in Portsmouth. His father, George W. Clingman, removed from Northumberland County, Pennsylvania to Portsmouth in 1804. He was a brother of Mrs. Aaron Kinney. The family removed in 1805 to Clingman's Hill, now the Mrs. Zaph property. At that time there was not a store, gristmill or bushel of wheat in the county, so Mr. Clingman says. His father sent to Pittsburg for a coffee mill, tea kettle and skillet. The people lived on hominy and game. A pen was built at Third and

Market to trap wild turkeys. In 1825 and 1827 he collected the taxes of Scioto County, and rode to Columbus on horseback to settle with the State Treasurer. On May 1, 1828, he married Miss Sarah P. Turner, daughter of John R. Turner. He removed to Illinois in 1840, and at this date was in his seventy-sixth year.

January 14, 1879, a deer which swam the Ohio at Lawson's Run from Kentucky was shot and killed by Ambrose Heidelberg.

In November, 1833, George H. Gharky built a box on a flatboat bottom and loaded it with goods for Cincinnati merchants. He made four trips down and three back, pushing and pulling the boat along shore and tying up at night. She carried eleven tons. On her last trip he sold her for \$75, or twice what she cost. Captain William Ripley was chief engineer, cook, bottle washer and mud clerk. He was a good boy to work, but once fell overboard and took the chills as a result. The dry goods Mr. Gharky handled were shipped from New York to Cleveland, and from there to Portsmouth by canal.

March 29, 1885, a series of pioneer reminiscences is begun on this date in the Portsmouth Tribune. This was No. 5. No. 4 is in the same of March 4, 1885; No. 2 in February 18, 1885; No. 1 in February 11, 1885, and No. 6 in April 15, 1885.

April 29, 1885.—In this issue of the Tribune George Ball writes a letter from California. He says in 1837 Colonel Kinney kept a livery stable in Portsmouth; that Robert Lucas' wife was Friendly Summer, a sister of Henry Summer, of Wheelersburg; of Mrs. Charles Boynton, of Mrs. Dr. Ruinels and Mrs. Robert S. Wynn.

Joseph Riggs & Co. kept a store where the Biggs House now stands. Conway & Avery had an office just above where Riggs' store stood. They afterward built Pig Iron Corner. Mr. Conway was prompt pay above everything. He would pay his men without being asked.

James Davis had three children; one daughter married a son of C. O. Tracy, and another a son of A. Bentley. He also had a son, John. He thought Samuel Tracy the ablest lawyer ever in Portsmouth. In the same article he related one of C. O. Tracy's anecdotes.

November 21, 1803.—Thomas Waller, Justice of the Peace of Union Township, fined John Meirs, a school teacher of the township, \$2 for using two profane oaths. James Norris was a complainant.

Uriah Barber was bound over to keep the peace on complaint of Joseph Lucas.

May 4, 1804.—Nathan Glover, a hatter, was given two days' work on the roads for swearing. He died in 1823.

Thomas Waller's Justice of the Peace docket:

William Bennett swore in the presence of the Justice of the Peace, and was fined fifty cents.

Thomas Waller in one of his account books gave the prices of his wearing apparel. His hat cost \$7.26; stockings, \$2.10 per pair; shoes, \$1.32; pewter buckles, \$3.04; bandana handkerchief, \$1.45.

In 1801 calico was from 84 cents to \$1.32 per yard; gingham, \$1.56; ticking, \$1.08 per yard; linen handkerchiefs, \$1.44; cotton hose, \$2.52; worsted, \$2.10, and raw silk, \$4.32 per pair.

John Quincy Adams visited Portsmouth in 1843. It was arranged to have him stop off the "Ben Franklin No. 6" and make a brief address. The schools were given a half holiday. The scholars were formed in procession and marched to Bigelow Chapel, on Second Street. It was about 4 p. m. when he arrived in the church. A cannon on the boat announced his coming. Mr. Adams made an address in the chapel and shook hands with each of the school children as they passed out. He left the chapel in the rain and was escorted to the boat with a brass band and a procession. The boat fired her cannon opposite Court Street.

September 10, 1887.—John Gharky in *The Times*:

William Carey was elected Sheriff in 1824. He was a candidate for re-election in 1826, but died just before the election. Moses Gregory defeated Washington Clingman for the office.

The sons of four or five of the principal citizens stole bee hives and Samuel M. Tracy prosecuted them. Their fathers and friends brought out Ransom Odle against him and ran him for Prosecuting Attorney. He made a living by digging roots for the druggists, and he sometimes preached on the streets.

June 2, 1888.—Times: James Emmitt brought the first canal boat to Portsmouth in the fall of 1832. It was called the "Governor Worthington." It came only to the Union Mills, as that was before the canal was opened for traffic.

November 30, 1889.—In 1825 squirrels were so plentiful they were a nuisance and a curse. Hunts were made to destroy them. Usually a day was set apart and everybody went. The party was divided into two sides and captains chosen. Each captain selected a man till all were chosen. Then each party tried to kill the most squirrels. At a fixed hour the two sides met and compared their game. In the grand hunt, in 1825, William Dailey was captain of one side and Colonel John McDonald, author of "McDonald's Sketches," of the other. When the sides met and compared notes they were even, but one hunter on the Dailey side was out. It was Washington Kinney. He was hailed and reported one black squirrel. That gave the championship to the Dailey side. That night they had a great feast in a frame building, where the Biggs House now stands, and egg-nogg was free.

December 14, 1889.—The Gaylord Rolling Mill was built in 1832 by Glover, Noel & Company. It was the first west of Pittsburg. John Glover, John Noel, ——— Greenough, Basil Waring and others were in the firm. Thomas Lewis, father of T. C. Lewis, who lived at Third and Washington Streets, was the contractor. He came from Fayette County, Pennsylvania. The castings were made by William Maddock at the old foundry at the corner of Fourth and Chillicothe Streets. Henry Westwood, Sr., and Henry Westwood, Jr., were the first two rollers. Thomas Thomas was the first heater. The mill not only made bar iron, but nails as well. The engine was put up by Brenneman, a Pittsburg man. When the flywheel was started, being made on sections of wood and iron, it flew to pieces, but no one was hurt. The company failed in 1837, and Thomas Gaylord, then of Maysville, Kentucky, bought it. He gave for it a lot of mountain land in Pennsylvania, a stock of queensware at Maysville, and a four-horse wagon load of maps of the United States. He paid no money, because he had none. Mr. Gaylord was a plunger, with any amount of nerve, and never hesitated at a venture. The purchasers of the land he traded brought suit to annul the contract, on the ground that the lands were worthless, but the suit came to nothing. Afterward the lands were found to be in the oil belt, and were very valuable, but their value was not discovered until after Gaylord's purchasers had parted with them. Thomas G. Gaylord greatly improved the mill. New boilers were put in. The old-fashioned knobbling furnaces gave place to the modern puddling furnaces, and the hammers gave way to rolls. In 1889 Thomas G. Gaylord gave his son, Thomas Gaylord, a resident of Louisville, a one-fourth interest, and promised him another fourth as soon as he could pay for it, which he soon did. Benjamin B. Gaylord, a cousin of Thomas G., was taken into the concern, and soon made his personality felt. He developed wonderful talents for the business, and under his management it prospered as it has never before or since. Mr. Gaylord took the contract to make gunboat iron during the war, and made a great deal of money at it. When Benjamin B. Gaylord's health began to fail Jared B. Green was put in charge, and he made inferior iron, and the concern went into bankruptcy. After Mr. Green's failure Mr. Lewis, of Pittsburg; John G. Peebles, John T. Terry and J. Scott Peebles ran the mill for a while.

The first towboat which ever passed Portsmouth was the "Condor," built by the Pomeroy Coal Company, in 1835. This was the first steamboat on the Ohio River used for towing coal. Pittsburg coal was not sent down the Ohio River by steamboats until 1845. The "Walter Forward" was the first steamboat to tow coal from Pittsburg.

Doctor George B. Crane located at Lucasville, Ohio, in 1832. He paid \$1.50 a week for board and stable room. He bought a horse of a son of Doctor Waller for \$50. He bought corn for his horse at 62½ cents per barrel, five

bushels to the barrel. Corn was then eight cents per bushel, in quantities. When he rode to Portsmouth his dinner and horse feed cost him 37½ cents. A Doctor Kendall was then in Concord (Wheelersburg). He left in 1833, and Doctor Crane located there. Doctor Belnap was at Franklin Furnace, but was dissipated. He was an excellent physician and a good friend to Doctor Crane, but killed himself by the drink habit. Doctor Crane lived in Wheelersburg, or Concord, from November, 1833, to November, 1835.

THE OHIO RIVER.

On November 8, 1839, the Ohio River was very low and had been for a month.

On March 19, 1846, the river was at the top of its banks.

On April 22, 1846, the Ohio was four feet at the stage.

On June 4, 1840, it was measured by B. F. Conway, R. Arthurs and J. Murfin. The following are its measurements: From the curbstone to the water's edge, 256 feet; water's edge to water's edge, 990 feet; water's edge to the foot of the Kentucky bank, 162 feet; from the foot to the top of the Kentucky bank, 30 feet. This made a total of 1438 feet.

On February 5, 1855, it was measured by B. F. Conway, J. Tetlow and J. Hurd: From the curb to the water's edge, 312 feet; water's edge to water's edge, 1031 feet; from the water's edge to the foot of the Kentucky bank, 192 feet; from the foot to the top of the Kentucky bank, 36 feet. Total, 1573 feet.

Difference in wash of banks, 135 feet.

On February 11, 1857, the river had been closed with ice for some weeks. The ice gave way and began to run.

On February 21, 1859, the river was 52 feet above low water. Some facts: Pittsburg to Cairo, 520 miles; slope on north side, 140 miles wide; on the south side, 200 miles wide; 70,000 square miles drained on the north and 100,000 on the south. The valley of the Allegheny, 30,000 square miles drained. Kanawha River rises on the western slope of Blue Ridge and cuts through the Alleghenies. Winter floods usually forty to forty-eight feet above low water. May floods usually thirty to thirty-five feet above low water. Extraordinary floods are fifty to sixty feet above low water. On April 15, 1815, river was fifty-eight feet above low water. February, 1832, it was sixty-three feet. December, 1847, it was sixty-two feet. The highest land in Portsmouth is sixty-eight feet above low water, averaging 60 feet. Seventy feet may be considered the highest possible rise, with one chance in a thousand above that.

At this date, February 21, 1859, 21,000,000 cubic feet of water, weighing 500,000 tons, and moving with the energy of 100,000-horse power, was passing Portsmouth. Current at flood, four miles an hour; at low water, two miles an hour. Fall from Pittsburg to Portsmouth, 400 feet, or five inches to the mile. Marietta to Portsmouth, six inches to the mile; Portsmouth to Cincinnati, four inches. Low water at Portsmouth is ninety-eight feet below Marietta, ninety-six feet below Lake Erie and 432 feet above the sea level.

February 18, 1860, Judge Collings had a watercraft law for collection of claims passed.

September 23, 1859, wharfboat was being completed by Croker & Roxby. It was for Captain J. N. Lodwick.

October 2, 1861, there was a sudden rise in the Ohio, twenty-four feet in twenty-four hours. The corn in the bottoms was destroyed.

January 22, 1862, the river was three to five feet deep in Slabtown, in the Gaylord Mill and over parts of Third Street.

July 6, 1864, very heavy ice was running and navigation about closed.

January 27, 1864, the river opened up.

May 25, 1864, the Scioto bottoms were covered with water, three to ten feet, for one week.

December 21, 1864, Yeager & McColm had a new wharfboat.

January 8, 1865, the river was full of floating ice, and there was skating on the backwaters.

March 8, 1865, Mill Street was submerged. Also, the south side of Third Street.

May 3, 1865, Mr. Hunt's new ferry boat began to run.

February 2, 1867, the Ohio River was closed by ice from the last of December, 1866, to this date.

December 30, 1876, the river was closed up with ice at Portsmouth.

January 9, 1877, the ice broke and at once gorged again below town.

January 3, 1879, the river was closed with ice. Teams were crossing on the ice.

January 11, 1879, the river opened. Many barges were lost.

January 6, 1881, the ice broke at Portsmouth. Losses, \$30,000, among which was the S. B., "Eldorado."

The Bonanza Bar.

Charles Barton, J. F. Towell, Philip Kelley, Sam Reed and William Kinney are responsible for it. They owned the land from Funk's Gut to the sawmill. The river was cutting their land from the Gut to the sawmill, and they drove piling between those points to protect themselves. There had been no bar there before that. The current, changed by the piling, piled up sand and gravel on the Kentucky side. In the summer of 1876 the bar had begun to make itself felt in extreme low water. The Bonanza came up on her first trip. The water was rather low for a boat of her size, but she came up light all right. When ready to leave she wanted to show off. From time immemorial Portsmouth boats on their first trips had steamed above town and then steamed down past the town under full head of steam to show off. The Bonanza went up with full steam and flags flying, intending on her return to astonish the natives. Before her pilots were aware she had climbed on top of the Bonanza Bar, and raised herself out of the water. This was a revelation to her pilots. The Bonanza pilots were strangers to it, though those of the up-river "dinkies" knew it. The boat was full of passengers. She puffed and groaned and wallowed around on the bar a day and a half before she got off, and came back to the wharfboat as meek as a lamb, and slipped away without any noise or ceremony. Ever since then the bar has been known as "Bonanza Bar."

BRIDGES AT THE MOUTH OF THE SCIOTO RIVER.

The First Bridge.

The first bridge was built after 1832 at the mouth of the Scioto at "Pop Corn Point." It was built by a private company. It had three piers and two abutments. It was a toll bridge and kept by Isaiah Clark, father of Josiah Clark. Pop Corn Point is made ground, and was made to ascend and descend from the end of the bridge. A spring flood came up and covered the floor, and one night it fell. It had been up only a few months.

The Second Bridge.

In July, 1846, the New York Company was building a bridge over the Scioto River at "Pop Corn Point." It was completed August 6, 1849. It was 666 feet long, 20 feet wide and 16½ feet high. It had a stone abutment at each end and three stone piers between the abutments. It had a trestle at the west end. It was a toll bridge. Soon after it was completed a storm blew the whole thing into the river, and the New York Company was discouraged and did not build again.

The Third Bridge.

was built by a company called the Portsmouth Bridge Company. It was built across the Scioto River at the point of the present bridge. The county spent \$5000 to make the elevated road from the east end of the bridge to Union Mills. Of this \$70 was paid to Joseph Riggs for engineering. An act authorizing the bridge was passed March 28, 1857, Vol. 54, Page 254. The County Commissioners were authorized by this act to establish a county road on the towing path of

the Ohio Canal, for two miles north from the east end of the bridge. The top of the towpath of the canal was to be twenty-five feet wide. Jefferson W. Glidden, Daniel A. Glidden, Lucien N. Robinson, Wells A. Hutchins and E. P. Gray were in the company, known as the Portsmouth Bridge Company. The special act required the freight to and from the canal should pass free, until a different provision should be made by law. The bridge company was to receive \$600 per year from the canal, or rather from the State.

On November 7, 1859, the pier at the Portsmouth end fell, and the whole structure was precipitated in the river. Two men were on the bridge when it fell. Their names were William Shawley and Stephen Smith. At 8 o'clock that morning it was discovered that the pier was in danger, but it did not fall for three hours. These men had started across the bridge twice, and the third time the bridge fell, and they were engulfed. This made the third bridge which went down near this place.

The citizens of Portsmouth subscribed \$5300 toward rebuilding this bridge, and the citizens of the West Side gave \$6000.

On February 22, 1860, Stephen Smith's body was found near Buena Vista, and William Shawley's body was found near Vanceburg. They had been in the water three months.

The Fourth Bridge.

On November 24, 1860, the new suspension bridge was completed, and T. M. Lynn ran a hack to Union Mills. Max J. Becker came to Portsmouth as engineer to rebuild the bridge and put the south pier on high ground, and it stood, and is standing today. As a reward he was appointed Postmaster on April 17, 1861, and held that office until January 14, 1863. This bridge was soon afterward bought from George Davis on July 8, 1873. George Davis sold this bridge to the county for \$45,000. Long before that he had bought up all the other interests in it, and owned all the stock of the company. The Commissioners purchased under the act of March 3, 1869, as amended May 7, 1869, Ohio Laws, Vol. 66, Page 338.

May 24, 1884, the Suspension Bridge fell at 11:30 a. m. Four yoke of oxen with a wagon load of stone, weighing four or five tons, came on the bridge. Charles Barr was the driver. At the middle of the bridge he stopped and sent two yoke of oxen across. Mrs. Charles Fulwiler, of Union Mills; her son Sam, aged six years; her daughter Zella, three, and Earl, her baby in arms, were going over. The upper cable parted, and that in an instant threw all the weight on the lower, and it parted. The mother and three children, as well as Barr and the oxen, were thrown sixty feet below in the wreck. The little girl was killed by the fall, the babe fell out of the mother's arms and was drowned. The mother and boy and Barr were rescued.

After the fall of the Suspension Bridge, in 1884, the county determined not to rebuild it, but build a pier bridge. Scioto County undertook to rebuild the bridge and the contract was let to the Canton Bridge Company. The middle span of the bridge fell on January 2, 1885. The moving out of the ice took away the false work before the superstructure could be secured on the piers. It was impossible to rest the span on the piers before the ice took out the false work. The loss of \$5,000 fell on the Canton Bridge Company. The total cost of the entire bridge was \$28,466.40. That is the present bridge across the Scioto River at its mouth.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

December 2, 1874, there was a company formed of which Arthur C. Davis was Captain, and John W. Kinney was First Lieutenant. It was called "The Scioto Greys."

March 15, 1875, "The Kinney Guards" were organized. John W. Kinney was Captain and Hiram Brown was First Lieutenant. William Waller was First Sergeant and Frank F. Varner was Second Sergeant. The company had twenty-seven members, and it was to be Infantry and Artillery. Colonel Kinney had purchased a howitzer for it. The same now stands in the Soldiers' lot in the cemetery.

There was an organization called the "Gaylord Guards." The Captain was Arthur Davis.

May 5, 1875, "The German Light Guards" were organized. The Captain was Charles F. Best, the First Lieutenant was William Koblens, and the Second Lieutenant, F. A. Stearns. "The Gaylord Light Guards" had three rows of buttons on their suits. The High School Cadets had a company. "The Kinney Guards" had received their arms. They had three rows of buttons on their dress coats.

May 19, 1875, "The High School Cadets" changed their name to "The Davis Cadets," for George Davis.

May 28, 1875, "The Kinney Guards" had a fancy drill. At its close a fine flag was presented to the company. Miss Nan Musser made the presentation. Then a fine sword was presented to the Captain, John W. Kinney. It had two scabbards and a reversible belt, for parade and undress occasions. It was a complete surprise to him, and cost over \$50.00. Then there was a dance in which Captain Kinney led with Miss Nan Musser. Will Fryer was Drum Major; William Waller, First Sergeant; F. F. Varner, a Sergeant; Huston Varner, a Marker; Masters Julian, McBryan and Weatherwax, drummers; Theodore Brushart, fifer. At 11 P. M. a supper was served by John Cooper.

June 7, 1875, "The Gaylord Guards" had a reception. Ed Burke was Drum Major. Frank Ross, Charles Tracy and James Drouillard, drummers. The reception was followed by a dance.

June 23, 1875, Captain R. A. Starkey was made Major of the companies of military in Portsmouth.

September 24, 1875, "The Kinney Guards" gave an exhibition drill. Colonel P. Kinney, Captain A. C. Thompson and Dr. D. McBriar were on the stage. The company drilled an hour and a half, and then remarks were made by Colonel P. Kinney, Captain A. C. Thompson and Dr. D. McBriar. The visitors were then served with supper, and then the "Guards" and their friends, and then there was a dance.

October 13, 1875, "The Gaylord Guards" visited Chillicothe and were entertained by the "Campbell Guards." The following is the roster of the Gaylords who went to Chillicothe: Captain A. C. Davis, Lieutenant L. B. Smith. Men: William Crichton, F. W. Robinson, Percy Miller, William C. Silcox, William Starks, J. C. Singer, Augustus O. Bing, Henry H. Brushart, J. H. White, E. G. Gibbs, G. H. Gharky, C. Maddock, F. Royse, A. Clare, Frank Glover, Thomas Overturf, C. Masters, Sam Johnson, Ed Kinney, Charles E. Jewell, Charles Kinney, J. Herrell, Van Cole, Eg Gates, Charles Glidden, Maury Pursell, Alexander Robinson, James Connell, Ed R. Burke, Charles McFarland, Ira Crull, F. Ross, W. Smith, Charles Tracy and James Drouillard. A number of lady visitors went along and there was a banquet. W. Edgar Evans made the welcome address. Dan J. Ryan responded. The banquet was followed by a dance. Captain John W. Kinney and Ensign Foote Hall, of the Kinney Guards, were along. General Turley and wife, Mrs. Captain Davis, Jennie Tewksbury, Rhoda and Ivy Nichols, Josie Kinney, Ang. Sanford, Harry Robinson, Frank Hall, Dan McFarland, Dan J. Ryan and Harry Kinney were along. Frank White and Sam Turner, colored, had charge of the baggage. Captain McKee received the company in Chillicothe. Both "Gaylord" and "Kinney Guards" were parading at times, on the streets of Portsmouth with a brass band.

November 3, 1875, "The Gaylord Guards" and the "German" Company rented Richardson's Hall for an armory.

May 10, 1876, the "Kinney Guards" had minstrels. The object was to save money to visit the Centennial.

December 22, 1880, the Tribune published the roll of a company of Home Guards organized in 1861, in April. They were known as the "Silver Grays." The following are the names and ages of some of them when enlisted. Those marked deceased, were so, prior to December 22, 1880. None were enlisted under 45 years:

Roll of Silver Grays.

Name.	Age.	Died.	Name.	Age.	Died.
William Hall.....	60	Deceased.	George W. Calvert.....	55	Deceased.
John McDowell.....	63	March, 1876.	Matthias Kricker.....	50	"
Benjamin Fryer.....	67	Deceased.	James Salsbury.....	67	"
Conrad Overturf.....	60	"	B. B. Gaylord.....	49	Sept., 1880.
David Scott.....	60	"	Jacob P. Noel.....	68	Died 1872.
Robert Montgomery.....	56	"	Benj. Barklow.....	63	Deceased.
Cornelius C. Hyatt.....	56	"	John Waller.....	48	"
Sam McConnell.....	45	"	J. W. Dennis.....	53	Sept. 1863.
William Miller.....	54	Deceased.	John H. Ward.....	50	"
Andrew I. Stroube.....	54	"	M. R. Tewksbury.....	53	"
John P. Terry.....	54	"	Thomas S. Currie.....	51	Died, 1869.
George Johnson.....	45	Deceased.	David Davis.....	53	"
John Ratcliff.....	70	Died 1864.	R. W. Lewis.....	18	"
James W. Davis.....	56	Deceased.	D. N. Murray.....	16	"
John N. Lodwick.....	49	"	M. Seeberger.....	45 ¹ / ₂	"
Edward Bannon.....	61	Deceased.	John H. Allen.....	52	"
Milton Kennedy.....	50	"	Erastus Pond.....	49	"
T. J. Graham.....	51	"	John W. Purdum.....	46	"
Charles S. Smith.....	45	"	David F. Heaton.....	69	Deceased.
James M. Shackelford.....	52	Deceased.	Joshua V. Robinson.....	76	"
Daniel McIntire.....	49	"	John Musser.....	67	Died 1875.
Richard Lloyd.....	54	"	Hiram Roads.....	69	"
Leonard Groniger.....	56	"	John E. Fawn.....	59	Deceased.
Aaron Noel.....	54	"	E. F. Cunningham.....	49	"
Eli Glover.....	50	Sept., 1880.	John Armstrong.....	53	"
Adam Kerr.....	50	Sept. 12th, 1878.	James Heyer.....	60	"
John Row.....	64	May 1871.	William Raynor.....	53	Died 1878.
Stephen Norris.....	78	Deceased.	Francis Cleveland.....	64	"
James Ballard.....	46	"	David Crees.....	52	April, 1876.
Benjamin Ball.....	46	"	David D. Jones.....	53	"
James Lodwick.....	63	Deceased.	George Yeamens.....	53	"
Morris Hicks.....	60	"	Levi Moore.....	68	Deceased.
John L. Ward.....	49	"	David Ramsey.....	60	"
Erastus Burr.....	56	"	A. Bentley.....	53	"
William Salter.....	75	October, 1876.	Joseph Ashton.....	56	"
Thomas G. Lloyd.....	50	"	Peter Yeager.....	51	"
Michael Beyerly.....	48	Died in 1871.	John Clayton.....	58	"
E. Kepner.....	49	Deceased.	L. N. Robinson.....	45	Died in 1878.
Benjamin Melcher.....	67	"	Jeremiah Kendall.....	54	"
George H. Gharky.....	48	"	Samuel J. Huston.....	51	"
Joseph Riggs.....	65	Deceased.	A. C. Davis.....	56	"
Thomas C. Lewis.....	56	"	J. C. Firmstone.....	76	Deceased.
M. Kehoe.....	63	"	David Ford.....	49	"
John Gould.....	51	"	Richard Spry.....	52	"
E. B. Green.....	46	"	Daniel Pursell.....	46	"
George Stephenson.....	54	"	Oliver Oakes.....	73	Sept., 1877.
Silas W. Cole.....	64	Deceased.			

In 1860 the "Young Men's Rifle Company" in Portsmouth was organized. They had a gray uniform with gold lace and a black braid, frock coat and French cap. They had small rifles with spring bayonets. They had white cross belts with an eagle clasp. The company was independent. E. N. Hope was Captain; Henry R. Tracy, First Lieutenant; Matt Wall, Second Lieutenant, and D. R. Spry, Third Lieutenant. The third floor of the Masonic Building was used as an armory. There Colonel Allen, a West Pointer and Superintendent of the Schools, drilled the company. The following were members of the company, copied from the books of Daniel R. Spry, Ensign:

James M. Brown, Charles M. Burr, James V. Bryson, Eustace H. Ball, Thomas P. Brown, George Bell, A. M. Cunningham, Samuel A. Currie, William T. Cook, T. J. Cochran, James Culbertson, David Elick, Lewis Terry, W. Foote Hall, James Huston, Thomas W. Kinney, John W. Lewis, James Molster, Gaylord B. Norton, George Oldfield, Joseph G. Reed, C. J. Shackelford, David Stephenson, A. J. Shope, Henry R. Tracy, James Timbrook, John T. Vincent, A. M. Damarin, Charles H. Green, John M. Higgins, George Helfenstein, George Hubbard, James Kehoe, William M. McComb, Joseph N. Murray, John W. Overturf, F. M. S. Pursell, Enos Reed, William B. Stephenson, Robert N. Spry, A. C. Tompkins, William Timbrook, Samuel Timmonds and Daniel R. White.

January 2, 1892, a new military company organized in Portsmouth. Ninety young men signed the roll. January 9, 1892, Charles W. Blair was

elected Captain; Charles E. Hard, First Lieutenant. The new company became Company H, Fourteenth Ohio National Guards. January 3, 1892, Samuel G. McCulloch was elected Second Lieutenant. See article on Spanish War.

Company K, Seventh Infantry, Ohio National Guard.

This company was organized July 7, 1902. It was mustered in for the period of five years. It went into service with the regiment at Camp William McKinley, near Newark, Ohio, on August 4, 1902, and remained in Camp of Instruction eight days. The Fourth, Fifth and Eighth Regiments were in the same camp at the same time. The following is a roster of the company:

Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.
George A. Batterson.....	Captain.	Evans, George.....	Private.
William C. Stevenson.....	1st Lieutenant.	Harman, George H.....	"
Andrew B. Foster.....	2d "	Hartshorn, William H.....	"
Thomas L. Braten.....	1st Sergeant.	Hisel, Omer.....	"
Samuel A. Williams.....	Q. M. "	Herbert, Elmer H.....	"
Clinton M. Searl.....	Sergeant.	Holland, Arthur C.....	"
James C. Yeley.....	"	Howell, Arthur F.....	"
Adolph Reinert.....	"	Hurst, Lewis E.....	"
Gilbert L. Fuller.....	"	Jones, Elmer D.....	"
Albert F. Marting.....	Corporal.	Liming, Robert R.....	"
Ferd. C. Searl.....	"	Lowry, Edwin E.....	"
Charles A. Wishon.....	"	Milstead, Pearl.....	"
Charles K. Swentzel.....	"	Murphy, Murton T.....	"
Charles R. Loomis.....	"	Pirrung, Edward.....	"
Frank Allen.....	"	Pirrung, William H.....	"
John C. Brown.....	Musician.	Reinhardt, Harry J.....	"
Clemens A. Switalski.....	"	Rice, Dennis O.....	"
Ray Legan.....	Artificer.	Riel, George N.....	"
Abbott, Owen M.....	Private.	Roof, William C.....	"
Arthurs, Thomas E.....	"	Rose, Edward.....	"
Behrens, Charles.....	"	Sampson, Ora G.....	"
Bennett, Ernest F.....	"	Slattery, Stephen.....	"
Bierly, Walter W.....	"	Stahler, Charles E.....	"
Boynton, Arthur C.....	"	Stumpf, Charles W.....	"
Brown, Americus E.....	"	Tener, George H.....	"
Bruce, Alexander.....	"	Thompson, Kellie N.....	"
Buerling, Paul E.....	"	Turner, Chris.....	"
Byrd, Charles W.....	"	Whitman, Charles R.....	"
Cook, William L.....	"	Youngman, Adam G.....	"
Dawson, James M.....	"	Youngman, John.....	"
Doyle, John P.....	"	Woods, John.....	Cook.
Eaves, Cyrus G.....	"	Georgia, John S.....	"

THE CRUSADE.

January 21, 1874, John Jones, the plumber, held a prayer meeting in Dutch Mike's saloon. Rev. Stanley, John McDowell, D. J. Johnson and David Ford were present. After the meeting Mike was persuaded to empty his liquor in the street. Several ladies were present.

March 3, 1874, meeting at the Presbyterian Church in regard to temperance. Rev. Ketchum, Presbyterian; Rev. Stanley, Methodist, and Rev. James, Baptist, were the speakers.

March 9, 1874, temperance meeting at the Sixth Street M. E. Church. N. W. Evans, John McDowell and W. B. Grice made report as a committee. Rev. Byers delivered an address. A committee of two women and one layman from each church appointed.

March 8, 1874, Sunday, Rev. I. N. Stanger delivered a sermon on temperance.

March 15, 1874, Rev. Ketchum, at the Presbyterian Church, delivered a sermon on temperance. There were men's prayer meetings in the morning in the Presbyterian Church, and women's prayer meetings in the afternoon, and mass meetings Thursday evening in All Saint's Church. Rev. Manley, Judge Crain, John McDowell, D. S. Johnson, Rev. Stanger and Rev. Ketchum took part. A committee of twelve ladies visited the saloons, wholesale houses and drug stores. There were public meetings almost every day.

March 19, 1874, there was a great audience at the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. William Hard prayed. Mrs. Peebles read Scripture. Rev. Zimmerman addressed the meeting. Mrs. E. E. Glidden, Mrs. Tewksbury, Mrs. Harriet Dunlap and Mrs. C. S. Smith addressed the meeting. Mrs. M. J. Waller prayed. Rev. Stanger made an address. Bands of women visited the saloons and prayed. They would hold prayer meetings in the churches and then in bands go to the saloons and pray in front of them. At most of the saloons they were not admitted, but sang and prayed outside. There was as many as sixty at one time. At Densmore's liquor store they were invited inside. They prayed in front of Mike Stanton's, the Biggs House and other places on Front Street where liquor was sold. The Legler House agreed to quit selling liquors. W. P. Martin invited them inside. Services were held inside Thomas P. Brown's store.

All the foregoing facts are from the Portsmouth Tribune. What follows is from the Portsmouth Times:

March 21, 1874, the Times interviewed all the saloon keepers and gave their views. Some of them were ashamed of the business and wanted to quit. Others were defiant and proposed to continue. Others were willing and desirous to quit, if they could get into other business. Nearly all interviewed are now deceased.

March 25, 1874, men's prayer meetings were held from 8 to 9 A. M. Women's prayer meetings from 9 to 10 A. M. While part of the women visited the saloons another part held prayer meeting in one of the churches.

April 1, 1874, W. B. Grace, N. W. Evans and John McDowell made the following report:

Capital invested in the wholesale liquor business, eight houses, \$160,000.

Capital invested in retail establishments, \$50,000.

Capital invested in distilleries, \$100,000.

Biggs House Saloon, receipts \$100 per day; rent per year, \$2,000.

Massie House, saloon rent \$1,000 per year.

Federal taxes on liquors in Scioto County, Ohio, in 1873, \$500,000.

Business done in liquors in Scioto County, Ohio, in 1873, \$1,000,000.

Grand jury expenses per term, in 1873, \$800 in all; due to liquors, \$400.

Expenses of each term as to crime, in 1873, \$1,000; due to liquors, \$500.

1870, value of all property in Scioto County \$19,624,631.

Of this \$2,000,000 was invested in the liquor trade or used for it.

Cost of supporting prisoners, \$2,600; due to liquors, \$1,300.

Fines assessed, \$1,245; due to liquors, \$830. There were 49 saloons and 8 liquor houses in the city.

Amount retailed each day, \$74; to each voter \$1.65.

In the Infirmary 82 due to liquors. Three-fourths of those appointed for relief to the Poor Board due to intemperance.

April 1, 1874, mass meeting at Sixth Street Church. Mrs. M. J. Waller opened the meeting. Mr. Ketchum prayed. Mr. R. Lloyd addressed the meeting, as also did John G. Peebles, Rev. Snyder of the German M. E. Church, and Professor Daniel.

April 8, 1874, for a week the women went around in bands and prayed and sang before the saloons. The Granite State closed its bar. The Taylor House and Fred Legler's bar closed. Three saloons closed and eight druggists signed the druggists' pledge. Sixty street prayer meetings were held in one week. They would hold prayer meetings in the churches and then go on the streets.

April 15, 1874, men's meeting. B. B. Gaylord, President, and A. McFarland, Secretary. Mr. Gaylord addressed the meeting, also Mrs. H. G. Dunlap, C. E. Irwin, Mrs. M. J. Waller, Mrs. E. E. Fuller, Dr. Meyer, Rev. J. O. Gibson, Henry Densmore and Rev. M. Stanley.

April 6, 1874, the women held an all day prayer meeting. Two bands of women went out in the morning and three in the afternoon. Forty-three places were visited. Wednesday morning one band was out, in the afternoon three. Thirty houses were visited. Twelve visits were made Thursday. Mr. Livingston gave up the business. Friday two bands were out in the morning and

three in the afternoon.. On Saturday three bands were out in the morning and two in the afternoon. Thirty-six visits were made. One hundred and fifty-five visits were made during that week and sixty signed the pledge. Tracts were distributed.

April 20, 1874, the work had been going on five weeks. The women made 297 visits in the two weeks preceding. In the five weeks over 700 street services had been held, and 800 to 900 had signed the pledge.

A County Convention was called for May 1, and a Committee of Reception appointed: Mrs. M. R. Tewksbury, Robert Bell, Mrs. Carrie Hall, Mrs. J. R. Williams, E. Fuller, Mrs. Jacob Johns, Charles Winter, W. H. Watson, Mrs. Uri Tracy, E. E. Ewing, Mrs. Manley, N. W. Evans and Mrs. Ella K. Reed.

May 3, 1874, Rev. J. T. Franklin delivered a temperance lecture at Christ Church Sunday evening. He was opposed to the Crusade.

May 13, 1874, seventeen persons quit selling liquors since January 1, 1874. Their names were published in the Tribune.

May 17, 1874, the Law and Order League was organized at the Presbyterian Church. J. F. Towell was made Chairman and N. W. Evans, Secretary. Rev. Stanley, Martin Crain, L. C. Damarin, D. N. Murray and Samuel Reed were the Committee on Organization. Milton Kennedy, Rev. Chester, Rev. Stanger and G. W. Weyer made remarks. Joseph G. Reed, J. W. Purdum were appointed a committee to perfect organization. The following organization was perfected: President, John G. Peebles; Vice Presidents, Martin Crain and William Watson; Secretary, J. W. March; Treasurer, L. C. Damarin. Executive Committee: J. F. Towell, D. N. Murray, G. D. Selby, E. Fuller, Smauel Reed, Louis Blomeyer and N. W. Evans.

Messrs. Crain, Evans and Glover were appointed a committee to prepare and publish a synopsis of the laws. Two hundred and twenty-eight signed the organization.

May 30, 1874, Benjamin Woods made a protest against the women praying in front of his premises. It was from the facile pen of George H. Gaffy, Esquire. Wood wanted the meetings on the pavements dispersed.

June 1, 1874, Theo. K. Funk addressed the Law and Order League. Also Rev. John Schraeder, Mrs H. L. Dunlap and Rev. J. N. Harper, of Pomeroy.

June 17, 1874, twenty-five saloon keepers indicted.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

Taken from Portsmouth Papers.

December 2, 1818, "The Portsmouth Gazette," Volume 1, No. 14. George Offnere advertised to sell his lands near Portsmouth in 3-acre lots. This is the Glover tract.

December 2, 1818, David Mitchell was a Justice of the Peace in Nile Township.

December 2, 1818, Doctor T. Hersey advertised an itch ointment. The presumption follows there was much itch in Portsmouth at this date.

January 21, 1819, Caleb Atwater advertised his book, 1½ columns.

January 27, 1819, Silas Cole was a Justice of the Peace of Washington Township.

May 4, 1820, "The Scioto Telegraph" began and published Volume 1, No. 1. It was published by C. Hopkins and was to be Republican; \$2.00 per year.

Doctor G. S. B. Hempstead advertised drugs, medicines and patent medicines.

Silas Cole and Roswell Craine advertised to have Alexandria vacated.

June 29, 1820, E. Cranston advertised as Captain of Artillery to have his company meet July 4, at 9 A. M., at the Court House. The same date Rev. John Collins and William Westlake advertised a Camp Meeting at Portsmouth.

July 27, 1820, Conner & Lodwick advertised Old Whisky for harvesters.

David Gharky and Edward Cranston advertised wool carding.

September 7, 1820, Dr. Waller advertised as a physician.

September 14, 1820, James Lodwick advertised a general store. Also a soap and candle factory.

October 5, 1820, "The Scioto Telegram" and the "Lawrence Gazette" combined; published in Portsmouth on Tuesday and in Burlington on Friday.

November 2, 1820, G. W. Kinney advertised as a tanner and currier. This was Washington Kinney.

November 30, 1820, Wilson Gates was married to Elizabeth Kinney, by Rev. Stephen Lindsey.

December 14, 1820, Washington Kinney was married to M^{ss} Mary Walker, by Rev. Stephen Lindsey.

January 4, 1821, Stone House Tavern at Alexandria advertised to let.

February 5, 1821, Hannah Johnson advertised "Elopement." She said that her husband, Kindle Johnson, had left her bed and board eight weeks before without just cause. She offered a reward of three cents and a bundle of rye straw and no thanks to anyone who should return him. She advertised that she would not pay his debts.

July 13, 1821, Richard Johnson died, aged 99 years.

August 10, 1821, Elizabeth Funk, wife of Martin Funk, died.

August 15, 1821, James Morrison, of Sandy Springs, died, aged 70 years.

December 14, 1824, Steamer Belvidere was launched. Lodwick & Company owned her.

February 18, 1825, Portsmouth Sunday School was announced to begin February 27.

February 24, 1825, Mrs. Hannah Brown, of Lucasville, died in her 80th year.

May 20, 1825, Dan J. Young advertised wool carding at Concord (Wheelersburg).

June 3, 1825, Lafayette was in Cincinnati, May 9. He came from Lexington, Kentucky.

"Western Times" published Volume 1, No. 1.

September 30, 1825, John Hurd advertised cloth dressing at Concord, near Young & Whitcomb's factory.

May 11, 1826, Young & Whitcomb advertised in Concord.

"The Western Times" issued Volume 1, No. 4.

July 27, 1826, this issue announced the deaths of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, twenty-one days after they occurred. The paper was in mourning.

January 27, 1827, the Ohio River was crossed at Portsmouth by a man on horseback. This was the first time the river was ever closed at Portsmouth on account of ice.

September 27, 1827, Pixley and Keyes advertised cloth dressing at Porter.

October 23, 1827, Jackson meeting called at Lucasville, November 3. In the early days Lucasville was always the place for Democratic meetings.

May 31, 1828, postoffice established at Lucasville. Postoffice established at Franklin Furnace.

July 5, 1828, wool carding at the mill four miles above Portsmouth on the Chillicothe pike, by Clough, Andrews & Company, advertised.

October 4, 1828, this issue of "The Western Times" had an article about Governor Lucas, which is in Keyes book, in regard to the "damned rascals" who robbed him.

November 1, 1828, David Gharky had a long letter addressed to George W. Chugman and paid for as an advertisement.

November 29, 1828, General Robert Lucas wrote to the Editor of "The Western Times" and stopped his paper. The Editor came back at him in the way the Editors always do.

June 6, 1829, J. V. Robinson advertised an insurance office in Portsmouth. This was the first ever advertised in the Town.

June 13, 1829, Council voted to collect no city taxes this year. Samuel Gunn, John McDonald, G. S. B. Hempstead, General Kendall, Dr. Andrews and James Lodwick voted yes; Tracy and Turner voted no.

June 24, 1829, Abraham Cunningham advertised he was forced to marry Eliza Rogers and would not pay her debts or live with her.

July 4, 1829, John R. Turner was removed from the Postoffice and James Lodwick appointed. This was Jackson reform. On the same date the "Lady Franklin" was launched at Lodwick's wharf.

August 15, 1829, a card was published from Henry Utt, that Solomon S. Mattocks, a young man in Union Township, had told an absolute lie on him and he could prove it.

January 21, 1830, "The Portsmouth Courier," Volume 1, No. 4, contained an account of the colored people being driven out of town. An account of which is given elsewhere.

January 28, 1830, Solomon B. McCall advertised town lots in Rockville.

February 4, 1830, the Ohio River was crossed on the ice.

December 8, 1832, Henry Clay passed Portsmouth on the "Lady Washington." A number of citizens called on him, and a salute of guns was fired.

April 27, 1838, John Patterson, of Adams County, appointed United States Marshal to succeed John Patterson, of Belmont.

May 23, 1838, proceedings of Council were first published as news.

September 11, 1838, river was very low, nearly all the boats stopped. Freight was \$1.00 per hundred on goods to Cincinnati; \$10.00 cabin passage, and \$4.00 deck passage.

September 18, 1838, E. Kinney advertised as Exchange Broker.

January 18, 1839, the Surplus Fund Commissioners published a report; \$11,530.31 reported. Peter Noel, William Salter, William Jackson, Commissioners.

March 1, 1839, Portsmouth Library Company elected Directors. B. Kepner, Ed Hamilton, John Rose, S. M. Tracy, G. S. B. Hempstead, J. H. Thornton, B. F. Conway, Thomas Charles and Henry Blake.

On the same date Colonel Graham advertised the United States Hotel, corner Front and Market streets, with a fine view of the river and Kentucky Mountains. McCoy's Hotel was advertised by C. McCoy.

March 1, 1839, W. B. Russell advertised Walnut Forge, nine miles from Portsmouth, for sale with 1,400 acres of land.

Cornelius Moore advertised a runaway apprentice, "one cent reward and no thanks, and if a small man brings him he will try to whip the man."

E. Glover was trying to push his book store by advertising new books, "McDonald's Sketches" and "Lady Blessington's Confessions." "McDonald's Sketches" sold for 75 cents. It is now out of print, and a copy will bring \$5.00.

March 8, 1839, corporation election notified; First Ward to vote in W. Kinney's shop; Second Ward at Osborne's office, and Third Ward at S. M. Tracy's office.

March 16, 1839, it was announced that a mail was to run through to Columbus in twenty-four hours. Now it goes in less than three.

March 22, 1839, resolution passed the Legislature to build the Canal down the east side of the Scioto from Bear Creek.

May 10, 1839, the Portsmouth Insurance Company declared a dividend of 20 per cent.

E. Glover announced the publication of an elementary spelling book. Kendall, Kepner & Company advertised spring and summer goods. Also James Pursell and Hockaday & Howell advertised the same.

May 31, 1839, canal tolls for April, 1838, were reported to be \$3,631.15. For April, 1839, \$5,647.52.

July 12, 1839, the books of the Columbus & Portsmouth Turnpike Company to be opened July 22, at the Mans on House of C. McCoy.

July 19, 1839, the Portsmouth Library Company opened its collection of books.

July 20, 1839, \$40,000 reported subscribed to the Valley Turnpike.

August 9, 1839, city ordinance published to authorize a loan of \$20,000 to put into the Portsmouth and Columbus Turnpike.

November 22, 1839, William Newman announces he will engage in bricklaying. Oliver Lindsey, Sheriff of the county, died suddenly of congestive fever, aged 26.

January 10, 1840, D. Tallmadge advertises coach lines.

February 2, 1840, enumeration for 1835, Adams County, 2,337; Scioto County, 1,375. In 1839, enumeration for Adams County, 2,483; Scioto County, 2,287.

May 29, 1840, Portsmouth Male Seminary advertised by William K. Scott.

June 12, 1840, the Scioto Valley Post started. The firm of Campbell, Ellison & Co. was reorganized. It was composed of John Campbell, William Ellison and George Steece. It succeeded R. Hamilton & Co., composed of the same parties and Robert Hamilton.

June 25, 1840, Colonel John Lodwick publishes a letter containing his opinion of General Harrison as a military leader. It is very flattering to General Harrison. It is dated Portsmouth, Ohio, June 12, 1840, and addressed to C. O. Tracy, G. H. Gharky, A. C. Davis, James Murfin and John L. Ward.

July, 3, 1840, the public schools closed June 26, 1840, and had a vacation of but two weeks.

October 30, 1840, Scioto County gave 1743 majority for Harrison over Van Buren. Corw ne 631 over Shannon.

December 11, 1840, Thomas Scott & Son advertise as attorneys-at-law, two doors west of the Engine House on Second Street. Thomas Scott was the father of Mrs. Col. O. F. Moore.

April 15, 1841, John M. Anderson advertised to take daguerreotypes at the American Hotel.

January 21, 1842, A. Coriell advertised watch repairing.

January 21, 1842, Gray & Terry advertised a wholesale and retail book store. J. Riggs advertised fall and winter goods. Davis & Smith, Commissioners, advertised extensively.

January 28, 1842, G. S. B. Hempstead addressed the Portsmouth Library Association. Hutchins and Blum advertised as lawyers in the "Tribune" office.

February 11, 1842, the Franklin Institute met every Saturday evening at the Council Chamber. B. Ramsey was President; O. F. Moore, Vice President; L. P. N. Smith, Treasurer; J. V. Robinson, Jr., Secretary. One topic for discussion was 'Resolved, that the Bankrupt Law was judicious and ought not to be repealed.'

February 18, 1842, B. Ramsey's address before the Franklin Institute was published. It was delivered February 12. At the Whig County meeting General William Kendall was President and John A. Turley Secretary. General William Kendall, Samuel Cole, Ed. Hamilton, E. Cranston and W. A. Hutchins were the Whig Central Committee.

April 15, 1842 John M. Anderson advertises the taking of daguerreotypes.

April 26, 1846, James Pursell advertised new goods from Philadelphia in seven days.

May 1, 1842, J. Riggs gives notice of town election on March 14. First Ward votes at W. Kinney's currying shop, Second Ward votes at Council Chamber and Third Ward votes at Dudley Day's house.

June 10, 1842, Francis Cleveland advertises Berkshire pigs for sale. Benjamin Ramsey and Wells A. Hutchins advertise as attorneys-at-law as Ramsey & Hutchins.

July 2, 1846, The New York Company was building a bridge over the Scioto at Portsmouth.

July 8, 1842, Jefferson W. Glidden announced the purchase of Franklin Furnace from his partner, John C. Blair.

July 15, 1842, C. C. Hyatt advertised a lost pocket book. F. G. Simmons and A. W. Page advertise photogravure miniatures at the United States Hotel.

December 9, 1842, Washington Kinney advertised sole leather.

November 2, 1844, Clay carried Ohio by a majority of 6,054.

November 7, 1844, Scioto County gave 428 Whig majority at the November election.

November 21, 1844, lecture on stenography by A. J. Rikoff.

November 28, 1844, Thomas Wilbahn and John L. Ward dissolve partnership in the blacksmith business. It was carried on by John L. Ward.

May 11, 1846, John Yoakley advertised a sacred concert at the Episcopal Church.

July 22, 1846, at the Whig Congressional Convention at Piketon, General John F. Taylor, of Ross County, was nominated for Congress. He received 183 votes to 111 for Nelson Barrere, of Adams.

September 3, 1846, George Collings, of West Union, advertises the Russell Forge lands for sale, 1,112 acres.

November 5, 1846, John Cooley advertised saddles and harness. He began business March 12, 1845.

July 13, 1848, daguerreotypes advertised by Spangler & Sheldon.

February 16, 1849, General Taylor passed up the river on the steamer "Telegraph No. 2" on his way to Washington. His coming was known and the militia and everybody turned out.

April 5, 1849, gold hunters started from Portsmouth to California.

March 17, 1851, Adams Express Office was opened in Portsmouth, J. S. McDowell agent. This was the first express office in Portsmouth.

April 3, 1851, the use of sewing machines is mentioned as a novelty.

July 7, 1851, bloomers were in fashion.

August 20, 1852, Francis Cleveland left the "Inquirer" after four years' connection with it.

September 2, 1852, the "Scioto Valley Republican" began. No file of it was in existence when the work on this history was done.

January 7, 1853, the new bridge over the Scioto was about completed.

September 21, 1853, Eli Glover was nominated as the temperance candidate for Senator, and Joseph Moore for Representative.

October 23, 1853, the "Tribune and Clipper" sold out by John Hanna to Albert McFarland. John Hanna had published it for four years.

April 12, 1854, Dan McFarland came into the "Tribune."

April 26, 1854, Captain John N. Lodwick was run over by a locomotive in Cincinnati. He was badly hurt but recovered. The locomotive threw him between the rails and then passed over him, dragging him some distance. He was walking on the track reading a newspaper. This occurred on the Little Miami Railroad, and he was taken to the Broadway Hotel.

May 17, 1854, public meetings were held about the tax law because debts could not be set off against credits. No trouble about it now.

May 17, 1854, first court report appeared in the newspapers. This is the very first time any newspaper ever attempted to report the courts.

November 15, 1854, the Republican party was first mentioned in a local newspaper.

November 16, 1854, the Scioto County Bible Society met. John McDowell was President. Rev. T. J. Robert addressed the meeting. Also Rev. M. Mabey, Rev. W. N. Spahr, Rev. E. P. Pratt. The collection was \$97.44, \$30 of which was to make Rev. E. P. Pratt a life member of the society. Rev. Erastus Burr, D. D., was made President (this is the first time he was referred to as D. D.), George Herod was Vice President, also James S. Fuller, Josiah Merrill, B. B. Gaylord, John B. Dodds. Rev. E. P. Pratt was Secretary and John McDowell Treasurer and Depository.

January 31, 1855, there was great demand for a bridge over the Scioto.

February 28, 1855, John R. Turner retired from the Clerk's office. He had served 45 years. He said he was in the Clerk's office from 1810. He was 67 years of age.

May, 1855, the city leased the ground where Massie Block stands to Newman & McIntyre to build a three-story brick building to contain Council Chamber and Mayor's office. At the same date the third rolling mill project was agitated.

June 20, 1855, E. Fuller conducted an intelligence office.

October 9, 1855, the Republican party carried the State for the first time.

October 10, 1855, a bridge over the Scioto was about to be built to cost \$25,000.

July 2, 1856, "The Tribune" hoisted the names of Fillmore and Donelson at the head of its columns. In this it made the mistake of its whole history. It ought to have supported the Republican party.

June 30, 1858, grand day and evening picnic with dancing at Dugan's place, Willow Brook.

July 13, 1858, Judge Peck was nominated for Supreme Judge.

August 25, 1858, Atlantic cable news first received. Total cost of cable, \$1,258,250.

October 5, 1859, John B. Gregory was on the State ticket for Board of Public Works.

October 12, 1859, F. C. Searl elected Justice of the Peace in Portsmouth over C. M. McCoy, 65 majority.

November 7, 1859, John Barber fell from the third floor of the Star Mill on Front and Chillicothe Streets and was instantly killed. He was 55 years of age and left a wife and five children. He was repairing a door, lost his balance, and fell.

July 11, 1860, the "Tribune" had a great deal to say as to Colonel Oscar Moore's position in politics. It said: "July 7th he announced himself as a Bell man. He had previously declared his intention to support Lincoln. He was a delegate to the Republican State Convention in 1855. In 1859 he declared himself a 'loco foco' in the spring, but in the fall supported the opposition ticket. When Lincoln was nominated he was delighted.

February 21, 1861, great ball at the Biggs House.

August 28, 1861, the poem, "Shanghai Rebellion," was published.

September 11, 1861, Gaylord & Co. were making plates for gunboats.

November 23, 1861, the publication of "The Times" began by James W. Newman and J. Rigdon Newman.

March 5, 1862, Hon. Martin Crain was writing long letters to the Tribune for his constituents. He wrote under the name of "Scioto."

March 18, 1862, Captain Milton Kennedy had the steamboat Piketon running under Government contract.

April 30, 1862, a National day of fasting and prayer.

April 30, 1862, D. N. Murray and W. A. Hutchins went to Washington to raise funds to establish a Government Armory at Portsmouth. They went on behalf of the city. Thomas Dugan and W. J. Clark went on behalf of the county. \$500 was raised from the county.

May 2, 1862, Portsmouth had a gun barrel factory, conducted by Messrs. Hall and Adams, in the old red mill above the rolling mill. They would turn out 100 barrels a day. They had a contract for 20,000 small arms and enough work for two years. They were at this time making carbines for cavalry service.

May 18, 1862, there was a meeting at the Court House in regard to the National Armory. George Stevenson was President; Dan McFarland, Secretary; W. J. Clark, W. A. Hutchins, E. Glover, D. N. Murray and George A. Waller were appointed a committee. The bill was introduced into the Senate July 16, 1862, by Senator Sherman, and \$500,000 was appropriated. It was to be built in the Hanging Rock region between the Big Sandy and Scioto Rivers.

September 10, 1862, John Campbell was appointed Collector, and H. S. Bundy Assessor of the Eleventh Congressional District.

January 7, 1863, Charles H. McFarland had a carrier's address in the "Tribune." The prominent attorney of Los Angeles is hereby reminded of his boyhood.

January 12, 1863, the carrying of mails by coach to Columbus, Ohio, was discontinued.

February 11, 1863, "The Tribune" advised the tearing down of the old market house on Market Street.

February 18, 1863, the Soldiers' Fair at Massie Hall raised \$1,013.

February 21, 1863, the Legislature forbade compensation to be paid Councilmen. The Councilmen had been paid \$1.00 per meeting for many years prior to this date.

January 5, 1864, Lower rolling mill was burned. Loss, \$30,000 to \$40,000.

February 6, 1864, the Democratic women of Scioto County raised \$116.00 for the support of Mr. Vallandigham, the exile.

June 8, 1864, Alice Kingsbury played "Fanchon, the Cricket," at Massie Hall.

July 2, 1864, gold touched \$2.60 in Cincinnati and \$2.45 in New York.

October 29, 1864, gold closed in New York at \$2.16%.

January 14, 1865, gold touched \$2.21¾.

February 4, 1865, the Times censured Mr. Hutchins for his vote in Congress on the Thirteenth Amendment.

February 8, 1865, Hon. Wells A. Hutchins voted in Congress for the amendment abolishing slavery.

February 18, 1865, the Times had an article from the Columbus Crisis, without comment, charging Mr. Hutchins and other Democrats with betraying their party, constituents and country in voting for the Thirteenth Amendment. It said they had no principles. It invited them to do as Judas did, called them traitors, etc. Sam Pike was believed to be its author. Time has abundantly justified Mr. Hutchins.

February 22, 1865, Sam Pike of the "Chillicothe Advertiser," abused Mr. Hutchins for his vote for the Thirteenth Amendment. It said he never was a Democrat, and that since 1861 he had been a Republican in disguise.

April 14, 1865, observed as a holiday in Portsmouth on account of the close of the war.

April 19, 1865, the "Weekly Tribune" appeared in mourning. All the inside columns had black double heads on account of the death of President Lincoln.

April 22, 1865, "The Times" appeared in mourning on account of the death of President Lincoln.

April 24, 1865, Captain Jacob H. Smith appointed Captain in the Regular Army and assigned to the Thirteenth Infantry. He is now General Jacob H. Smith, after a long and honorable career in the army. He was retired from active service in 1902.

May 6, 1865, oil was being bored for at Munn's Run.

June 14, 1865, "Plutarch" writes a letter in this issue of the "Tribune," giving an account of a show in Portsmouth, in 1814, having a large Bengal tiger, captured in India when a cub, and then full grown. The admission was 9 pence, or 12½ cents.

July 26, 1865, B. F. Coates removed to Portsmouth, Ohio.

August 26, 1865, the Fifth Ward was created.

November 4, 1865, the Times moved into the Massie Block.

January 30, 1866, the steamer "Missouri" blew up at ten minutes before 2 a. m., near Evansville, Ind. Captain Jesse Y. Hurd was injured. Mrs. Hurd, his wife, was instantly killed. Henry Hurd had his leg broken and was injured. Arthur Hurd had his right arm broken. Lewis Hurd and James Watkins escaped with light bruises. Colonel Graham was badly injured. Warren Lodwick was killed.

February 2, 1866, the steamer "W. R. Carter" was blown up at 4 o'clock in the morning. She was blown up and burned to the water's edge. Captain Jacob S. Hurd, brother of Jesse Y. Hurd was instantly killed. R. W. Lewis and son Fred, of Portsmouth, were among the lost.

February 3, 1866, Henry Hurd, son of Captain Jesse Y. Hurd, died as a result of his injuries. The remains of his mother arrived the same evening.

February 7, 1866, Henry Hurd died February 3, 1866, from injuries received from being blown up on the steamer "Missouri." He was 23 years and 8 months old. At 16, he commenced his career as a steamboat pilot and became one of the most skillful on the river. He was a young man of the best qualities, the beau ideal of a son. He endeared himself to all who knew him. His mother was killed in the explosion on the 30th, and her remains were brought to Portsmouth and interred. Captain Jacob Hurd, lost on the "Carter," was born in New Hampshire and raised in Scioto County. He had three sons, John R., Jacob C. and Joseph. R. W. Lewis and his son Fred perished in the same catastrophe.

March 17, 1866, B. F. Coates appointed Deputy United States Collector in place of M. R. Tewksbury, resigned, to take effect April 1, 1866.

May 5, 1866, P. C. Kinney and William Kinney started to Europe.

August 1, 1866, the Mayor's office was removed from Massie Block to Court Street, where it has since been located.

August 15, 1866, "Bostona No. 3" burned August 8, one mile below Maysville, Ky. Three lives lost. Boat and cargo a total loss. Valued at \$100,000 and insured for \$60,000. She was owned by David Gibson & Co., of Cincinnati, Press Lodwick and Moore & Bro., of Portsmouth. The fire was caused by a sheep kicking over a lamp.

November 10, 1866, Scioto Rolling Mill to be rebuilt. Estimated \$200,000. Citizens subscribed \$4,000 to \$1,000, and Councilmen \$6,000.

November 12, 1866, E. W. Smith located in Portsmouth and opened his business college.

January 1, 1867, Rev. Dr. Burr was presented with \$3,215 by his friends. A list of the donors was signed to the letter.

January 26, 1867, Judge W. W. Johnson resigned on account of the salary. He was only receiving \$1,500 when he resigned and was re-appointed by the Governor and then received \$2,500.

February 2, 1867, the new "Bostona" reached Portsmouth at 3 p. m. She had the same crew on her as the former boat when burned.

April 1, 1867, Press Lodwick sold out his interest in the "Bostona," and Captain Enos Moore took his place.

May 8, 1867, meeting called for June 5, 1867, to undertake the erection of a soldier's monument.

May 29, 1867, Eli Glover appointed Register in Bankruptcy.

May 5, 1867, Dan McFarland retires from the "Tribune." H. R. W. Smith and David Elick take the paper. Dan McFarland had been with the paper for 12 years and for 5½ years had complete control.

June 15, 1867, the Times was enlarged from 28 to 32 columns.

July 6, 1867, the clock in front of Zoellner's jewelry store was put up and has remained a prominent feature on Second Street in Portsmouth ever since.

July 12, 1867, Judge John W. Collings fell from a second-story window in the Massie Block and broke his arm and leg and otherwise injured himself.

July 23, 1867, "Victor No. 4" sang just below Sciotoville in six feet of water.

September 14, 1867, Portsmouth was to have a steam fire engine—the first one.

November 6, 1867, Waller Street opened from Second to Tenth Street. The "Tribune" said it was not necessary to do so, as it was not needed.

January 4, 1868, the steamer "Harry-Dean" exploded her boilers below Gallipolis. Captain George W. Norton, of Ironton; R. M. Biggs, of Ashland, and Major J. W. Ryder, of Guyandotte, were all instantly killed, and their bodies lost. Four others were killed and two missing.

April 19, 1868, income tax published as follows: John G. Peebles, \$17,532; George Davis, \$17,097; B. B. Gaylord, \$10,109; L. C. Damarin, \$13,381; R. R. Hamilton, \$10,488.

September 26, 1868, H. R. W. Smith retired from the "Portsmouth Tribune." A. McFarland, Sr., took his place. The firm was McFarland & Elick.

October 31, 1868, Lombardville P. O. was established.

March 9, 1869, Eli Glover was assaulted and robbed on Second Street opposite Mrs. Martin's.

May 22, 1869, the Welsh Church on Third Street was being built. It was to cost \$8,000.

May 27, 1869, S. P. Drake was appointed Postmaster at Portsmouth in place of Oliver Wood.

June 2 and 3, 1869, the Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church was held in Portsmouth.

June 11, 1869, Oliver Wood was appointed Postmaster of Portsmouth, O.

December 1, 1869, a hunting party saw a deer on Brush Creek.

December 17, 1869, Bayard Taylor lectured in Portsmouth.

March 30, 1870, \$1,200 was raised for the Soldiers' Monument.

April 13, 1870, Women's Suffrage Society organized. Two men were present. Mrs. Dr. Hall was President; L. C. Robinson, Vice President; Colonel William Bolles, Recording Secretary; Mrs. L. E. Watkins, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Kate Gregory, Treasurer. Executive Committee, H. R. Tracy, E. N. Hope, Emma Young, Anna Glidden and Mary Glover.

May 24, 1870, Truss Lynn was kicked by a horse and badly injured.

July 10, 1872, Dan McFarland, Sr., was serenaded at his home on Second Street, and declared for Greeley, Gratz and Brown. He told the crowd that they had not mistaken the place; that he would vote for Greeley if they would vote for the railroad question under the Boesel law.

November 9, 1870, six deer killed below Turkey Creek in Scioto County. The same date the "Tribune" was removed from over the Adams Express office to the Tribune Building, corner Court and Second, just then finished.

December 7, 1870. Council passed an ordinance for a Board of Water Works.

March 1, 1871, there was an election held for Postmaster. Oliver Wood had 428 votes, M. Kennedy 385, B. P. Holmes 69, J. P. Jack 49, Mrs. E. E. Glidden 42 and C. P. Lloyd 19.

March 15, 1871, John H. Thornton, who owned the land where the Biggs House stood, leased it to Judge W. V. Peck for 99 years at \$250 per year, to be paid George Thornton while he lived. George Thornton sold his interest to William Biggs for \$2,000.

April 12, 1871, the building of the Water Works of Portsmouth was let, to cost \$81,500 ready to throw water. The machinery and all d'd cost \$115,500.

May 10, 1871, the Odd Fellows were building on their lot at the corner of Court and Fifth streets. The building was estimated to cost \$25,000.

June 28, 1871, Portsmouth "Light Guards," colored, was organized. Lloyd S. Hanson, Captain; Dan Biggs, First Lieutenant, and Frank White, Second Lieutenant.

November 1, 1871, Portsmouth people subscribed \$59,000 in the Andes Insurance Company of Cincinnati. The money was afterward lost. Money was plenty in Portsmouth then.

January 31, 1872, \$637,630 in buildings was put up in Portsmouth in 1871.

May 8, 1872, the Water Works Trustees report that the works cost \$122,663. Trenching, pipes, hydrants, etc., cost \$10,258.13. Total cost, \$132,291.13. There were 8 23-52 miles of street mains and 16,114 feet of service pipe. The yearly water bills were \$3,159.50, payable semi-annually.

May 17, 1872, the City Council voted to tear down the Market House and erect a fountain. The people were afraid the Council would change its mind and two hours after the vote passed the Market House was a heap of ruins.

July 24, 1872, ordinance for numbering the houses passed.

July 27, 1872, Robert A. Bryan had become a Republican when Greeley was nominated. The Republicans nominated him at once for County Surveyor and "The Times" howled. On the same date a Liberal Republican Club was started. H. H. Fullerton, W. C. Appler, John Wilhelm, Dr. Louis Schwab, Henry Rosenberg, Henry Hall, Charles C. Bode and Adam Burkel are mentioned as members.

August 24, 1872, the following appeared in the "Times" of this date: "Married in this city by Charles Slavens, Treasurer of Scioto County, Mr. Robert A. Bryan to the Gravel party. No presents tendered but the Surveyor's office. The "Times" was fearfully pained at Mr. Bryan for changing his political associates.

November 9, 1872, A. D. Miller wheeled Alf Scott the length of Second street attended with music. The result of an election bet.

December 14, 1872, at the Soldiers' Monumental Fair a dressing gown which cost \$432 was voted to the Reverend Doctor Pratt.

December 24, 1872, the Monumental fund realized \$2,500. The baby cap was voted for as follows: Jennie Bonsall 307, Richard Rifenberick 401, Maggie T. Ricker 1,731, Russel Newman 141, Maggie Peebles 26, Walter Purcell 43, Fannie Brown 3, Alice B. Higgins 1,581. Amount realized \$425.30.

December 25, 1872, Adams Express Company drove oxen for three weeks.

March 11, 1873, the Bar presented Simon B. Drouillard, late Clerk of the Courts, with a gold watch and chain.

March 24, 1873, the Portsmouth Street Railway was begun.

May 24, 1873, it was announced that the first fire brick made in Scioto County was in 1854, by William H. Peck.

June 11, 1873, James Lodwick had a chair brought from New Hampshire by his father-in-law, Hallam Hempstead, in 1804, from New London.

July 16, 1873, the Portsmouth and Gallia turnpike was completed.

October 8, 1873, the County Treasurer was discovered short \$28,019.04, represented by checks.

November 22, 1873, the Marshal's and Mayor's offices were removed upstairs on Court street.

December 31, 1873, it was announced that the large elm on John O'Neill's lot was planted by Doctor Hempstead in 1824. He said it came from the seed in 1820.

April 8, 1874, amount collected for the Soldiers' Monument was \$5,124.79; \$2,390.91 in the Portsmouth National Bank and \$2,733.88 in the First National Bank.

September 16, 1874, the Monumental Cook Book was published.

December 29, 1875, H. R. W. Smith took charge of the "Tribune."

January 25, 1876, there were twenty-five cases of smallpox in the city and the names of the patients were published.

May 2, 1877, there was a letter published in the "Tribune" of this date from Henry Buchanan at Newport, Kentucky. He said that he gave O. F. Moore his first case as a lawyer in 1837. He said he came to Portsmouth in 1833, when the population was about 1,300. The Commercial Bank had \$200,000 capital, \$125,000 of which was subscribed in New York City. In a previous edition of the paper Buchanan had been published as dead, and he wrote to contradict the report.

June 26, 1877, contract for the Soldiers' Monument let to Carpenter & Raymond, of Dayton, Ohio, for \$7,500. The base to be 9 feet and the height 40 feet. It was to be done in eighteen months.

June 15, 1878, the first Chinese laundry started in Portsmouth, by Sam Sing.

October 25, 1879, J. D. Clare purchased Bloom Furnace for \$45,000. It had 7,000 acres of land.

May 15, 1880, the first telephone connection made in Portsmouth. The capital stock of the company was \$25,000, the shares \$100.

June 5, 1880, the Telephone Company had 50 subscribers. Miss Addie Smith operated it on the third floor of Spry's Building.

June 30, 1881, General B. F. Coates retired from the office of Collector of United States Internal Revenue after 14 years' service. He was presented with a gold-headed cane by the employes of the office. Colonel E. Nigh, of Ironton, made the presentation speech. Coates was succeeded by Marcus Boggs.

September 16, 1882, Davis' Distillery shut down by the Trust, stopped for one year. Fifty men were thrown out of employment.

November 27, 1882, the epizootic broke out among the horses in Scioto County.

December 29, 1882, the "Times" discovered an aged negress, born in Virginia in 1768. Her name was Maria Warren. She remembered the soldiers coming home from the War in 1782. She came to Greenup County, Kentucky, in that year with her master, one Nichols. She claimed to have known Daniel Boone, to have heard Lorenzo Dow preach, and to have seen and heard Johnny Applesseed. She had been married three times and had had eight children, four of whom were living. She lived with her son, Henry, who was a slave and had been sold South, but returned to Greenup after the War. She had belonged to six masters and had outlived all her masters. She had been a slave in Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri. Our readers are advised to believe as much of this story as they choose.

June 10, 1883, Chase W. Kennedy graduated from West Point.

August 11, 1883, the new German Evangelical Church started to be built on the Northeast corner of Washington and Fifth streets. Cost \$20,000.

December 1, 1883, Lucasville Masonic Hall completed. Cost \$2,5000.

July 26, 1884, the History of the Lower Scioto Valley appeared.

December 6, 1884, the United States was making surveys at Portsmouth for an ice harbor, and Grover Brothers were digging for natural gas at Portsmouth.

December 20, 1884, the Portsmouth Electric Light Company petitioned for right of way through the city.

January 2, 1885, the middle span of the Scioto River Bridge fell. The moving out of the ice took away the false work before the superstructure

could be secured on the press. It was impossible to rest the span on the press before the ice took out the false work. The loss, about \$5,000, fell on the Canton Bridge Company.

May 23, 1885, Mike Redinger returned from Europe. He said he would not give fifteen minutes of America for a life time in Europe.

September 19, 1885, an account of Company G, First O. V. I., is given in this issue of the "Times."

September 30, 1885, A. McFarland, Senior, and wife left for California.

October 3, 1885, an account of the "Forty Niners" is given in the "Times."

October 24, 1885, the gas well in Portsmouth was discharging enough salt water to make 200 barrels of salt per day.

October 31, 1885, colored pupils admitted to the High School for the first time.

November 21, 1885, the gas well was down to 1870 feet. The contract was for 2,000. Grover Brothers say they must go 2,700.

March 20, 1886, the bill for the Government Building had been introduced in Congress and the Committee of Public Buildings had reported favorably on it.

March 27, 1886, Geodetic survey found that the highest point on the Kentucky hills opposite Portsmouth was 633 feet above low water in the river and 592 feet above the floor of the Biggs House.

April 12, 1886, A. McFarland took charge of the "Los Angeles Times."

January 19, 1887, the Belt Railroad lacked \$7,500 of enough to complete it, and \$875 was subscribed at a public meeting of this date. The gas well was discussed and \$3,000 was necessary to go to the Trenton rock, and \$1,500 was raised.

February 26, 1887, President Cleveland vetoed the bill for a Government Building at Portsmouth, Ohio.

April 2, 1887, the building of the Spring Lane Distillery was begun.

May 12, 1887, the Grand Opera House was completed. The first play was "Our Angel." Miss Lizzie Evans was the star. The drop curtain represented "The Decline of Carthage." The orchestra was led by Prof. Enoch Salt, assisted by Prof. Straub. Lon McFarlin was in the box office.

May 21, 1887, oil was discovered in the Micklethwait well.

June 11, 1887, the natural well on the Micklethwait farm was shot twice.

May 14, 1888, the bill for a public building at Portsmouth became a law.

November 6, 1888, Daniel McIntyre and wife celebrated their golden wedding. They were married November 6, 1858, in a frame building on the Northeast corner of Fourth and Court, by Rev. Simmons, a Methodist minister. She was a daughter of William Jones, the first school teacher of Portsmouth. Charles S. Smith, L. P. N. Smith and M. B. Gilbert were at their wedding.

February 16, 1889, the "Goose Nest" was selected for the Government Building. The site was to cost \$12,000. The "Goose Nest" was an old hotel owned by a man of the name of Geese.

March 20, 1889, the Portsmouth Street Railway was sold to a syndicate, George B. Chase, of Warsaw, New York; George F. Millen, of Fall River, Mass., and H. B. Wilson, of Ironton, Ohio.

April 20, 1889, the East End scheme of selling 200 lots to secure certain industries went through.

May 4, 1889, when the East End scheme is done the Board of Trade will have \$18,000 and 59 lots. The Portsmouth Stove and Range Works gets \$8,000 and 13 lots, the flour mill \$3,000 and ground, the grain elevator building ground. After this the Board will have \$9,000 and 30 lots left.

August 24, 1889, the Ohio Military Academy was about to be started in Portsmouth.

August 30, 1889, Harsha & Caskey were putting up a flour mill; G. D. Wait a furniture factory, and the Portsmouth Stove and Range Works a stove foundry.

September 23, 1889, the Ohio Military Academy opened with 21 cadets, under Colonel Bressler. J. I. Hudson was one of the instructors; Dr. D. B. Cot-

ton was the physician, Rev. H. L. Barger, the Chaplain, and Prof. A. M. Straub was Instructor in Music.

December 7, 1889, Captain Enos B. Moore retired from the river.

December 28, 1889, the Gaylord Rolling Mill was sold to the Burgess Steel and Iron Works.

August 23, 1890, the "Times" changed to an eight-page, seven-column paper from a four-page, nine-column paper.

July 21, 1891, the last horse car passed over the Portsmouth Street Railway.

October 17, 1891, the Portsmouth Street Railway and Light Company asked the City Council for the right to build the Street Railroad.

October 17, 1891, the Indian rock appeared in the river. G. H. Gharky saw it in the river in 1841. It is in the river nearly opposite the Water Works.

March 19, 1892, Company H, Fourteenth O. N. G. was fully armed, uniformed and equipped.

April 16, 1892, John Brushart was proposing to erect an Electric Railway in Portsmouth.

September 24, 1892, franchise was granted to Electric Street Railway by City Council.

January 28, 1893, Vallee Harold sold out his interest in the "Times" to J. L. Patterson.

June 20, 1893, the Citizen's Savings Bank suspended and made an assignment to A. T. Holcomb and Frank M. Smith. Reopened July 24, 1893.

July 20, 1893, work on the Portsmouth Electric Railway was begun.

July 29, 1893, the Y. M. C. A. rented Mrs. Barton's property at 15 West Second Street.

January 20, 1894, the Portsmouth Street Railway and Light Company obtained the contract for lighting the city for ten years for \$4,500 per year.

February 7, 1894, the City Council were to meet at the Little Building on Court Street for the last time. Prior to 1871 it had met in the Massie Block. From 1871 to 1873 it met in the Mayor's office. From 1873 to 1894 it met in the Little Building on Court Street. From 1894 to the present time it has occupied the Krieger Building.

March 26, 1894, the publication of the "Daily Times" was begun.

June 8, 1894, Company H was ordered to Cambridge, Guernsey County, Ohio.

June 16, 1894, Tracy Park was to be beautified. The fence was to come down and the green house to go out.

June 21, 1894, Captain N. W. Evans took a picnic to Buckeye Station, the oldest house in Ohio.

March 30, 1895, the women registered to vote for the first time in Ohio.

February 1, 1896, the new Christian Church, on the Northwest corner of Third and Gay streets, was completed and occupied.

March 7, 1896, the "Times" first began the use of a typesetting machine.

May 22, 1896, the old town well was uncovered in the paving of Market Street. It was found 18 inches below the surface covered with a great rock. It had not been filled and was over 30 feet deep. It was dug to supply the Jail and Court House with water. The well was covered over in 1826. John G. Peebles drank out of it before that. James Hannahs remembered it well. It was walled with brick and in good condition. It was twenty feet from the Southeast corner of the Biggs House.

July 9, 1896, Council resolved to build a new Engine House on Seventh Street to cost \$2,800.

August 2, 1896, at noon Sunday, Standard time went into effect in Portsmouth.

June 4, 1897, there were 64 saloons in Portsmouth and 4 outside of the City in the County. The Dow tax was \$23,800, \$350 each. Of this amount the state received \$7,140, the County \$4,760, and the City \$11,900.

June 10, 1898, at Pine Grove Furnace, in a grove, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Peebles celebrated the sixty-second anniversary of their marriage.

June 21, 1897, Hon. A. C. Thompson was appointed President of the Commission to revise and codify the penal laws of the United States, under act of June 4, 1897.

August 11, 1897, Captain William Moore and his wife, Elizabeth Frances Smith, celebrated their golden wedding. They were married at the old stone house in Alexandria. The celebration was at Henley, the home of their son-in-law, R. R. Peebles.

September 2, 1897, Portsmouth had long distance telephone for the first time.

February 22, 1898, Mrs. Katherine Foley died, aged 98 years. She came from Ireland in 1850. She was never sick and never took a dose of medicine in her life. She spent sixteen years of her life in England before coming to the United States.

March 17, 1898, James A. Cleaver was appointed Court Stenographer for United States Courts at Cincinnati.

April 26, 1898, Company H, Fourteenth O. V. I., left for Columbus. It was a solemn day in Portsmouth. Schools were dismissed and all the soldiers of the War of 1861 escorted them to the Columbus train. Each member of Company H carried a bouquet of flowers. They came down from their armory at 9:20 A. M. The City Police and Uniformed Knights of Pythias were in the procession. Every band in town was out in the parade and the line of march was from Market Street to the Norfolk and Western Station. Six of the Company never returned, but died in the service. At the station, Company I, of the Seventeenth O. V. I., of Ironton, was on the train.

May 10, 1898, Company H, Fourteenth O. V. I., was mustered into the United States service as Company E, Fourth O. V. I.

May 14, 1898, the Fourth O. V. I. was sent to Chickamauga Park.

June 10, 1898, John G. Peebles and wife celebrated the sixty-third anniversary of their marriage.

July 2, 1898, Natural gas ordinance was passed, but the parties to whom it was given never obtained any gas.

July 13, 1898, Joe Shafer caught a 63-pound cat fish in Indian Run, four feet two inches in length.

July 22, 1898, Company E, Fourth O. V. I., was ordered to Newport News to embark for Porto Rico.

July 22, 1898, L. D. York was to build a new rolling mill on the Chick farm.

August 7, 1898, was the fortieth anniversary of Miss Emma Bell as a teacher in the First Presbyterian Sunday School. She had been in the school forty-two years, two years as a pupil and forty years as a teacher. Of those present, Sam Johnson was her oldest pupil and his son Kenyon, age three years, her youngest. Of those present that morning, 75 had been in her class. Sixteen hundred children had been under her care and eleven of the teachers had been in her class.

September 16, 1898, Hon. A. C. Thompson was nominated by the President to be United States Judge, Southern District of Ohio, in place of Judge Sage, retired. He took the oath of office September 22, 1898.

September 23, 1898, the Yorktown lots were drawn at the Opera House

November, 7, 1898, Company H, which left April 26, 1898, was welcomed home. Creed Milstead was Chief Marshal. G. A. R. with drum corps, City ministers, Young Men's Institute, Ancient Order of Hibernians, High School Cadets, Excelsior Band, Uniformed Knights of Pythias, Fraternal Division of Red Men, River City Band, ex-members of Company H, Portsmouth Cycle Club, Fire Department and City Officials in carriages welcomed them home.

December 25, 1898, Judge A. C. Thompson sworn in after confirmation by the Senate.

January 5, 1899, Company H ordered to Columbus to be mustered out.

February 16, 1899, Mrs. Mitchell, mother of R. A. Mitchell, celebrated her ninety-third birthday.

April 30, 1899, the German Evangelical Lutheran Church celebrated its fiftieth anniversary.

May 18, 1899, the right to pipe gas to the City of Portsmouth was given to the Richland Company.

May 23, 1899, the "New" or Portsmouth Telephone Company applied for franchises in the city.

June 10, 1899, John G. Peebles and wife celebrated the sixty-fourth anniversary of their wedding.

June 17, 1899, Company G, First O. V. I. had its annual reunion. Of the 25 out of 90, living, 13 were present.

August 1, 1899, A. C. Thompson, Jr., appointed a First Lieutenant of the Thirteenth Infantry.

October 30, 1899, the spider bridge over the Little Scioto fell. Charles Brown was in it with a team of horses. His horses were killed and he was badly injured. The bridge was a combination of wood and iron, built eighteen years before.

November 4, 1899, the Street Railway began to lay a double track in the City.

January 17, 1900, Dr. J. F. Davis presented the Christian Church with a lot costing \$900, for a parsonage.

August 22, 1900, the Burgess Steel & Iron Works sold out to the Crucible Company.

September 17, 1901, There was a great reunion of soldiers at Portsmouth, Ohio, for two days.



SECOND STREET LOOKING WEST OF COURT.

PART III.

PIONEER SKETCHES.



SCIOTO COUNTY COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.

PIONEER SKETCHES.

John Clinton Ashley

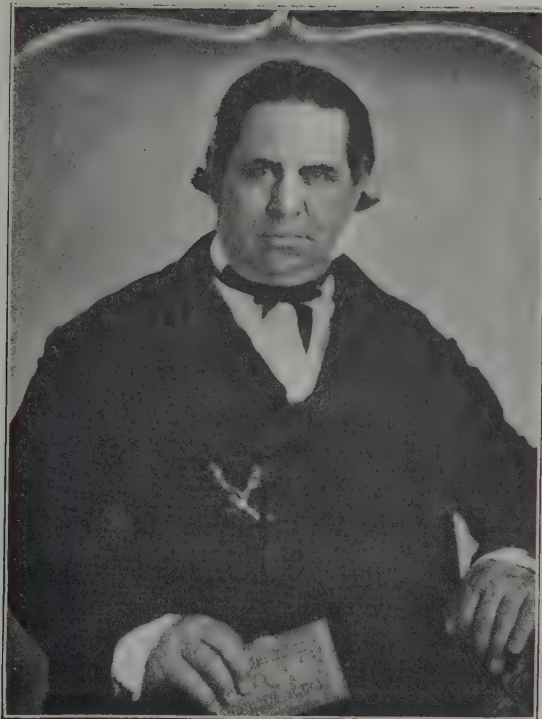
was born May 14, 1800, in Norfolk, Virginia. His father was Rev. Benjamin Ashley, a Baptist minister, ordained by the Portsmouth, Virginia, Association in 1803. His grandfather was William Ashley, who was master's mate in the State Navy of Virginia, during the Revolutionary War. These were all descended from Captain John Ashley of London, England, whose name appears in the second charter to the Virginia Colony in 1609, and whose descendants came to Jamestown, Virginia, in 1635.

The subject of this sketch received a good common school education. At the age of seventeen he removed to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he entered as an apprentice in the bookbinding business. After completing his apprenticeship, he continued in the business as a journeyman till the spring of 1826. He was very religious in his nature, and gave much time to the study of the scripture and to religious work. He became a member of the Disciples (Campbellite) Church, and was one of the eight persons who organized the first Disciples Church in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1817. He decided to follow in the footsteps of his father, and devoted all his spare time in studying for the ministry. In 1820, he married Miss Mary Ann Kirkpatrick, of Alleghany City, Pennsylvania, (who was also one of the eight persons who assisted in organizing the first Disciples Church in Pittsburg,) a young lady of Scotch-Irish descent, born October 25, 1800, died October 26, 1861, and was buried in the cemetery near Masterston, Monroe County, Ohio, by the side of her daughter Mary. She was a devoted wife and mother and in every sense of the word a help to her husband. In the spring of 1826, he removed with his wife and three children to Portsmouth, Ohio, and established a bookbinding business on what is known as the McDowell Corner. In 1831, he established the first soap and candle manufactory in Portsmouth, in which he was passably successful. At that time candles were made by the "dipping" process. In 1830, he was present and assisted in organizing the Scioto County Bible Society, and was one of a committee of three to draft by-laws for the government of the Society. In 1837, John C. Ashley was a candidate for County Assessor on the Democratic ticket and was second in the race. Azel Glover, who was elected had 234 votes and Ashley 154.

In 1837, he was elected a Justice of the Peace for Wayne Township; and also served two years as a Trustee of the Township. He

continued his studies for the ministry, studying particularly the Greek language, which materially assisted him in his work. He preached at "McCoy's," about 4 miles north-east of Portsmouth, at "Elijah Musgrove's," about six miles above Portsmouth; also in a church at the mouth of the Little Scioto river. In 1842, he decided to give all of his time to the ministry, and received letters of ordination as an elder and evangelist. His work until 1850, was in Meigs, Athens, Washington and Monroe Counties, in south-eastern Ohio, where he established a number of churches, teaching school and lecturing on temperance during the winter months. In 1850, he removed to Illinois, where he continued his ministerial work in the section of country from Carmi to Walnut Hill, where he died in August, 1855, and was buried in the little church yard cemetery about one mile south-east of Walnut Hill. He had eight children, five sons and three daughters, viz:

James M., has a sketch in this volume. John K., born in Pittsburg, July 4, 1824, studied medicine with Doctor Carpenter in Athens, Ohio, practiced in Masterston, in Monroe County, till 1852. He moved to Illinois in that year, and practiced his profession in Wayne City, and other towns in that vicinity, and is now, (1902), practicing his profession in Fairfield, Illinois. Benjamin, was born in Pittsburg in January, 1826. He learned the baking and candy making business in Cincinnati, Ohio, and established a business in that line in McConnellsville, Ohio, where he died in 1847. William was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1828; learned the cigar business in St. Louis; served in the Mexican War, and was a U. S. deputy surveyor in Colorado from 1861 to 1880. He is now (1902) living on a farm near Hope, Idaho. Mary Jane was born in Portsmouth in 1831, died and was buried near Masterston, Monroe County, Ohio, in 1849. Eli M. was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, May 28, 1833, was educated at the Western Liberal Institute at Marietta, Ohio; engaged in the drug business in Toledo, Ohio, from 1854 to 1861; removed to Colorado, arriving in Denver June 17, 1861; was chief clerk of the U. S. Surveyor General's office in Colorado for seventeen years, was President of the Denver Board of Education in 1875, was President of the Chamber of Commerce in 1887, was Chairman of the Republican State Committee in 1891 and 1892. In 1886, he organized the Western Chemical Company, and was elected its President, which position he holds to the present time (1902). John Clinton Ashley was severely strict and conscientious in his ways. His religion was of the old-fashioned sort, and he appeared particularly to believe in the adage, "spare the rod and spoil the child," in his manner of bringing up his children, and while conscientious and unselfish, would now be thought extremely strict. Financially he was always in moderate circumstances, and not very successful. He was in every sense of the word a "self-made man", was a "born teacher" and very successful



JOHN CLINTON ASHLEY.

in teaching school, in preaching and in temperance work. He gave the greater part of his life to the cause of Christ, "preaching the word", and baptising in "His name," and surely deserved the plaudit of "Well done, good and faithful servant."

John S. Baccus.

About the year 1805, the paternal grandmother of our subject, a widow then living in Pennsylvania, sold her little home in the Monongahela hills, and with the proceeds in her pocket, set out for the wilderness of Scioto County. She came down the Ohio river with a few others, bringing her horse and a light outfit, with which, after her arrival here, she made a journey on horseback to the Government Land Office in Chillicothe, Ohio, and entered Section 23 in Porter Township. This Section, consisting mostly of alluvial Pine Creek bottom lands above Wheelersburg, she divided between her four sons: Peter, Michael, Christian and James, the father of our subject. Here, James who married Nancy Smith, settled in 1806 and reared a large family. Elizabeth, his daughter married Jesse Alford, and went West. Catharine, another daughter of James, married Lemuel Cadot and reared a large family near Chaffin's Mill. Susan, the third daughter married William Finton. Sarah A., the fourth daughter married Rev. James M. Kelley, now living in Ironton, Ohio. Celinda, the fifth daughter married Martin Beeson, and went to Metropolis, Illinois. Samuel, a son died in this county. Isaiah, another son, moved to Massac County, Illinois. John S., the subject of this sketch, was born in 1811, and lived and died on his farm near Wheelersburg in 1897. The Baccus family, like all others of that period who remained here, possessed the true pioneer spirit. Their wants were of the simplest and they knew how to do with a little. The fact that stores were not accessible; that they were compelled to make everything they required, huts, furniture, wearing apparel, bedding, leather, sugar, salt, meal, wooden ploughs and brush harrows; that there were no markets and practically no money except what they had brought with them, developed a spirit of self-reliant helpfulness of which the present generation can have no adequate conception. When a mill was erected in a pioneer neighborhood, it was an occasion for great rejoicing. The opening of salt works at Kanawha led to the forming of small caravans with camping outfits and pack-mules, which came from great distances to lay in a supply of this great necessary of life. Every man and every woman was a fabricant of necessity, there being almost no division of labor in those sparsely settled communities, whereby one might be a carpenter, another a shoemaker, a third a butcher and so on for the others. Hence everyone had a practical, many sided training bearing directly on the amelioration of the hard conditions, the scanty resources of pioneer life. Such were the experiences that fell to the Baccus family in common with

other pioneers, and through this many sided training the subject of our sketch came up. Being endowed with ingenuity and a quick mechanical eye, he early picked up a knowledge of carpentry which he pursued exclusively for a few years, and was of practical benefit to him all through life. He could make anything he needed in wood-work, from erecting houses to stocking plows, repairing wagons or fashioning a gun stock. Stone-cutting, bricklaying, harness-making, and innumerable things which usually call for expert skill he could neatly accomplish in less time often than the trained mechanic. His powers of endurance and capacity for turning out work were phenomenal. He sometimes had trouble to hire help because when working at his usual pace, men thought he was rushing them. One thing he never learned was the art of tanning, for when a small boy he was installed in a new pair of domestic buckskin trousers and these having got thoroughly wet by a fall in a creek, he never forgot the sorry plight in which the shrunken trousers placed him, and his early disgust for domestic leather clung to him. In 1836 he married Miss Emily Vincent of the French Grant and soon afterward moved to his Dogwood Ridge farm, then covered with heavy timber. He borrowed money at ten per cent to make a start and then began clearing and improving. He began with a horse and cart, but supplemented this outfit with a yoke of cattle. After paying off his first and only loan, he rigidly avoided debt, and in a few years began to have a bank account. His plan of life was to buy nothing that he could produce, but to always have something to sell. His motto was, "Keep what you've got, then get a little more." In the days before the dog nuisance prevented farmers from keeping sheep, he would have his wool product spun in the house, which his wife would knit into stockings, and in the Spring sometimes sell fifty pairs at a time, the output of industrious fingers during the long winter evenings. And so he continued to work and clear land and improve his farm, which in the meantime became a model of neatness and productiveness. He took pride in sending nothing to market but the best. His wheat must be the cleanest, his ears of corn the largest, his hay the greenest and brightest, his butter the yellowest and sweetest that could be produced. And for fifty years he toiled and prospered, a conspicuous example in his neighborhood of what can be achieved in this land of opportunities, by ambition, industry, economy and a tenacious holding on to a chosen calling. The dominating element in his character was his concentration of energy to the accomplishment of the matter in hand, whatever that might be. He would hardly rest day or night till the undertaking was in shape to be satisfactorily completed. This trait was uppermost and controlling in every situation, even in arranging some pleasure excursion. Of temperate habits, strong will, honorable principles, honest to the last cent in dealing, of strong convictions, just as positive and immovable when mistaken

as when right, a good story teller, with a grain of conceit that was sometimes amusing, such was John Baccus, a fine example of the kind of stuff which the sturdy pioneers of early days were made of.

Major Uriah Barber

was born in 1761, in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania. In 1778, he enlisted in the Revolutionary War and the official record of his service will be found under the title of Revolutionary Soldiers. While he was out serving in the militia during the Revolution, the Indians surrounded his father's cabin, killed him and his family and burned the cabin.

In 1780, he was married in Pennsylvania to Barbara Clingman, daughter of John Michael Clingman. The children born of this marriage were: Hannah, born February 10, 1783; John, February 23, 1785; Samuel, July 5, 1787; Joseph, October 6, 1789; Nathaniel, May 17, 1792; Nancy, March 23, 1794; Isaac, July 12, 1796. They were all born in Philadelphia. August 10, 1806, he landed at the mouth of Little Scioto and from there went on to Oldtown, where he resided till Portsmouth was laid out in 1803. His son, James was born March 16, 1798. Washington and Mary, twins, were born June 2, 1803, the first twin children ever born in Portsmouth. His son John was eighteen years old when Portsmouth was surveyed off in lots and carried a chain for Henry Massie, who gave him a lot for his services. John traded it off for a pair of boots. Massie offered Uriah Barber a lot in Portsmouth, if he would build on it and conduct a hotel. He accepted the offer and built a two story hewed log house and it was furnished and occupied before June 2, 1803, the date of the birth of his twin children, Washington and Mary. This house was built on lot No. 279, corner of Front and Scioto streets. It had a shingle roof and oak and clay chimneys. The National Hotel was afterwards built on the same site. On November 21, 1803, on complaint of Judge Joseph Lucas, Uriah Barber was bound over by Thomas Waller, Justice of the Peace, to keep the peace.

On December 10, 1806, he married Rachel Beard and the issue of this marriage were: Sarah, born July 15, 1808; Maria, March 5, 1811; Michael, February 13, 1813; William E., August 17, 1817; Nancy, February 4, 1820; Laura, November 22, 1822; Joseph, November 25, 1824. Major Barber and both of his wives believed in the eleventh commandment to multiply and replenish the earth and the result of it is, that one can hardly throw a stone in the city of Portsmouth now without hitting one of his descendants. He made considerable money in keel boating and purchased 50 acres of land, then outside of Portsmouth, but now in it, and built him a home on the site of the George Ball residence, now occupied by Mr. Halderman. While he visited Chillicothe, he became acquainted with Thomas Scott. He had one fault which we will tell, even if he has been

dead 55 years. He was too easy about putting his name on the notes of others. He endorsed for Scott and lost most of it, but not all of his property. He became a Major in the Militia and hence his title was such. In 1809, he was a trustee of Wayne Township. He was out in the general call in 1812, but in what rank we are not advised. He was a Jacksonian Democrat in 1824, but afterwards became a Whig. He was elected Coroner in 1812, and served most of the time until 1837. In the election of 1820, when elected, he had 411 votes. Ebenezer Corwine, 213; and H. Sumner, 68. In the election of 1825, he had 140 votes and Ruloff Whitney 15. In 1827, he had 487, all the votes cast. In 1829, he had 559 votes, no others cast. In 1831, the votes on this office stood Barber 360, David Enslow, 147; Samuel Gould, 88. In 1837, he had 351 votes and William Jones, 210.

When he lost his fifty acres of land, now the Glover and Damarin addition, he bought some land east of Lawson, now adjoining Martin Funk, and died there. He died Friday, June 26, 1846, and was buried in the Kinney graveyard the following Sunday, with the honors of war. One thousand people were present. Colonel Peter Kinney, then a militia Captain, with his Company, conducted the military ceremonies of the funeral and three volleys were fired over his grave. This was the first military funeral in Portsmouth. We have expressly refrained from mentioning his descendants, who are all respectable good people, because we could not spare the space necessary in this book. Many of them will be mentioned in their own sketches.

Joseph Brant, Senior,

was the son of Christian Brant and Elizabeth Ritter, both from Germany who came to Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1804, from Pennsylvania. Here our subject was born January 13, 1813, and raised until he was nineteen, when his parents brought him to Scioto County. His father was a mill wright and was very ingenious. His father died in 1836 and his mother died in 1865, aged 97 years. She had recollections of the Revolutionary War. Joseph, Senior, was the first clerk of Valley Township and was a Jacksonian Democrat.

He was married in 1836 to Mary Vannort, by whom he had two children: Robert, deceased, and Mary Elizabeth, wife of Theodore Appel of Clifford, O. The first wife died in 1838 and he was married again to Susan Wilson, August 14, 1862, by whom he had eight children, as follows: William A., resident of Chillicothe, Missouri, was a soldier in the 33rd O. V. I. and was wounded in the battle of Resaca; Catherine, deceased, married Isaac Williams; George W. resides at May, Woodward County, Oklahoma; David, married Josephine McNeal and lives near Lucasville; Sarah C., married Frank Winter; Thomas J. resides at Haddam, Kansas, a farmer and married; Rachel J., married Benjamin Yeager and lives at Lucasville; and Joseph H., a merchant at Lucasville, who has a sketch herein.

Joseph Brant, senior, was a farmer most of his life. He owned a small farm of hill land and several lots in Lucasville. At one time, in the forties he bought the old tavern at Lucasville and conducted it for ten years. At the time he bought this tavern, it was the chief distributing point, in Lucasville, for whiskey and other intoxicating drinks, when Lucasville was seeing its "wild and woolly" days for which it had gained quite a notoriety throughout the lower Scioto Valley. The sale of drinks was stopped when Mr. Brant took charge and immediately, the morals of Lucasville began to improve and have continued to improve up to this day, when not a drop of liquor can be bought; and it is largely a community of Christian and law-abiding people. In the latter years of our subject's life, he lived in retirement and died October, 1893. He was a man of low stature, weighing about 200 pounds and seldom was troubled with ill health. He inherited his father's ingenious nature and could work with any kind of tools and sometimes tinkered at blacksmithing and woodworking, as a matter of pastime and accommodation to his neighbors. He was liberal to a fault, not seeming to appreciate the value of money and was always ready to assist his neighbors, always refusing compensation. As a companion he was entertaining. His observations and anecdotes were always interesting. He had a fund of stories and reminiscences which seemed exhaustless and when he and his old cronies got together to swap stories, it was an enjoyable time to all the listeners. All they had to do was sit still and be entertained, and no one had to be requested to be present or to keep order. Uncle Joe's stories never lacked spice or humor. Since his death, he has had no successor in this direction, and Lucasville has been more of a serious place.

Lyttleton Bradford

was born in Norfolk, Virginia, in 1796, the son of Ezra Bradford and Sarah Curtis, his wife. Ezra Bradford was the owner of a plantation and slaves near Norfolk, but had a conscience. He thought that slavery was wrong, freed his slaves and removed to Ohio in 1805. He purchased 300 acres of land on Turkey Creek and remained there until his death. His son, Lyttleton, succeeded to his father's land. He married Abigail Samson, daughter of David Samson, one of the early settlers. They had six sons and three daughters, of whom three sons still survive. They are Ezra, William and Henry. Lyttleton died in Scioto County, on the land his father had purchased. He named the Post Office, at Friendship, and the land he formerly owned is now owned by George Vaughters, Leonidas Pyles and Alex. Cole. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Jean Baptist Bertrand

was the last male survivor of the French emigrants. He was born in 1761, in Champagne, east of Paris. He was left an orphan when a

child. In his childhood, he was a verger and bell ringer at one of the French churches. He had a good education as compared with his fellow emigrants. While he was one of the French Colony in 1790, he did not cross the ocean with the emigrants. He drew lot 10 of the First French Grant, but on the record his name is entered as Jean Baptist Berthone, when it should read Bertrand. Lot 10 was patented to him by his correct name. He also purchased lot 10 French Grant of Michael Mazure on the 31st of July, 1804, for the consideration of \$434.00. The deed recites that Michael Mazure was one of those who had drawn one of the ninety-two lots of the first French Grant. Our subject became a miller at Gallipolis. One day when he was required to be absent from the mill, he employed a substitute. On that day, the Indians made a raid and killed his friend, and his friend's body was found mangled in the grass when Bertrand returned.

He lived alone in the Grant until he was about 40 years-of age, when he went back to Gallipolis and brought him a young wife. She died January 11, 1827. His eldest son John, was born in 1804, and the others were Julie, Felicite, Henry, Rosalie and William. In 1811, he built a large brick residence on his lot 10. Monsieur Bertrand was one of the industrious enterprising and energetic Frenchmen. His farm was covered with apple trees and peach trees, from which he distilled the fruit. He was very jolly in his nature, was always courteous and in a good humor. He uniformly greeted his friends with a low bow and a pleasant smile. It was a great pleasure for him to sit up all night over his cups with his French associates, very often to the annoyance of his family. He was one of the best gardeners in the Grant. In the language of Artemus Ward, gardening was his forte. In the latter years of his life, he would work in the garden of mornings till 9 or 10 o'clock, and read the remainder of the day. In all his long life he never learned to speak English. He was one of the few Frenchmen who had fixed religious beliefs and views. He was an earnest Catholic, and never retired without saying one or more of the prayers which he had learned as a child. He succeeded in all his business affairs. He was temperate and regular in his habits; and was not off his feet until six weeks before his death. He died March 21, 1855, in his ninety-fourth year.

Major John Belli.

John Belli was a citizen of the world. His father was a Frenchman, his mother a native of Holland, and he was born in Liverpool, England, in 1760. He received a good education in England, and in military school. When he came of age, he was in Amsterdam, Holland, and received his coming of age papers from the estates of Holland and West Friesland. When he conceived the idea of coming to the United States, he was in Paris, France. He had been study-

ing about the United States and had become filled with the extreme Republican notions of that time. In the theory of government, he was a rabid republican; in his own personal relations, he was an aristocrat, though he was hardly conscious of the fact. So he procured a letter of recommendation from the American Minister, John Jay, who, in his letter, described him as a young man worthy of trust. He came over with Mr. Francis Bowers, of Chester, a merchant who was bringing over goods. His letters of introduction were to Mr. Josiah Watson, of Alexandria, Va. He came alone, without any members of his family, and landed at Alexandria, Va. in May 1782, which was then an important seaport. He engaged in business there, first as a clerk, and afterwards as a merchant, and remained there until the spring of 1790, a period of eight years. Of his life in Alexandria, we have no account, but he formed a number of valuable and important acquaintances in that time, among whom were Col. Alexander Parker and Gen. George Washington.

In October, 1791, Gen. Knox, then Secretary of War, sent him to the Northwest Territory on public business. What his functions were does not clearly appear, but they were of a confidential character.

On April 18, 1792, when he was in the Northwest Territory, President George Washington sent him a commission as Deputy Quartermaster on the General Staff of Wayne's Legion. This commission is in the hands of John Delf Gregory, his grandson, at Fountain, Kentucky. It is on parchment, illustrated, and bears the original signature of President Washington and Secretary of War, Henry Knox. The commission does not state his rank, but it uses that of Major, hence his title. He went by way of Pittsburgh, then called Fort Pitt, and down the Ohio River to Fort Washington. Gen. Knox gave him a letter, dated September 20, 1791, directed to the Deputy Quartermaster at Fort Pitt, stating that he was to have transportation down the Ohio River, as he was on public business of great importance. He went direct to Fort Washington, where it appears he was stationed until the time of Wayne's expedition against the Indians.

There is preserved a list of the Quartermaster's stores he had on hand at Fort Washington, November 1st, 1782. Mr. Gregory also has in his possession a letter addressed to Major John Delf from Gen. Anthony Wayne, in answer to one of May 30, 1794, preceding. He tells the Major that he is glad he has been successful in purchasing cattle; that 200 per march will be required, independent of accident; that he must forward those on hand by first escort. That he has three weeks' supply for the Legion, nor can he think of advancing with less than 200 or 300 cattle, which would not be more than ten weeks' supply, should they all arrive safe. He stated that the wagons would set out from Fort Jefferson the next morning for

Fort Washington under a good escort, commanded by Major Hughes and they were not to be delayed at Fort Washington more than forty-eight hours, to be loaded with tents, intrenching tools and axes. Also he was to send such hospital and ordinance stores as he had been provided with, together with all the hunting shirts, or shirts and tools that were in his possession. Also, that his own private stores were to be forwarded under a select guard, which he will request Major Hughes to furnish from his department.

He was directed to use as many private teams as could be obtained which, with the use of the water transport, when a favorable rise should occur in the Miami, would enable him to forward the grain to Fort Hamilton, which the Quartermaster General had required. He was not to lose a moment in mounting the dragoons and furnishing all the necessary accoutrements. He was also to be furnished with \$2,000 in specie, and \$8,000 in good bank bills to be replaced by his department. He was told that every arrangement would be made by his department for a forward move by the first of July. He wished the Major every success in his purchase and supplies of every nature, in the line of his department and signed himself, "I am, sir, your most ob'dt humble serv't, Ant'y Wayne."

As soon as the expedition was successful, Major Belli, went east and settled his accounts with the department. He returned with some \$5,000 and bought one thousand acres of land at the mouth of Turkey Creek and placed a man named Wright upon it, who cleared up a part of it, built a log house and planted an orchard. This was the first settlement in Scioto County, though the historian, James Keyes, disputes it, and says the first settlement was near Sciotoville, by the Bonsers and Burts.

He laid out the town of Alexandria, at the mouth of the Scioto River and gave it the name of Alexandria, for that city in Virginia, where he had first landed in this country, and had spent eight years. He spent considerable time in and about Alexandria, N. W. Territory, as the agent of Col. Alexander Parker, for whom he located much land in Scioto County. In Septemehr, 1797, he was appointed Recorder of Adams County, and held the office until October, 1803. He was a Justice of the Peace for Adams County, appointed by the Judges of the General Court, April 28, 1801, and his commission is in existence.

It seems he spent a great part of his time in Kentucky. He evidently did not and could not attend personally to the duties of the office of Recorder of Adams County.

On the twenty-first of March, 1800, he concluded some very important business in Kentucky, for on that date, he was married to Miss Cynthia Harrison, a cousin of Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison. Her father, Samuel Harrison, was a prominent man in Kentucky, and a large slave holder. He owned the site of the town of Cynthiana, Ky., and laid it out. He named it for his twin daughters, Cynthia

and Anna, born just before the town was platted. On his marriage, Major John Belli moved to his land at the mouth of Turkey Creek. He named his home, "Belvidere," and kept a carriage and horses and traveled in style. In every county of the territory, there was a Colonel of the Militia and a Major. Nathaniel Massie was the Colonel of the Adams County Militia and John Belli, the Major.

On August 29, 1804, he was commissioned by Edward Tiffin, Governor of Ohio, Major of the Second Battalion, Second Regiment, First Brigade, Second Division Ohio Militia.

During the time that the town of Washington was flourishing as the county seat of Adams County, Major Belli was not there much of the time. When he was absent it is not known who attended to the duties of his office as Recorder, but very likely it was General Darlington, who was always ready to do anything to accommodate his neighbors.

Major Belli had five children—four daughters and a son. His daughter, Eliza, was born December 3, 1809. She married Moses Gregory, October 20, 1826. Her son, John Belli Gregory, who was a citizen of Scioto County for many years, at one time member of the Board of Public Works in this State, and afterwards its Engineer, resided at Fontana, Ky., and kindly loaned the editor of this work the papers of Major Belli. His son, Hiram D. Gregory, is a lawyer at Covington, Ky. His daughter, Hattie, is the widow of Ariel Barney, and resides in New York City.

Major Belli, after 1803, devoted his whole time to the improvement of his land on Turkey Creek, though he was a land owner in many places. He at one time owned a large tract near New Hope, in Brown County. In 1806, he built him a large two-story frame house on his land at the mouth of Turkey Creek, but did not live to enjoy it. In October, 1809, he was taken with one of those fevers against which it seems the pioneers could not contend, and he died and was buried on the river bank near his home. His widow continued to reside there until 1838, when her home, built by the Major in 1806, was accidentally destroyed by fire. She removed to Illinois, where she died in 1848. In 1865 the Major's grave was washed by the river, and Mr. Gregory had his remains exhumed and reinterred in the cemetery at Friendship. A picture of the Major is in the possession of Mr. Gregory. It represents him with powdered wig and a Continental coat faced with red. A cut from this picture appears herein.

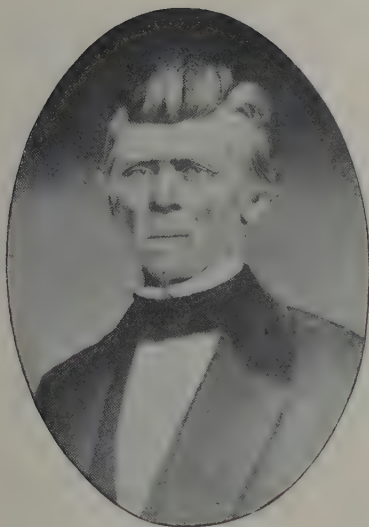
Major Belli was a gentlemen of the old school. He never changed his dress from the style during the Revolution. While he lived among backwoodsmen, he always had his wig and queue, wore a cocked hat, coat with facings, waist coat, knee breeches, stockings and shoe buckles. His queue was carefully braided and tied with a ribbon, and this was his style of dress at all times.

While he believed himself to be a Republican, as the term was understood in his time, he had pride enough for all the aristocrats in the neighborhood. He was a disbeliever in slavery, and it is thought his location in the Northwest Territory and his maintenance of his residence here was on account of his repugnance to that peculiar institution. His wife's slaves were brought to Ohio and freed, and this through his influence. He was the agent of Colonel Alexander Parker and General Thomas Parker in making their location in the Virginia Military District.

Colonel Alexander Parker owned Survey 455 on Pond Run—1,000 acres. Survey 475 at the mouth of Turkey Creek, was the property of John Belli. Survey 408, on which Alexandria was located, was for 900 acres, and entered for Colonel Alexander Parker, of Frederick County, Virginia.

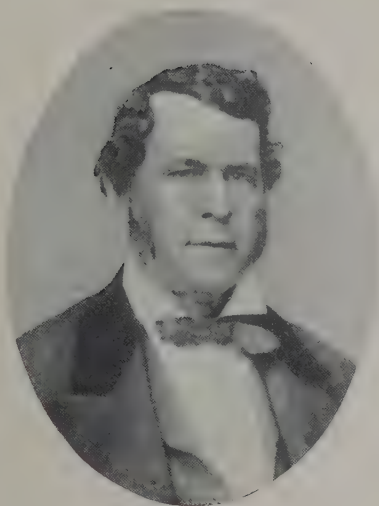
Samuel Clingman Briggs

was born near Wilkesbarre, Nescopeck Township, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, May 25, 1794, a son of John and Hannah Clingman Briggs. His mother was a daughter of John Michael Clingman, a Captain in the Revolutionary War from Pennsylvania in 1778. He is mentioned elsewhere in this book. Our subject came to Portsmouth at the age of twenty-one and made his home with his Uncle Aaron Kinney for seven years. On June 23, 1817, when the Parish of All Saints Church was organized, he was one of the original signers of the Constitution. July 27, 1820, he was baptised by the Rt. Rev. Philander Chase and confirmed by him December 10, 1820. He afterwards left the Episcopal Church and connected himself with the Bigelow M. E. Church. In 1852, he assisted to organize the Spencer Chapel, was Stewart and Trustee and held a prominent place in the Church up to the time of his death. He purchased what is known as the Briggs farm, the principal part of which is now owned by John Richardson. July 1, 1824, he was married to Elizabeth Smith, a daughter of John Smith, by Jacob P. Noel, Justice of the Peace. She lived only a few months. On Dec. 30, 1825, he married a Miss Rebecca Timbrook. Their children are as follows: John K., Aaron K., William H., Elizabeth, Henry, Mary and Hannah, now Mrs. Sweet of Shipman, Illinois, and Rebecca, wife of Telemachus P. Noel living near Spring Lane Distillery. Of the daughters, Elizabeth and Mary died in infancy. Aaron K., died October 26, 1871; John K., died November 27, 1893; Henry resides in Jameson, Missouri; William lives in Kansas. In 1840, Mr. Briggs' second wife died, and he married Miss Sarah Barber, who died suddenly a few months after the marriage. He then married her younger sister, Marinda Barber, December 27, 1843. Their children are Joseph C., living near the old home; Sarah Smith, wife of Firman Smith of the West Side; an infant son; Louisa Epworth now the wife of Wel-



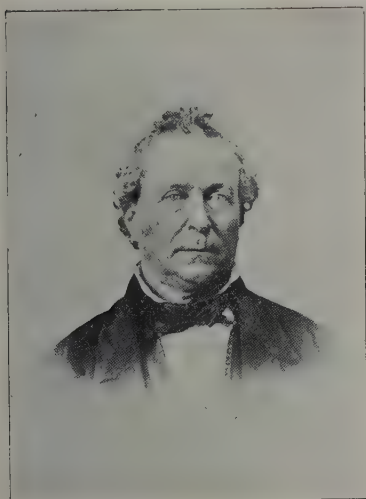
SAMUEL C. BRIGGS.

[PAGE 656.]



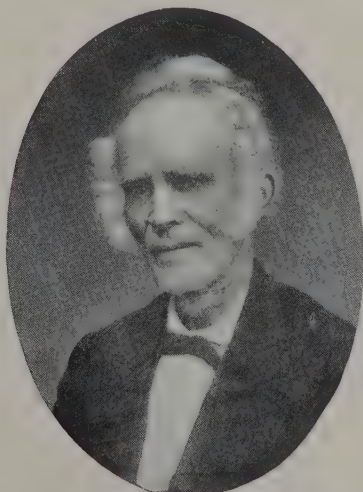
HENRY BUCHANAN.

[PAGE 664.]



WILLIAM L. BOYNTON.

[PAGE 659.]



CLAUDIUS CADOT.

[PAGE 669.]

lington R. Kinney, who resides on the old homestead. July 1, 1860, Mr. Briggs died. He left a fine farm of over 200 acres to his family. He was a man of the strictest honesty and integrity. He was energetic and industrious. He tried to fulfill every duty in every relation of life. He was highly esteemed by his church people and all his neighbors.

John Kinney Briggs

was born October 6, 1826, the son of Samuel Clingman Briggs, and Rebecca Timbrooks Briggs, his wife. He was born at the old Briggs Homestead on the Chillicothe Pike now occupied by Wellington R. Kinney. He obtained his education in the district school and was brought up a farmer. He was married three times, first in 1850, to Miss Mary Miller. The children of that marriage were: Louisa, who died in childhood, Laura, who died at the age of sixteen, Aaron Anthony, Charles C., and Frank. The fourth child of this marriage was Margaret, now the wife of Dr. George W. Osborne, of Dry Run. The fifth child, Anna Bell, died at the age of two years. The first, Mrs. Briggs, died November 14, 1865, and on December 6, 1867, our subject married Miss Melinda Jane Smith, daughter of Hamlet Smith. The only child of this marriage was Bertha A., who died at the age of sixteen years. Mr. Briggs' second wife died November 22, 1867, and he married her sister, Margaret Smith, July 17, 1870, who survived him. On March 4, 1861, he located in Washington Township, where he spent the remainder of his life. Mr. Briggs was noted for his integrity and uprightness. He always enjoyed the confidence of his neighbors. He was Treasurer of his Township for fourteen years. He was a Republican, but never aspired to a county office, and had no political ambitions. He was a member of Oldtown M. E. Church. He died November 27, 1893.

Asa Boynton, Senior.

John Boynton, the three times great-grandfather of our subject, was born at Knapton, Wistingham, East Riding of Yorkshire, England, in 1614, and came to Massachusetts and settled at Rowley 1630. He was a tailor and married Helen Pell of Boston. He died February 18, 1670, and was the father of eight children, one of whom, was Captain Joseph Boynton. He was born in 1644 and married Sarah Swan by whom he had eleven children. He died December 16, 1730. One of his sons, Sergeant Richard Boynton, was born November 11, 1675, and married Sarah Dressler and had seven children. He died December 25, 1732. One of his sons, Nathaniel, the father of our subject, was born August 18, 1712. He married Mary Stewart, 1736, by whom he had twelve children and Asa was the eleventh in order of their births.

Asa Boynton was born March 4, 1760, and married Mary, daughter of Joseph and Mary Edmunds, of Lynn, Massachusetts,

April 10, 1781. She was born in Lynn, August 9, 1762. They resided first at Lynn and then moved to Grafton County, New Hampshire at Piermont. In 1806, he came to the French Grant for the purpose of looking out a location. He went back to New Hampshire and negotiated the purchase of 3,800 acres of the Gervais Tract, and 650 acres outside, from Rosewell P. Hunt, brother of Samuel Hunt and executor of his last will and testament, for the sum of \$9,000. Samuel Hunt had purchased the 3,800 acres of John G. Gervais and had given a mortgage for the purchase money. The mortgage was assigned to Earl Sproat. Samuel Hunt died July 27, 1807. The mortgage was foreclosed and the 3,800 acres were sold to Earl Sproat at Sheriff's sale for \$5,700, April 18, 1810. Boynton got a warranty deed from Rosewell P. Hunt, dated January 15, 1810. He afterwards, June 25, 1811, received a warranty deed from Earl Sproat for the same premises, the consideration being \$8,000. From this we would infer that he paid \$8,000 for the Gervais tract and \$1,000 for the other 650 acres. In 1812, he deeded the 650 acre tract to Lawson Drury, Senior, Lawson Drury, Junior, Ruth Drury and Charles T. Drury. On January 9, 1811, he deeded 850 acres to Peter White for \$1,400. About the same time he conveyed 176 acres to James Abbott for \$522. On July 17, 1812, he conveyed 100 acres to Zelotes Tucker. On January 13, 1812, he conveyed 131- $\frac{3}{4}$ acres to Adam Proebster and Jacob Lynch. He sold altogether 2,040 and retained 1,759 acres for himself.

Boynton and his family made the trip overland from New Hampshire to their new home in 1810. They traveled in the family carriage and wagons, and they were on their journey for six weeks. By his marriage with Mary Edmunds, thirteen children were born: Mary, b. December 17, 1781, d. May 4, 1797; Asa, b. August 4, 1784, d. August 30, 1802; Lucy, b. July 6, 1787, d. November 29, 1787; Lydia, b. February 21, 1789, m. James B. Prescott November 12, 1815, d. February 23, 1825; Joseph E., b. February 21, 1791, m. Betsey Wheeler, January 18, 1813, d. August 17, 1817; Charles C., b. December 29, 1792, m. Roda, daughter of Captain Edward C. Sumner of Peacham, Vermont, March 13, 1814, d. August, 1837; Cynthia, b. June 13, 1795, m. Benjamin Locke, December 22, 1814; Lucy, b. November 22, 1797, m. George Williams November 30, 1818, d. November 3, 1883; William L., (See Sketch); Mary, b. July 9, 1802, m. Thomas Rogers June 1, 1822; Jane Ann, b. March 7, 1805, m. Thomas Whittier December 19, 1821, d. November 19, 1891; Asa, b. July 21, 1807, m. Julia Bertrand, December 25, 1828, d. about 1880; John L., b. July 17, 1811, m. Felicite Bertrand February 13, 1836, d. August 12, 1858.

Mr. Boynton was an industrious and enterprising man and did much to develop the new country and toward furnishing the necessary conveniences for his friends and neighbors. He built a mill

for grinding wheat and corn. The mill was run by horse power and the bolt was turned by hand. Often those who came to get grinding done would furnish the horse power, thereby saving toll. He built another mill back of where Ironton now stands, at which both grinding and sawing were done. In those days it was difficult to get money for market products and upon one occasion, Boynton built a flat boat and took a cargo of produce to New Orleans, and came back on the Steamer "Congress." He was successively a Federal, a National Republican and a Whig. He was treasurer of Green Township during 1819 and 1820. He died February 21, 1837 and his wife died July 23, 1823.

William L. Boynton

son of Asa Boynton and Mary Edmunds, his wife, was born in Piermont, Grafton County, New Hampshire, in 1800, and came with his parents to French Grant in 1810. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm and his education was meagre. He was married on January 1, 1822 to Nancy Feurt, who was of direct French lineage, and whose father Peter Feurt, was one of the first white inhabitants of Scioto County, having come to Alexandria shortly after it was laid out. To them were born seven children: Mary, (deceased), married Doctor Mussey; Cynthia, (deceased,) married Samuel Skelton, and at his death married Alva Jaynes; Peter, married Eliza J. Cadot; James, deceased; Henry, lives at Powellsville, Ohio; Asa, deceased, and William who lives in Florida. His father gave him 400 acres of land, a part of the Gervais tract and he afterwards added several hundred acres to this on Pine Creek. When the Furnaces flourished he dealt a great deal in live stock and supplied the furnaces with meat.

He was active in politics and was a Whig until the founding of the Republican party and then became a Republican. He was appointed Township Trustee in 1839 to take the place of Jacob Andre and was elected the following year to the same office. He was Justice of the Peace from 1844 to 1847. He was Commissioner of Scioto County from 1840 to 1846 and was a prominent man in the County. He was not a member of any church but held the Universal doctrine. He died July 12, 1870.

Peter Feurt Boynton

was born near Franklin Furnace, Ohio, October 17, 1822. He is the son of William L. Boynton and Nancy Feurt, his wife. His father was of direct English lineage and his mother of French descent. He was quite an active boy and liked boyish sports. When a young man he was very fond of dancing and many a pleasant evening the Boyntons spent together dancing and playing the old fashioned games. His schooling was very meagre and he attended one school when he was twenty-one. He offered his services to his country at the breaking out of the Civil War but was rejected on ac-

count of a crippled hand. He was a Whig and is now a Republican. He was a trustee of Green Township in 1856-7 and in 1858-9, serving two terms.

He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church when he was thirty years old and has missed but three quarterly meetings since. He has always been an active and enthusiastic worker and has held some office in the church all the time. He is a member of the Haverhill M. E. church.

He was married to Eliza J. Cadot, January 10, 1848. She was the daughter of Claudius Cadot. To them were born three children; Orin, (deceased), married Urania Bush, now Mrs. George M. Clary, of Ironton, Ohio; Asa of Haverhill, married Margaret, daughter of Henry and Mary A. (Winkler) Feurt; and Carrie married H. W. Farnham. After he was married he bought the farm just south of Haverhill now owned by Samuel Krickenger. He sold this and bought a fourth interest in Raccoon Furnace in Greenup County, Kentucky; but the war breaking out immediately afterward, he sold this and resided with his father two years. He then rented the Hamilton farm between Hanging Rock and Ironton. Next he bought the Ironton ferry and conducted it for a while. He then moved to Haverhill and bought his present farm in 1866. Nearly all the time since, he has owned and run a threshing machine in addition to his farming. He has been a hard worker and is now eighty years old and is as straight as an arrow and as active as most men at fifty. Mr. Boynton is just in all his dealings. He is a good citizen and a conscientious Christian and is respected by all who know him.

John Brown, Sr.,

was the first man to leave Alexandria and locate in Portsmouth. Uriah Barber had built a two story log house on Front street on the first alley above Scioto street, and intended to keep hotel in it, but his wife dying, he gave up the idea, and induced Mr. Brown to take his house and open it as a tavern. The tavern keepers were the aristocrats of those early days, and they answered all the purposes of bankers, as they obtained all the currency which was afloat. John Brown was about the beginning of things in Portsmouth; he was first in almost everything. He was among the first settlers, he kept the first tavern, he built the first school house, the first grist mill, (a horse mill), the first ware house, and he was the first Justice of the Peace who ever administered the office in the town of Portsmouth. He was the first Postmaster Portsmouth ever had, and he aided in digging the first well. He opened the first road from the top of the bank down the grade to the river edge, opposite the Vincent Brodbeck property on Front street. There was no other road down the river bank until 1810. At that time there was not a wagon or dray in Portsmouth, and the goods were hauled on sleds, pack



MAJOR JOHN BROWN, JR.

SOLDIER OF THE WAR OF 1812. TOWN COUNCILMAN.
COUNTY TREASURER. BORN 1793—DIED 1865.

horses, or carried on men's backs. John Brown owned and used the first cart ever used in Portsmouth. From 1807 until 1812, he was the principal citizen. He was the first commission merchant who ever did business in Portsmouth. He appeared to have performed all his duties well. The first court held in the town was held at his house. He was one of the first nine councilmen of Portsmouth, and was one of the three to draw a two years term. On March 10, 1817, he was elected for three years, and that same year was the town supervisor. His son, John Brown, Jr., was elected councilman in 1817 and held that office for two years, while at the same time his father was a councilman. He seemed to be fond of pleasure, as balls and dances were frequently held at his tavern. He was a small man, and slender, with sharp visage. As a Justice, he administered his office with severity. He had a rough class to deal with and he dealt with them according to their deserts. Mr. Brown built the first market house in Portsmouth. On one occasion when he was administering justice one John Cutright, was brought before him. As soon as he told his name, John Brown, said, "Well, John Cutright, you have cut wrong this time." When a supervisor of the road, he announced that "God willing" they would work the road Monday and Tuesday, but they would work it on Wednesday anyway. It was in 1806 that he took the contract to build the first school house in Portsmouth.

He was a native of dear old Ireland, and was born not later than 1760. He stopped in Harrisburg, Pa., long enough to get him a wife, and floated down the Ohio river with her, the same as everyone else did at that time. We know his wife's name was Hannah, but her maiden name has not been preserved. He had one son, John Brown, Jr., and two daughters: Rachel, who married General William Kendall, May 29, 1806, the ceremony being performed by Robert Lucas, a Justice of the Peace, and Eliza, who was married to General Robert Lucas, April 4, 1810. Both of them raised large families, as did John Brown, Jr.

Our subject was a very active citizen; he was connected with almost every enterprise started in Portsmouth and was one of the charterers of the Commercial Bank. He owned the site of the present post office in Portsmouth, where his son, John Brown, Jr., kept a tavern. He was post master of Portsmouth from July 1, 1808 to March 7, 1812, and was succeeded by Dr. Thomas Waller.

In politics, he was always a democrat. His religious affiliations are not known to the writer, but he was a Protestant.

Major John Brown, Jr.,

was born December 9, 1783, near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, the son of John Brown, Sr., who has a sketch herein. His father and his grandfather, Adla Brown, were natives of Ireland. His father came to the United States and located near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

There he married his wife, Hannah, whose maiden name is unknown. John Brown, Jr. must have been about ten years old when he came to Portsmouth. He went out in 1813, in the War of 1812, in the troop of horse commanded by his brother-in-law, William Kendall, better known as General William Kendall. He belonged to a brigade commanded by his other brother-in-law, General Robert Lucas. His name is numbered seventeen on the original roll, now in possession of Mrs. John W. Overturf, of Columbus, Ohio. He entered the service July 28, 1813, and served one month. His pay was \$8.00 per month for himself, and 40 cents per day for his horse. He was paid for one month and one day, \$21.05. His age was put down as eighteen on the muster roll, which was a mistake of two years too young. While stopping at Chillicothe he had his picture painted on a board and sent to his mother. It is now in possession of Mrs. Charles P. Kehoe, of Portsmouth, Ohio, his grand-daughter, and looks as well as when it was painted seventy-eight years ago. A cut from it is shown on the opposite page.

John Brown, Jr., was a very active citizen. He was elected a member of the town council, in 1817, to fill a vacancy, and for two years he and his father were members at the same time. Two ninths of the town Council were Brown. In 1818, he was re-elected to Council, but in 1819 he resigned and moved out to the William Kendall place. On June 1, 1818, he was appointed County Treasurer for one year and gave bond of \$4,000, with John R. Turner and William Kendall as sureties. On September 9, 1818, he had an advertisement in the only newspaper in Portsmouth, stating that "a stitch in time saves nine," and calling on those who owned him to come and settle, and if they did not, on October 1, 1818, he would put his accounts in the hands of Ezra Osborn, J. P., for collection.

He was once notified that he had a large estate in Ireland, near Dublin, which he could enter into possession of by swearing allegiance to the then king of England. He declared he would not do that for all of Ireland for an inheritance.

At one time he kept a tavern where the post office now stands in Portsmouth, Ohio. He also conducted a grist mill at the same place.

He was a Democrat in his political views, and a Methodist in religion. In 1826 he was a candidate for Justice of the Peace of Wayne Township, but was defeated. The vote stood, Ezra Osborn, 71; John Brown, 48. He married Charity Johnson, of Mason County, Kentucky, February 2, 1815. She was born August 19, 1793 in Hampshire County, Virginia. Their children were: 1st, Eliza, born February 1, 1816, married John F. Day, April 2, 1835; 2nd, John Johnson, born August 5, 1817, married a Miss Monroe of French Grant, and went to California; 3rd, Hannah, born January 19, 1820, married Franklin Bliss, of Wheelersburg; 4th, Isaac Brown, born

April 15, 1822, married Susan Rickey, of Jackson, C. H.; 5th, William Washington, born September 3, 1824, died in 1826; 6th, Benjamin Franklin, born February 17, 1827, married Susan Calvin, and located in Greenup, Kentucky; 7th, James Lawson, born September 23, 1830, married Ann Salisbury; 8th, Thomas, born December 22, 1823, and resides in Knoxville, Tennessee.

Our subject was wharf-master in Portsmouth in 1839, and real-estate appraiser in 1840. As the latter he served 145 days and his compensation was \$295.00.

In 1834, he was a partner in Watson's Hotel with William Watson, Sr., for eighteen months. He attained the rank of Major in the State Militia. At one time he obtained the boot hooks of General Anthony Wayne; they are now in possession of Mrs. Charles P. Kehoe, before mentioned.

His wife died April 22, 1857. He survived until May 4, 1868, and he and she were buried at Mount Zion, Kentucky.

He was a useful and prominent citizen, but in obtaining municipal distinction was largely overshadowed by his father, John Brown, Sr., who has an interesting sketch elsewhere.

Royal Brown

was born April 11, 1811, in Vermont. His father was David Brown, a native of Massachusetts, and his mother's maiden name was Sarah Hubbard, born in Connecticut, daughter of Wm. Hubbard. Our subject remained in Vermont three years, and in 1816, came to Portsmouth on a flat boat, with his father who had twenty-five cents in money left when he landed. Royal was then five years old. His father located on the east side of the Scioto river above Portsmouth. On account of fever and ague he left there and moved in Madison Township, and took part of the Dow McKinney farm now owned by his grandson. After residing here a few years he sold out, and bought land in Marion Township, Pike County, Ohio. He survived his wife. He was a Whig, and a member of the Methodist Protestant Church. He was a stock dealer as well as a farmer and owned a 200 acre farm. He lived an honorable and respectable life, but never made or accumulated money, as his sons, who made their own way, made money and became substantial farmers. His son, Royal Brown, before mentioned, married Rachel Beauchamp, August 18, 1833, whose mother was a native of England, but of French ancestry, daughter of John Beauchamp and Elizabeth Prettyman. Royal Brown began with a farm of eighty-three acres and afterwards acquired more land. He was a stone cutter, and built a great many chimneys for his neighbors. He was an ordained preacher of the Methodist Protestant Church and very active in his work. The children of Royal Brown were as follows: Harriet, married Thomas Allard, father of Dr. Allard, of Portsmouth, born June 27, 1834; Milton Wesley, born September

2, 1836, has a separate sketch herein; Francis Asbury, born Nov. 5, 1838, a minister in the Methodist Protestant Church; Elizabeth, born March 16, 1841, died in infancy; William, born August 23, 1842, died September 20, 1860; John Shepherd, born August 18, 1844, resides at Stockdale, was in Company "G" 91st Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Royal Benton, Born Jan. 12, 1847, resides at Stockdale; David Tipton, born May 18, 1849, lives at Stockdale; William Beauchamp, born December 12, 1860, also lives at Stockdale; Rachel Ellen, born January 28, 1848, married James Wallace, August 10, 1876. Royal Brown was the organizer of the Methodist Protestant Church at Stockdale. He was a lover of mutual rights, and claimed that the laity in every church should have the same privileges as the Clergy. He died December 31, 1894, aged 83 years, 8 months and 13 days.

Benjamin Brush

was born in Suffolk County, New York, April 1, 1817. He was the son of Joseph and Amy (Smith) Brush. His father was a native of New York and his mother of Connecticut. His parents located at Haverhill, Scioto County, Ohio, in 1822. Benjamin's early life was spent on the farm and in attending a subscription school, where he received a meager education. He worked at the shoe maker's trade and earned the money which enabled him to attend Dennison University, at Granville, in Licking County, where he fitted himself for a teacher. He taught school several years but finally gave it up and began farming, which occupation he followed until his death, November 5, 1893. He served as Justice of the Peace six years and as Township Clerk twenty-five years. He was a Republican although he favored Prohibition. He was a member of the Methodist Church for over forty years. In 1846, he married Ellen Butterfield, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Butterfield of Scioto County. He has five children living. Charles, Amy, Ida and William A., of Gervais and Benjamin of Durango, Mexico. He was a just man, a good Christian and a good citizen.

Henry Buchanan

was born in Kentucky, of Scotch parents, about 1800. His parents removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, while he was young. He received such education as he could obtain there. His elder sister married John Woodbrige, a banker of Chillicothe, and as he grew up he obtained a position in Woodbridge's bank, where he learned the business. In 1828, he married a Miss Woods, and removed to Portsmouth to take charge of the Commercial Bank as Cashier. His wife died at childbirth, the child, John Buchanan, lived to be fifty years of age, and died at Yellow Bud, Ross County. In 1834, he was elected a fence viewer of Wayne Township. This was evidently intended as a joke by those who voted for him, as it was customary to elect the most prominent men of the Township to that office. None of the

fence viewers elected were ever known to have anything to do except Martin Funk.

March 22, 1837, he was married to Elizabeth Belt, the daughter of Judge Belt of Chillicothe then a resident of Washington City. She died March 16, 1838, aged 19 years, 9 months and 17 days, in childbirth. Her daughter is now the wife of Lyman Perrin of Cincinnati, Ohio. This second wife of Mr. Buchanan's is buried at the foot of a large tree in Greenlawn cemetery, and the growth of the tree has broken the slab covering her grave. In 1842, he married the third time to Maria Louisa Nixon at Mobile, Alabama. Her parents were Irish, and she was the mother of six children, three boys and three girls. Of the sons, Harry and Austin are deceased, Frank is now living at Newport, Kentucky. Of the daughters, Alice and Kathleen are deceased, and Florence is the wife of one Dewitt, of Baltimore. Mr. Buchanan was prominently connected as financial agent and correspondent of the New York Company through the Stetsons, Bankers of New York. He attended to their business in Portsmouth, he also took quite an active part in the publication of a History of Ohio by Caleb Atwater, of whom he was an intimate friend. He visited West Union and other places with the author in the interest of the work. Mr. Buchanan was connected with the Commercial Bank of Portsmouth during its existence, and afterwards conducted business as a broker in Portsmouth. In 1843, he was Councilman of the town, and on the Committee to receive Ex-President John Quincy Adams, on the occasion of his visit to Portsmouth. He was Recorder of the town from November 15, 1844 to April 4, 1845. He was again Recorder of the town from March, 1846 to April, 1847. On July 20, 1849, he resigned his position as Councilman and left the city. He was always honorable in all his dealings, and had considerable property. He and all his family were communicants of All Saints Church. In 1849, he was in partnership with Thomas Dugan for a short time, as Buchanan & Dugan. He was also an Insurance Agent, and was agent of the Protection Insurance Company of Columbus. During this same year, he returned to Ross County and went into partnership with John Woodbridge, his brother-in-law, then a banker of Chillicothe and owner of the Rapid Forge Iron Works, to further improve the Rapid Forge property; but after failure to secure a sufficient dam across the Rocky Fork, a few hundred yards above the Rapid Forge dam in Paint Creek, the enterprise was abandoned, after the loss of many thousand dollars. In 1852, Henry Buchanan with his family moved to Newport, Kentucky, and took charge of the interests of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company of Cincinnati. When this institution was closed under the State Banking Law, Mr. Buchanan was elected President of the Newport Safety Fund Bank, which was successfully managed by him, and ceased to do business only after the U. S. Banking Law went into effect. During the clos-

ing years of his life, Mr. Buchanan with his sons, Harry and Frank, managed the interests of the Hartford City Life Insurance and Trust Company in Kentucky as State Agents. He died in 1872 in Newport, Kentucky, and is buried there. He left a wife and five children. He was a man of fine personal presence. His weight was seldom less than two hundred pounds. He was six feet and two inches high. In politics, he was first a Whig, but during his later years he voted with the Democrats, though he was never prominent in politics.

Rev. Erastus Burr, D. D.

Of all those who ever lived in Portsmouth, there is no finer or more admirable character than the subject of this sketch. His history and life is largely the history and life of the community in which he dwelt and spent his life. If ever there was a life spent in Portsmouth which was illustrative of the excellences and nobilities of human character, it was this one. It makes no difference from what point of view the life and character of Doctor Burr be viewed, the result is the same: there is ever some noble element to call out admiration. And yet Doctor Burr's life was nothing but a round of simple every day duties, which every clergyman is called on to observe and perform, but he elevated and ennobled them. Doctor Burr never made any show of goodness, such a thing never occurred to him in the course of his long and useful life. He simply lived to do each day what was before him, to do it well and on his conscience. He was a man of extensive learning, of broad scholarship, but he never attempted to display it. As a matter of course he could not conceal it, for it was part of his life. He was a beacon light to all those about him. He was a man of most excellent judgment, and it served him on all occasions. He was never perturbed or excited. There was nothing nervous or excitable about him, and he always said, advised and did the best thing to be advised, said or done; and his advice, his statements and his actions, on or about any subject, seemed to be conclusive. His diction in public speaking was perfect. He never violated the rules of syntax, never used slang and his qualifying words of every subject of which he spoke, seemed to be perfect. While his delivery was slow, his thoughts and ideas were always instructive and interesting. At the conclusion of his career, when the memory of his life was most vivid, it was said of him, that the loved clergyman and citizen had passed away. He was at that time revered and respected above any citizen of Portsmouth. When discussing goodness and excellence in the community he was always placed first. He was a man of broad views on every subject. He was always conservative, never impetuous or inconsiderate. He was never carried away by new ideas or notions, never adopted extreme views or followed extreme courses in respect to any subject. He was wise in the best and broadest sense of the term. Where his advice was sought and followed, the recipient always found he had adopted the very best course.



REV. ERASTUS BURR.

He was born at Bridgeport, Conn., April 15, 1805, of a long line of honorable ancestry. At the age of thirteen his father settled in Worthington, Ohio, and here, in 1820, he began his preparations for college under Bishop Philander Chase. He attended school in Worthington until 1825, when the school was removed to Gambier, Ohio. He attended the school there until 1828, when he entered Trinity College at Hartford, Conn., where he graduated in 1830. On his return from Hartford, he went to Nashville, Tenn., and studied theology, though he really went on account of his health. On January 6, 1833, at Lexington, Ky., he was ordered deacon, and on August 29, 1834, he was ordained priest by Rev. Dudley Smith, Bishop of Kentucky. This was Bishop Smith's first ordination of a priest. In April, 1833, Doctor Burr took charge of the St. John's Church at Worthington, Ohio, and remained there until he came to Portsmouth. On February 7, 1833, he was married to Miss Harriet Griswold at Worthington. On November 9, 1838, he became Rector of All Saints Church at Portsmouth, and there he spent the remainder of his life. On November 9, 1873, he retired from the Rectorship of All Saints Church, and on that occasion preached his thirty-fifth anniversary sermon. The writer heard it, and it is one of his cherished memories. Again on November 9, 1891, fifty-three years after taking the Rectorship, and at the ripe age of 86, he again addressed the All Saints Congregation. He stood on his feet and spoke for one hour and twenty minutes and no one was restless. He held the strict attention of all his hearers, and his mind was bright and clear as in his youth. He desired the Congregation to consider that address his last words, and so they proved. He stood on the brink of eternity and gave his people tender and affectionate advice and counsel, and words of loving farewell.

He was an examiner of the Public Schools of the city from 1839 most of his life. He was County School Examiner for forty years continuously, and had the confidence, respect and affection of the teachers. In the duty of granting certificates, he was always just, and he invariably gave the teacher the benefit of the doubt. He resigned the County Examinership in 1888, but held the City Examinership till his death, because his colleagues insisted on it. In the Councils of his own Church no clergyman was better known or more highly respected. In the Convention of his own Diocese, he was always on the most important Committees. From 1856 to 1887, he was on the Committee on Canons, which dealt with the laws of the Church and had the best talent and learning of the Convention. The Bishop frequently called on him as temporary chairman, and he was the Bishop's own counselor. The Bishop always sought his advice and it goes without saying, followed it. In the discussion of all questions in the Convention, after Dr. Burr spoke, the body was ready for a vote, and his views were nearly always adopted. After he

had spoken on a question, the members wondered why they had not seen it that way before. Doctor Burr's influence in his own church was not limited to the Diocese. He was a Trustee of Kenyon College and of Bexley Hall for 48 years, and his labors on those Boards were most highly appreciated by his colleagues. He attended each General Convention of his Church from 1840 until 1877, and was most favorably known in that body. This was the highest honor his Diocese could confer.

In his prime, he could have been a Bishop, but discouraged all advances of that kind. All the honors he ever held came to him. He sought none. He had very few, if any enemies, and yet a man more positive in his convictions never lived. He had a way of enforcing his ideas on all subjects, which convinced those about him that he was right and his way was best. Everybne conceded he was the best man in the city. His life was pure and noble. It was set to high ideals, conscientiously followed. He was modest, sincere, sympathetic, and his type of Christianity was the best. He died in perfect peace December 19, 1891.

Bishop Boyd Vincent conducted his funeral, and the Masonic bodies and the teachers of the Public Schools attended in a body.

Samuel B. Burt

was a prominent citizen in Scioto County in the early times. He was a Supervisor in Wayne Township in 1810. In 1812, he was a Lister in Wayne Township, and in 1813, 1814 and 1815 a Trustee. He was one of the first nine city fathers and drew a three years' term. On May 1, 1815, he and William Kendall were on a Committee to bring in a bill on executions. In 1815, he built a school house. In 1817, he removed from the city into the country on the West Side. He was elected a County Commissioner in 1818, 1821 and 1826. He was a Lister in Nile Township in 1818. In 1829, he was elected County Commissioner for three years, but removed from the County in 1830. Nothing further is known of him.

Thomas Burt

was born in 1803 in Scioto County, near Sciotoville, Ohio. He was a Health Officer of Portsmouth in 1836. He was one of the Executive Committee of the Portsmouth Clay Club which was organized May 23, 1844. He was elected Wharfmaster April 5, 1844 and served until December 1, 1855, when he resigned. He was County Commissioner from 1861 to 1867. In 1826, he was married to Ann Bufington. She was born at White Post, Loudon County, Virginia, March 13, 1809. She came to Portsmouth with her parents in 1814. Thomas Burt had six sons and five daughters. The four surviving sons are: William, John, Charles and Henry. Lewis and Thomas are deceased. Thomas Burt died February 26, 1871, in Vicksburg,

Mississippi, while on a visit there. His wife died February 13, 1892, in Chillicothe, Ohio, at the residence of her son, Henry, and was brought to Portsmouth for burial.

Abraham W. Buskirk

was born in Bedford County, Virginia, in 1820. He was brought up there until he was eighteen years of age. His mother was a sister of Col. T. J. Graham. At the age of eighteen, he came to Greenup County, Kentucky, and became a clerk in a store. He became acquainted with J. V. Robinson there and by him, was induced to come to Portsmouth, Ohio, and engaged as a clerk for him. He remained with Mr. Robinson for a number of years. In 1846, he engaged in the wholesale grocery with Frank J. Oakes as a partner, under the firm name of Oakes and Buskirk. This firm continued until 1868 when Frank J. Oakes retired and George Davis took his place in the business. Mr. Buskirk remained with Mr. Davis until he sold out to William R. Stricklett in 1872. Mr. Buskirk then went in partnership with Sam Hempstead at Hanging Rock. In 1878, he started a Stove and Tinware House in Portsmouth, and in 1883, he retired from all business. He was married to Josephine Oakes, June 4, 1845, by Rev. Gould, in Gallipolis. They had six children. His son, Frank Whitney, was born March 24, 1846. Harry Henderson was born May 22, 1848; Floyd Oakes, born May 1, 1850 and died November 21, 1879. They had one daughter, Aileen, now the wife of George Gilliland, of Washington, D. C. They also had a son, Charles Tracy, who died when he was about thirty years of age, and Fred, now residing in Cincinnati. Mr. Buskirk resided in Portsmouth from his retirement until his death on the 6th of July, 1898. His wife survived until August 4, 1891. Mr. Buskirk was a member of the City Council of Portsmouth for a number of years, also a member of the City Board of Equalization, and had been for several years prior to his death. During the entire Civil War he was a member of the County Military Committee. In his business career, he was noted for his integrity and fair dealings. He is a valuable citizen and highly esteemed in every relation of life.

Claudius Cadot

was born February 17, 1793. His father was Claudius Cadot, and his mother Jane Bastine, both of France. They were married in Paris in 1790. Right after their marriage they started as emigrants to Gallipolis. They arrived there in the fall of 1790. Three children were born to them. The first was Maria Louise, born January 28, 1791 she married Francis LeClercq, October 21, 1809. They had two children, a son and a daughter, Claudius Cadot, our subject was the second child; the third was Lemuel Cadot, who was born two years subsequent to Claudius. In 1795, Claudius Cadot, senior, fell a victim to the climate and died. In three months his

and married Frances Charles Duteil. They located in the French Grant in 1797. Duteil first came down alone to the Grant and built a log cabin on Lot number 32 in the French Grant which he had drawn as one of the emigrants. Three months later he brought his wife and step-children down. Young Claudius worked on his step-father's farm and learned the art of distilling fruits and grains. He had altogether about eleven months schooling. In the spring of 1812 he volunteered in Capt. John Lucas' Company for one year to go into the war of 1812. He went as far as Urbana, and there his Company joined Col. Duncan McArthur's Regiment, 1st Ohio Volunteers. General Hull took command of the army and marched to Detroit where he surrendered on the 16th of the August following. Before Hull surrendered our subject was engaged in the battle of Brownsville and after the surrender he and his companions were sent to Cleveland. From there they walked to near Pittsburg, and then floated down the Ohio river. Cadot got off at Gallipolis to visit his sister. After that he engaged in keel boating on the Ohio river, in connection with the celebrated Mike Fink, and earned about 50 cents per day at first and afterwards 62 1-2 cents per day. He followed this four years and saved enough money to buy a quarter section of land. On March 24, 1818, he had patented to him from the United States, the southwest quarter, Section 15, Township 3, Range 21, and afterwards bought 57 acres out of the northwest part of the northwest quarter of the same section, township and range from his brother Lemuel for \$150.00.

On December 17, 1819, he married Nancy Ball and in 1820, he moved onto his land. In 1820, he built him a commodious frame house. June 9, 1835, he lost his wife who was born December 30, 1799. He afterwards married Cynthia Stockham whom he survived. After the death of his second wife, he broke up house-keeping and resided with his daughter, Mrs. Mary Hayward, first in the vicinity of Wheelersburg and afterwards in Wheelersburg. He was the last survivor of his Company in the War of 1812, and drew a pension under the law of 1878.

His children were, Mary, born May 1, 1821, married Eliphaz Hayward, and is now his widow; Charles F., born October 12, 1822; Eliza J., born March 4, 1825, married Peter F. Boynton; John Claudius, born June 20, 1828, married to Mary A. Winkler, who died July 11, 1901; Sophronia, born July 27, 1829, died young; Juliet, born April 1, 1830; Madeline, born May 1, 1832, married Asa Boynton, and is deceased. Ruhama, youngest daughter, married Charles Pixley of Ironton.

The following is an estimate of Mr. Cadot from one who knew him best: In Claudius Cadot the elements which most contribute to the thrift and general prosperity of the French people as a nation were pre-eminently united. He had great industry, untiring

energy, a rare capacity for good management, and the ideas of frugality which had been inbred in the French colonists who located on the Ohio. These qualities, united with a frame of iron, insured for the little man the success which his life exemplified. By good fortune, too, he invested the hard earnings of his youth, made at keel-boating and other laborious pursuits, in land located near the iron furnaces of the Pine Creek country in the Hanging Rock region, and thus realized a ready market for all his produce and Claudius Cadot always had something to sell. If his neighbors—who also lived on farms—ran short of feed, or fruit, or truck, or young stock, Cadot could nearly always supply them. As he continued to prosper he added to his holdings until his farm grew to comprise hundreds of acres. He was prudent and cautious withal—and came to be widely recognized as a solid, safe, substantial, reliable man. At the end of life, when his surplus securities were unrolled and were found to net nearly \$60,000, in addition to his real estate holdings, it presented a valuable object lesson as to what the young man in this country, starting with his bare hands, and working without speculative methods, may achieve, if he is animated by the right spirit. And besides his worldly accumulations, he left not only a worthy example to the community, but the record of a pure life and honorable name to his family.

Lemuel Cadot, Sr.,

was born in Gallipolis, Ohio, July 4, 1794, the son of Claudius Cadot, one of the 500 French who formed the settlement at Gallipolis. His father died in 1795 when he was but a year old and his mother took him and his brother Claudius and his sister Mary to the French Grant to live. His sister who afterwards married Francis Le Clercq was the first child born in Gallipolis. When a boy our subject worked at keel-boating. From 1817 to 1827, he was thus engaged and would go with a keel-boat from Pittsburg to Nashville, Tennessee, and sometimes walk back. In 1827, he purchased a farm from the government and followed farming until he died, still residing on his original farm. He was married July 28, 1828, to Catherine Baccus, daughter of James S. Baccus. To them were born nine children, six sons and three daughters. Mary Jane, wife of Harrison H. Fullerton, died in 1873. One daughter died in infancy. Nancy M., wife of Dr. Thomas McGovney, died some years ago at Ironton, O.; William Henry Harrison and C. S. Cadot of Portsmouth, John Julius and Lemuel Zenas, both deceased; Seymour Sydney of Fredericksburg, Virginia, and James Claudius, deceased. Our subject was a township officer for a number of years, but held no other offices. He was industrious and an honorable citizen, a good neighbor and a careful and close business man. In charitable matters he was liberal. He died June 6, 1875.

George Washington Calvert

was born in Prince William County, Virginia, September 15, 1805. When he was a child his father died and his mother came to Ohio with her family and located in Scioto County in the vicinity of Portsmouth. For many years young Calvert was in the employ of the late Captain Cleveland, as manager of his farm, now known as the "Infirmary Farm." He was also engaged for a time as a contractor on the Ohio canal, having charge of a section between Portsmouth and Jasper. When the canal was finished, he purchased some land in the neighborhood of Portsmouth, to which he afterwards added as his circumstances permitted; and at the time of his death he was the owner of a very large and valuable farm in the Scioto Valley. In the latter part of his life he was engaged in farming.

Our subject's early education was meager, but he was quite a reader and student and acquired a great fund of general knowledge.

In 1833, he was married to Miss Mary Emma Dent Hoskinson, daughter of the Rev. Josiah Hoskinson, of Scioto County, but formerly of Virginia. Mrs. Calvert died April 1, 1852, of lung fever, at which time Mr. Calvert was very sick with the same disease. They had six children, five of whom survived; Frank W., formerly a groceryman in Portsmouth, now deceased; Robert A., attorney-at-law, Portsmouth; Thomas E., farmer of Scioto County, and Eva A., wife of Silas Clark.

For some years prior to his death, Mr. Calvert married a second time to Miss Jane E. Reed, who survived him. He died August 5, 1874.

In 1868, he established the Calvert dairy farm and conducted it until the spring of 1874.

Mr. Calvert was a Whig during the time of that party and after the death of that party, he became a Democrat.

He was an advocate of progress at all times and was noted for his integrity and kindness of heart.

Phineas Bean Chaffin

was born December 7, 1823, in Porter Township, Scioto County, Ohio. His father, Phineas B. Chaffin, was a brother of Shadrach, Reuben and Daniel Chaffin. His father came from New Hampshire in 1812, and married his mother, Almira Wheeler in 1820. She was a daughter of Nathaniel Wheeler, a Revolutionary soldier, whose record as such will be found in the article on Revolutionary Soldiers in this work. Levi and Luther Wheeler, and Nathaniel Wheeler, Jr., well known in Scioto County, were her brothers. Of the children of Phineas Chaffin, Sr., there were: Lovina and Vilena; Lovina married Reuben Lamb in the French Grant and had a family; Vilena married Horace T. Hall, and had a family. Phineas B., our subject, was the next child, and then there were two who died in infancy.

He had a brother John who married Rebecca Patton, and reared a family. Another brother Frances M., married Susan Perry, and reared a family. Another brother, William Brackett, married and has two sons living in Huntington, W. Va. Their names are Clarence and William. Another brother, Thomas B., is married, has a family, and lives in Portsmouth, and George a brother also lives in Portsmouth, and has a family. Abigail, a sister, married Francis Andre. Both are deceased. Another sister, Calphurnia married Augustus Andre, and lives in Huntington. Our subject married Persis Lamb, January 18, 1848. They have five children living, two sons and three daughters. The sons, Albert Byers and Frank Morey, reside in Morgan Township. Of the daughters, Ruby married Thomas Hartman and resides at Wheelersburg; Ida May and Ina Belle are unmarried. Our subject lived on the Lamb farm, one and one-half mile below Franklin Furnace, from 1848 to 1875; and then bought the Montgomery Mill on Pine Creek and lived there until April 5, 1882, and then moved to Crabtree, Morgan Township, where he has since resided. He was a Whig until the Republican party came into existence, and acted with them until 1896, when he voted for Bryan. He learned the shoemakers trade, but never followed it after his marriage. The Lamb family came from Vermont and the Chaffin family came from New Hampshire. His wife died the 1st of September, 1890.

Aaron Clark

was born at Piketon, Ohio, June 18, 1808. He came to Scioto County in 1834, and settled in Washington Township, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was married April 3, 1836, to Eliza Orme, daughter of John Orme, who with his sons, Silas and John, and daughter, Mrs. Lovey J. Carlin survive him. He was a Democrat all his life. At one time he was worth considerable money, but three Scioto floods in five years lost him all he had. In 1878, he was the candidate of his party for sheriff, and was defeated. He died June 15, 1899. Uncle Aaron, as he was generally known, was always willing to do everything for everybody, even to the neglect of his own affairs. He was an easy going citizen and a good neighbor, but utterly lacked the talent of accumulation. His widow, the youngest child of John Orme and the only survivor of his family is living near Dan Harwood's in Morgan Township. She was born September 12, 1817, in a log house near the great mound which formerly stood on the Heinisch lot on Gallia street.

George Crawford

was born in Ireland, County Tyrone, near Fintona, November 6, 1829. His father's name was John Crawford, who came to this country in 1840, landed at Manchester, and went from Manchester

to West Union. He bought a little farm on Brush Creek and moved out there. He resided there until his death, August 23, 1873 at the age of eighty-five. His mother's maiden name was Jane McClung. She died November 7, 1855, aged 63 years. His parents had ten children, all of whom they brought to the United States. They came over in the ship, Napier to Philadelphia, and were six weeks on the ocean. The youngest child, two years old, died on the ocean and was buried at sea.

Our subject received his education in Ireland, but attended pay schools all the time, as they had no free schools there in his time. He helped to build the Maysville & Zanesville Turnpike through West Union to Aberdeen. His father, his oldest brother Samuel and himself worked on the pike. In the spring of 1841, his brother Samuel and he went to Bloom Furnace and worked there. In 1842, they went to Jackson Furnace and part of the time at Junior Furnace. They dug ore and filled the furnaces. In the spring of 1843, Joe Smith put him in the store at Junior Furnace, as storekeeper, and his brother Samuel worked in the coal mines. In addition to keeping the store, he attended to taking up the charcoal. In 1844, he was put in the office at Junior Furnace, as book-keeper, and remained there until March 1, 1851. He was married December 26, 1849, to Mary Young Glidden, daughter of Samuel Mills Glidden. They went to housekeeping at Junior Furnace, but moved to Clinton Furnace in March, 1851, where he still resides and expects to die.

Joseph W., Charles N., O. H., and Daniel H. Glidden, four brothers, bought Clinton Furnace in 1848. Our subject went in with them first as a book-keeper. Then Stephen Glidden, his brother-in-law and he rented the Furnace, and operated it until 1854. At the end of three years, he bought the interest of Stephen Glidden and bought 1-24 from each of the other owners. The furnace continued under the firm name of Glidden, Crawford & Co., until the fall of 1867, when Mr. Crawford bought the entire property. He took in with him Wm. J. Bell. They operated the Furnace as Crawford & Bell, until the fall of 1870, when he sold out to Wm. J. Bell, who operated the Furnace individually. Our subject then moved to Portsmouth, and after ten years lawing about the title of the Furnace, Mr. Crawford bought it back. The Furnace went out of blast in the fall or winter of 1873 for good. There were 5,000 acres of the Furnace property at that time. Mr. Crawford sold about 3,000 acres of the land to G. W. Kelley. His son owns 2,500 acres around the whole furnace site and Mr. Crawford resides there.

His wife died April 22, 1891. Their children are as follows: Mary Ellia, died at sixteen months; George W., formerly Mayor of Portsmouth; Charles M., died at the age of eight years; Dr. John N. W., residing in New York City; Doctor Mrs. M. A. G. Dwight, at Boston.

Mr. Crawford was a Whig while that party lasted, and since then has been a Republican. He is a typical Irishman. Though the infirmities of age have worsted him somewhat, he is hale and hearty for his years. He is as full of business as he was at the age of twenty. Care acts on him like water on a duck's feathers. Time was when he was in a sea of troubles in the business world, but now he is a spectator and enjoys seeing the procession go by. He has outlived all his contemporaries in business, but yet life is sweet to him and he disagrees with the poet who wrote the hymn, "I would not live always."

Captain Francis Cleveland

was born at Norwich, Conn., December 24, 1796. He was a brother of the father of Ex-President Cleveland. He received a very liberal education and when it was complete, he went to New York City and engaged as a Clerk for his uncle. In 1817, he went to Zanesville, O., where he taught school one year. Here he married and two children were born to him, a son and a daughter. His wife died in 1823. His sister, Mrs. Lewis F. Allen of Black Fork, New York, took the infant daughter and reared her till she was fourteen years of age, when she died. His son Francis lived in the east with relatives until he was eighteen years of age, when he came to Portsmouth, Ohio, and lived with his father one year or more. He went from Portsmouth, Ohio to Indiana. From there he went to California, where he soon after died.

In 1832, our subject went into business in Zanesville with one, Charles Hill, as jewelers. They bought a large stock of high priced goods in the east and could not sell them. As a result, they failed in business. This was in 1824, and he obtained work on the Miami Canal as an Assistant Engineer. He developed a talent for the work and in 1825 was made an Engineer on the Ohio Canal.

In 1828 and 1829, he located on the Ohio Canal from ten miles north of Chillicothe to Portsmouth, Ohio. Captain Cleveland had complete charge of the building of the canal for this distance. He was given the naming of the new town to be located in Pike County and he named it Waverly, for Sir Walter Scott's "Waverly." The Captain was a great reader of standard fiction and was especially fond of Scott. He possessed excellent literary taste and was a great collector of books. When he located in Portsmouth, in 1828, he was the best educated person in the town, excepting Dr. G. S. B. Hempstead. He and his assistants worked all winter in locating the canal and the wonder is he did not die from the effects of it. From the spring of 1828 until his death, his home was in Portsmouth. On July 4, 1831, Portsmouth had the greatest celebration of Independence Day in its history. Captain Cleveland read the Declaration of Independence, after which a salvo of artillery was fired as a defiance to King George. He also responded to one of the toasts at the pub-

lic dinner on that day. In 1832, he was one of the lecturers before the Portsmouth Lyceum. In 1833, he was overtaken by financial failure a second time by reason of this connection with the New York Company. In 1834, he married Miss Margaret Waller, the daughter of Dr. Thomas Waller. In 1835, he went to Indiana and located the Whitewater Canal. Soon after this he bought what is now the Infirmary farm and built the stone house residence where he resided for some time. In 1845, he had a ferry at the mouth of the Scioto river for which he paid \$25.00 per annum. In 1844, he edited the Portsmouth Enquirer and continued that till 1852, when he sold out. In 1848 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress and was defeated. J. L. Taylor was his opponent. In Scioto County, Taylor received 1,530 votes and Cleveland 1,064. In 1851, he was the Democratic candidate for State Senator in the new Seventh District, against Col. O. F. Moore and was defeated. The vote in Scioto County stood, Moore 1,348, Cleveland 928. He adhered to the Democracy till about 1861, when he became a Republican and remained as such the remainder of his life.

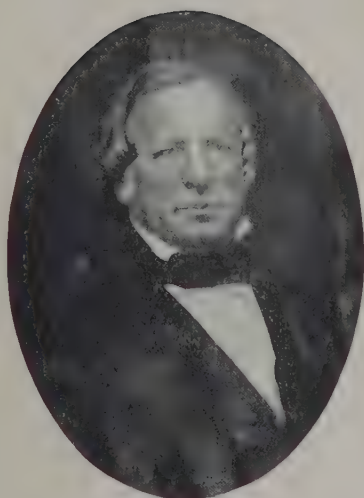
On October 26, 1848, his wife died leaving no issue. He never re-married. In 1849 to 1851, he was an Examiner and Inspector of the public schools. From 1851 to 1853 he was City Clerk. He was also City Clerk from April 24, 1865 until November 6, 1872. He was Town Surveyor from 1854 to 1860. In 1855, as a member of the City Council, he offered a resolution to build the first sewer in Portsmouth and it carried. In 1856, he was appointed engineer to construct the Third street sewer and controlled the entire work. From 1852 to 1872, he was Secretary of the Aurora Lodge of Free Masons. He was very fond of Masonry and attained the 33rd degree.

In 1870, he was one of the Infirmary Directors of Portsmouth. He was the most efficient City Clerk the town ever had. The Committee on Claims was a great power in its time, but Captain Cleveland was equal to the Committee on Claims, and the whole Council besides. He knew every detail and department of the city's affairs. He knew the city's financial condition all the time. The writer knew of his work from April, 1871, to November 4, 1872. On Monday morning, November 4, 1872, he was found in his office speechless. He seemed to be as well as usual in every respect, but his voice was utterly gone. He could not even make a sound, though he could see, hear and understand everything said to him and move about as usual. He could not write, and hence was cut off all communication with his fellows. His minutes from October were all complete and were in the same firm hand as he always wrote in. A few days after his affliction, the council passed resolutions in regard to his official career, in which it was stated that he was always found at his post of duty and ready to furnish in-



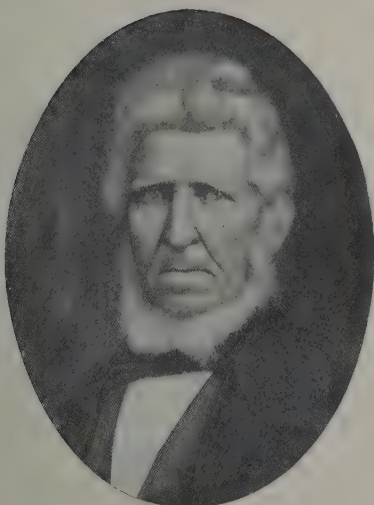
CAPT. FRANCIS CLEVELAND.

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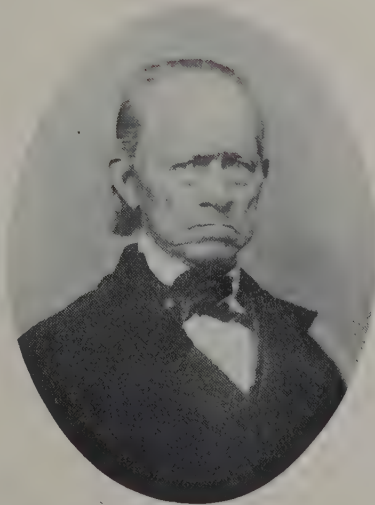
CHARLES A. M. DAMARIN.

[PAGE 686.]



HUGH COOK.

[PAGE 682.]



BENJAMIN FRYER.

[PAGE 699.]

formation as to city matters. He was ever watchful of the city's welfare and was truthful and honest. Council resolved it had lost the best and most efficient clerk it ever had, and that he had the sympathy of the council. His salary was ordered paid him to date and that a copy of the resolutions be given him. As long as council had the election of clerk, Captain Cleveland was re-elected unanimously, regardless of the political complexion of council.

Well might the Council have spread this testimonial on its journal. For years the Captain had done the work of the committees of Council and they had only to sign their names to a report. Moreover when Captain Cleveland did this work for the members, it was done better than they could have done it themselves, and they knew it. His mind was a most perfect repository of the city's business. He knew every document and every book in his office and could find anything called for at once. It was a good, clean, easy job to be a councilman while Captain Cleveland was clerk. If a councilman, did not know everything about city affairs (which was usually the case) all he had to do was to ask Captain Cleveland and he was informed at once.

In 1869, the City Clerkship was elective by the people for once and Captain Cleveland was on the Republican ticket and Thomas G. Howell on the Democratic. The vote stood Cleveland 893, Howell 663, a majority of 238, the largest majority of any one elected.

No doubt every Democratic Councilman and city officer voted for the Captain. He was not a religious man. All his religious emotions evidenced themselves in his Masonry. He did more work for the City of Portsmouth in the administration of its affairs than any officer who ever held office under its municipal organization.

As City Civil Engineer, he was the best qualified who ever held the office. The sewers he built stand as well today as when he finished them. The Captain was very fond of reading standard works on science and literature. He wrote out the manuscript of a scientific work which was never published. It is in the possession of his niece, Miss Clara Waller.

He survived until June 26, 1881, more than eight years after his stroke of paralysis, but he never recovered his power of speech or ability to write. He could see and could go about, but the world was dead to him and he to it. When stricken with paralysis he had been making his home with Robert Montgomery and he continued his home here until his death. His Masonic brethren and his wife's relatives looked after his comfort, but it seems the irony of fate that he should be compelled to live over eight years shut off from the world. No more useful citizen ever lived in Portsmouth.

Charles Chick

was born in Gallia County, Ohio, December 23, 1823. He was the son of William and Nancy (Skinner) Chick. William Chick, his

father, was born in Somerset, England, April 25, 1794. He, with two brothers, John and Charles, came to this country in 1817 and settled in Gallia County. John Chick for years was superintendent of Mt. Vernon Furnace. William Chick in 1828, purchased a farm of five or six hundred acres in the French Grant and removed his family there. He built the stone house on his farm which stood until 1900 when it was destroyed by fire. He had learned the trade of stone mason at the Portsmouth, England, Navy Yards. He also built the stone church near Powellsville which was torn down about 1892. He was baptized in the Church of England, but there was no Episcopal church near him and he gave his strong support to the Baptist church, which he built on his farm with his own hands and contributed very liberally to its founding. His children were: John, who died on "the Isthmus" while on his way to California; Charles, the subject of this sketch; William, aged seventy-seven, who resides at Walton, Indiana; Elizabeth, wife of John Shope, who died at Powellsville; Frank, who died at his home in Illinois; George, aged seventy-five, of Newport, California; Hiram, aged seventy-three, of Sierra street, Los Angeles, California, and Vashti, aged seventy-one, the wife of James Davis, of Walton, Indiana. William Chick's wife died in 1843, and in 1846 he purchased the farm on the river east of the city which is now the site of the Burgess Mill and of Yorktown. The farm contained 237 acres for which he paid \$5,000. In March, 1847, while the family were preparing to move to the river farm, he was taken sick and died. Charles and Vashti, the two children who were still at home, moved to the new farm. Charles bought out the other heirs and spent the remainder of his life there. In 1854, he was married to Sarah Lawson, daughter of Squire John Lawson, oldest son of William Lawson, pioneer of Scioto County and oldest son of Thomas Lawson of Hampshire County, Virginia, who was a soldier of the Revolutionary War. Sarah Lawson was also the great-granddaughter of Michael Watson, pioneer of Adams County, who was born in Maryland and emigrated to Mason County, Kentucky, in 1790, and to Adams County, Ohio, in 1804.

The children of Charles and Sarah Lawson Chick are: Elizabeth, wife of Henry Amberg, Stephen C., Ida M., wife of W. D. Horr, Clara B., John W., Harriet, wife of William W. Gates, Jr., Ella E., Laura R., Walter A., and Pearl. One child Henrietta died when three years of age. All the children live in this city with one exception, John, resides on the Peebles farm at New Boston. Charles Chick died June 8, 1877. His widow resided on the farm until 1898 when she sold the farm and moved to this city. She had lived in the same house for forty-four years, having gone there when a bride. She and four children: Clara, Ella, Laura and Pearl now reside at 229 Gallia street. Charles Chick was a man of sterling qualities and the soul of honor; ever ready to lend a helping hand or

do a kindness to a neighbor; he was honored and respected by all who knew him. The "Golden Rule" was the rule of his life and whatever he did was characterized by thoroughness. His farm was one of the model farms of the county.

William Crichton

was a native of Perthshire, Scotland, where he was born February 10, 1821. His father was David Crichton and his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth MacFarland. The father with one daughter came to Porter Township in 1832, leaving the family to settle up affairs at home and come over the following season. When the mother and children arrived, they found that the father and daughter had lately died, and they were thus thrown among strangers to wage life's battle, as best they could.

The children were: John, who early emigrated to the Pacific coast where he lived, unmarried, though in prosperous circumstances; Andrew, a notice of whom appears in this volume; James who became partner in Buckhorn Furnace with Seeley, Willard & Company, married Ruby Whitcomb and left two children; Ernest and James, the former a partner, Secretary and Treasurer of a navigation company in Portland, Oregon and Amelia who married a Presbyterian minister, Rev. Gamaliel Beaman and lived in Croton, Iowa, whose only son David C. Beaman is a practicing attorney in Denver, Colorado; Elizabeth who married Doctor Josiah Haines, a practicing physician in Keokuk, Iowa; Janet now living in Wheelersburg, Ohio, unmarried, and William, the subject of this sketch, who died unmarried at the old home, in October, 1894.

When the gold fever broke out in 1849 Mr. Crichton caught it and became an Argonaut. He went overland to California with the party made up at Wheelersburg and a full account of his trip will be found under the article "Forty-niners." While in California Mr. Crichton turned to the carpenter's trade and worked in the erection of buildings in San Francisco. He soon tired of California and returned, by the Panama route. He concluded Scioto County was good enough for him and settled down to the life of a farmer. This occupation was to him a study, a pleasure, an esthetic recreation, as well as a source of profit. The first reaper introduced in Porter township, if not in the county, was one of the old, heavy McCormick reapers which he bought soon after it began to be manufactured. His tastes ran to wheat culture. It was he who first demonstrated, even before the days of commercial fertilizers, that there was money in wheat raising. His wheat yields ran up to twenty, twenty-five and sometimes thirty bushels an acre, in favorable seasons. So his neighbors began to take observations. And largely through Crichton's pioneer work in this direction, this section has become one of the famous wheat producing districts of the State.

As a man he was far above the average in culture and intelligence. His reading was varied and extensive and few subjects came up that he was not competent to discuss intelligently. In 1869, he revisited relatives in Scotland and made a tour on the continent. He began keeping a diary at that time, in which he made entries daily thereafter up to the time of his death, so that on referring to this he could tell in a moment about the weather and seasons and all the occurrences of any importance on any day referred to. He was a good talker and a charming companion. A complete file of Harper's Magazine from the first number issued down to the time of his death had a place in his library. Flowers of many kinds, gorgeous beds of them in season, adorned his yard, kept fresh by a perennial spring in their midst, and in the cultivation of these, he took great pleasure and spent a large part of his later years. And withal, he wielded a facile pen and, on occasion, could write an idyllic sketch, or an ironic, biting screed. Not many knew that an occasional editorial from his pen would sometimes appear unsigned in the local press. A fine sense of honor, to those who knew him, formed the ineradicable substratum of his character. In matters of principle he was uncompromising. A trust of any kind was absolutely safe in his keeping. When abolitionism was a reproach he was one of two in his township who voted his principles. And he permitted no questions of expediency to dim or blur his perceptions of what was honorable and right. He was a fair type of the Old World country gentleman transplanted to the New.

Silas W. Cole

was born in Chenango County, New York, August 2, 1797. He received a common school education and in 1819 he went to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in teaching English in a German school. In the summer of that year he walked to Pittsburgh. On leaving there he with two others went in a skiff to Portsmouth, Ohio, where he landed and which place he afterwards made his home. As a youth he had been brought up to the trade of wagon maker. He located in Washington Township, and followed that trade there and in Portsmouth until about 1825. On November 22, 1822, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Huston, daughter of William Huston, and settled in the town of Portsmouth, on the southwest corner of Second and Court streets. He continued to reside in Portsmouth until 1839, and from that year until 1840, he lived on a small farm along the canal on the West Side. In 1826, he was Supervisor of the east ward of Portsmouth, and the same year, he was Overseer of the Poor in Wayne Township. In 1827, he was one of the Health Officers of the Town, and in 1830, he was the Clerk of Wayne Township. In 1832, he was made an additional member of the Board of Health, in Portsmouth, on account of the cholera. In

1833 and 1834, he was a member of the Town Council and one of the committee on claims. Thus he became one of the aristocrats of the town. In 1835, he was President of the Council. In 1836, he was allowed \$100.00 for his services, caring for the streets. In 1837, he was elected street commissioner of the town of Portsmouth, when that office was first created. He served in the same office the following year. In 1844, he was elected a County Commissioner and served one term. In 1837, he was elected County Infirmary Director. He was re-nominated in 1867, on the Republican ticket; but went down in the great disaster to the Republicans in that year. However, he was re-elected in 1869 and served another term. In 1861, his wife died. In 1864, he married Mrs. Antoinette Squires, who survived him.

The following were the children of his first marriage: George W., who lives at Dry Run, this county; William Crayton, who resides at New Windsor, Illinois; Charles Oscar, living at Cheshire, Ohio; Amos Burnham, deceased; Caroline, the widow of William Barber, who resides in Portsmouth, Ohio; Joseph H. hereinafter mentioned; Silas, living in Washington Township; John, who lives on the Gable farm in Clay Township and James Madison of Hulett, Wyoming.

In politics, he was a Whig and Republican. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for fifty years and a consistent one at that. His son, Joseph H. Cole, entered Co. E of the 33rd Ohio as a private, and was appointed Sergeant, promoted to Second Lieutenant in 1863, and on September 19, 1863, was killed at the battle of Chickamauga.

Mr. Cole was a man of severe manners and of great dignity. He was one of the plain Methodists. Had he lived in the time of the Puritans, he would have been a Chief among them. He was always frugal and industrious. He was regular in all his habits and positive in his opinions. Sometimes he appeared to be abrupt and cold, but with all he was a most excellent man and citizen and a very earnest Christian. With him religion was no loose sentiment, but a set of principles to be lived every day. He held many times the offices of Steward and Trustee in the Church. He died on the 6th of January, 1875, honored and respected by the entire circle of his acquaintance.

Captain Samuel Cole.

son of Benjamin and Hannah Coles, (Quakers) was born at Glen Cove, Long Island, June 8, 1808. His father was a farmer, came west at an early day, settled in Rising Sun Indiana, then removed to Franklin, Ohio, where he was engaged for a time in building a part of the Ohio canal. In 1830, he went to Portsmouth, where with his brother-in-law, Lemuel Moss, he superintended the construction of the terminus of the canal; and also the excavations for the present channel of the Scioto river at its mouth. In 1835,

he commanded the steamboat "Fairy Queen." Later he built the steamboat "Home" and ran her on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. He was married, October 6, 1836, to Nancy Ellen Peebles, a daughter of Robert and Jane Peebles of Newville, Penn. She came to Chillicothe with her mother in 1828, and to Portsmouth with her sister, Mrs. Lemuel Moss. From 1837 to 1849, he was one of the owners of Moss's Mill near Portsmouth. With J. V. Robinson, he built the tannery at Springville, Kentucky, opposite Portsmouth; also in the firm of Robinson, Waller & Coles, carried on a commission business for many years. In 1854, he moved to Hanging Rock, having purchased an interest in Hanging Rock coal works and Pine Grove Furnace, and managed the coal works. In 1864, in company with his former associates and others, he purchased the eastern division of the Lexington and Big Sandy R. R., and moved to Ashland. He was president of the company and had supervision of all its interests until his death. He was stricken with paralysis in July, 1869, and never recovered. He died March 8, 1871, leaving a wife and ten children. His son Thomas K., was killed November 19, 1864, near Bunker Hill, Va., fighting in defense of the flag of his country. His oldest daughter, Mrs. Martha M. Derby, died at Omaha, December, 1871. His wife survived him fourteen years. She was a woman of remarkable character, was the mother of thirteen children, of whom one son, Col. Frank Coles, and eight daughters survive her.

Hugh Cook

was born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, March 13, 1785. In his father's family there were twelve sons and one daughter. Our subject came to Portsmouth, Ohio, in the year 1811, at the age of twenty-two. He was then married, but the name of his first wife was not preserved. There were two children of this marriage; John and Mary Ann, the wife of Judge Wm. V. Peck. Mr. Cook's first wife died May 20th, 1822, at the age of thirty-seven years and twenty-nine days. He married the second time on the 8th of October, 1822, to Mercy Smith, the widow of John Smith, and the mother of Luke P. N. Smith, Charles N. Smith and Joseph W. Smith. The following are the children of the second marriage: Alpheus; Margaret, married Wm. Salter, died in August, 1901; Wm. Thaddeus, born October 15, 1828; Mercy, married Valklow, and Robert Hugh. Hugh Cook was elected Appraiser of Wayne Township in 1813 and 1816; and a Trustee of the Township in 1818. In 1819, he was elected Supervisor of Portsmouth, Ohio, but declined the office, and Nathan Wheeler was appointed in his place. From 1827 to 1830, Mr. Cook carried on a very extensive teaming business between Portsmouth and Chillicothe. James Emmitt and Samuel C. Briggs were among his drivers; and James Emmitt claims to have laid the foundation of his fortune by working for Hugh Cook, as a driver of one of his teams. Mr.

Cook was engaged in this business very extensively and must have had six or eight teams. In 1828, 1829 and 1830, he served as Court Constable. He was market master of the city in 1833. He was a man of substance and standing in the community, as he was accepted as one of the securities on Isaac Noel's bond, as contractor for the jail in 1834. He was jailer of the County in 1843 and 1844, and when John Cook was Treasurer in 1852, he was one of his bondsmen. He was always a Democrat, and was one of the seven Democrats in Scioto who voted for General Jackson in 1828. He was a carpenter by trade, but never followed it. He at one time owned the McDowell building on Front street, and afterwards owned property near the north end of Market street. At one time, he owned the property now occupied by the J. F. Davis Drug Company. He owned six acres on what is now the north side of Gallia street in the vicinity where Wm. Connolley now resides. He also owned what is now the George Ball Addition on the northeast corner of Gallia and Offnere.

Mr. Cook died at Portsmouth, Ohio, August 25, 1858, aged seventy-three years, five months and twelve days. His wife, Mrs. Mercy Cook, survived until February 2, 1885, when she died at Hamden Furnace. Her maiden name was Mercy Stratton. She united with the All Saints Church in 1822, and was confirmed by Bishop Chase.

Henry Core

was born on Twin creek, Ross County, Ohio. The name was German originally, Kohr. He married Effie McDonald, daughter of Colonel John McDonald, and was in the War of 1812. He was a Whig. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Church and during the old circuit riding days, his home was the minister's home. He and his wife had six children: Doctor James Core, of Homer, Illinois, a prominent physician and a member of the Legislature from that district, deceased several years ago; Catherine, wife of James A. Gunning, died in 1856, she was the mother of Mrs. John R. Foster; Elizabeth, widow of James Steele, formerly of Ross County, Ohio, but for many years resident of Marshall, Missouri, was another daughter. John Core died long since. He was long a resident of Red Rock, Iowa. Clay Core, another son, married and spent a long life in Illinois and Anna Core, still living, is a resident of Tennessee. Henry Core came to Portsmouth in 1817, the year of his marriage. He opened a hotel on Front street called the Ohio hotel. It was said to have been built by Colonel McDonald. From Portsmouth, he removed to Frankfort, Ross County, Ohio, in November, 1829, and kept a hotel there. From there he removed to Bloomingburg, Fayette County, Ohio, where he engaged in farming and dealing in horses. He shipped droves of horses to the southern markets. In 1851, he sold his Fayette County farm and removed to Ross County where he rented a farm. In 1853, he bought a farm near Bourneville. He

resided here until 1856, when he sold out and removed to Homer, Champaign County, Illinois.

Abraham Coriell

was a son of Elias Coriell, a native of New Jersey, who came to Scioto County in 1818. His wife was a Lucretia Covert. They had nine children: Isaac was the eldest, Daniel was the second, Eliza, who married Isaac Schoonover, the third; the fourth was Celia; the fifth Peter; the sixth, Ira; the seventh, Fannie, who married William Brown; and the eighth was a daughter drowned at the age of two years in the Alleghany river, as the family were emigrating to Portsmouth. The boat in which they were traveling sank and they were unable to rescue the child. Their youngest child was Abraham, our subject, born July 28, 1818, in the town of Portsmouth, on Front street. Elias Coriell was brought up to the trade of hatter, but never followed it for, when he reached Portsmouth, he concluded that there were too many of his trade in the town. In the spring of 1819, he moved to the country, on Little Scioto, where our subject remained until he was fourteen years of age. At the age of sixteen he went into John Clugsten's jewelry store and served there as an apprentice until he was twenty-one years of age. On reaching his majority he went to Chillicothe and worked there one year in the jewelry store of A. J. Clarke. He then came back and worked with Mr. Clugsten till about 1842, when he started up in business for himself in Portsmouth, and continued until the year 1896, a period of fifty-four years. August 5, 1892, he was married to Mary White, a daughter of Daniel White. From the time of his marriage he resided in the city of Portsmouth. His children were: Electa Ann, wife of Peter J. Honaker, died in 1886; Henry Otterbein, died at the age of eight months; Ira Frank, died in 1898; Alice, wife of William Hancock; and his son Edward, is Secretary of the Scioto Building Association; and a daughter, Ella died at the age of five years. Mr. Coriell was a Whig as long as the Whig party lasted, and then became a Republican. In his early life he was a member of the Methodist Church, but about 1861, he became a member of the Christian Disciple Church, and has continued such ever since. His wife died May 17, 1895, and since then he has made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Hancock.

Catharine Murphy Cox,

widow of Martin Cox, was born October 18, 1815. When a girl she attended school three months a year, and stated that the teacher did not know more than a ten year old boy does now. The school house was of logs. She had to walk through wet swampy ground and would often sit with cold damp feet on wooden benches, nothing more than a board with legs. She thinks the boys and girls of today could not stand that. The teachers of her childhood whipped their pupils frequently, and the girls as well as the boys. She attended

church about once a month but attended Sunday School every Sunday. Abner Ewing conducted it. Her father, Recompense Murphy, was not a member of any church until after he married his second wife. Her mother was an old school Presbyterian.

She saw the second steamboat go down the Ohio river. It was named the "William Putnam." When she was a girl, the banks of the river were inclined at about an angle of forty-five degrees, and did not begin to cave until the steamboats began to run regularly. The waves washed the sand out of them and then the banks began to crumble and this process has been going on ever since. This second boat which she saw was a stern wheeler.

The articles of table-ware in her time were all pewter. She relates that her father, Recompense Murphy, walked all the way from Adams County to New Jersey to get money to pay for his lands. He had bought six hundred acres and agreed to pay one dollar an acre for it. When she was a child, wolves were howling around her father's house every night. There was an old man who bought six hundred acres of land back of Vanceburg, in the hills and undertook to start a sheep farm. He brought hounds with him and these hounds caused the wolves to leave the neighborhood. One night her father awakened her and her brothers and sisters and told them that it would be the last time they would hear the wolves, and so it proved. The hounds in Kentucky would run the deer into the Ohio river, and the people on the Ohio side would take them.

There was a young woman in the neighborhood named Blakemore. When she was about sixteen years of age, she left her home in Kentucky, crossed the Ohio river in a canoe and walked through the woods from the landing place opposite Vanceburg, to the cabin which stood where James McMasters now lives, more than a mile. She started in the afternoon to return home with a package she had obtained at the house where Simon Smith then lived. The wolves followed her through the woods and she was compelled to undo her package and throw its contents on the ground, and afterwards, her bonnet and shawl and apron to delay the wolves. They would stop long enough to ascertain what was thrown down and to tear the articles up, and then they would follow. She managed to get to the river before they did and jumped into her canoe and pushed out into the water. The wolves followed as far as they could wade, but went back rather than swim.

Mrs. Cox's father used to go to West Union to buy tea when it was four dollars a pound. She was married November 19, 1834, to Martin Cox. In that year, he built ninety flat boats and took them to Cincinnati. These boats were from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and twenty-two feet long, and five to six feet deep. They were taken to Cincinnati where they were loaded and taken to New Orleans. There they were broken up and the lumber used to

build houses. In 1834, was the first year Martin Cox engaged in the building of flat boats; and he continued it for about five years, and then went to farming. Martin Cox employed eight men in boat building, and sold most of his boats to Thomas Redden.

Charles A. M. Damarin

was one of the foremost citizens of his time in the city of Portsmouth. He was one of the most enterprising,—one of the most successful. He was a man of the very strongest purpose. He never undertook anything except he had carefully considered it before hand, and approved it. He would undertake nothing unreasonable, nothing he did not believe he could accomplish, and when he undertook it, he succeeded. The word "failure" was not in his copy of the dictionary. He was a Frenchman, but without the excitability of a Frenchman. He was always calm, cool and collected. He never lost his presence of mind, or equipoise. He maintained a supremacy over other men in business, because he had the genius and talent which deserved it. He was born in Paris, France, April 10, 1797. His father was Antonius M. M. Damarin and his mother was Mary Le Brun. He was the eldest of three children. He received a liberal education in France. On March 16, 1817, he, his father and his brother concluded to come to the United States. They landed in New York, May 2, 1817, and went to Gallipolis, Ohio. He went into the employment of John Peter Romaine Bureau, as a clerk; and subsequently he became a partner in the business.

In 1830, he returned to France, and was in the city of Paris at the time when Charles X was dethroned. He brought back his mother and sister with him. He felt that he wanted another field than in Gallipolis, and in 1831, located in Cincinnati, and engaged in business. In 1833, he was induced by Captain James W. Davis to locate in Portsmouth, Ohio, and did so. He embarked in the grocery business and expanded it till he became a wholesaler. Part of the time he had as partner Charles Henking of Gallipolis. He took the lead in his business in Portsmouth and maintained it all his life. While he was in active business, which was the whole of his life in Portsmouth no enterprise of any public consequence was undertaken unless he was in it, and at the first of it. He was one of the founders of the Commercial Bank and one of its directors. He was one of the first to start the Scioto Rolling Mill, afterwards the Burgess Steel & Iron Works. If he and J. V. Robinson had not endorsed the Scioto & Hocking Valley Railroad, it would never have been built. He was also in the Portsmouth Insurance Company and its President.

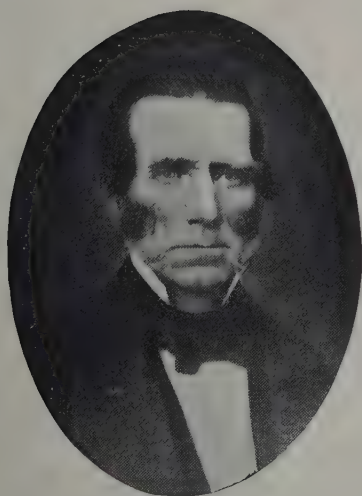
In 1853, he built the Hamden Furnace. To show the character of the man, in 1835, when he had only been in Portsmouth two years, he was selected to obtain a loan of \$10,000 to build the present Court House. The Commissioners left the money with him and checked



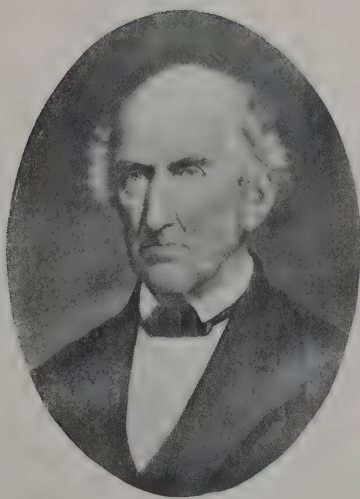
THOMAS GOULD GAYLORD
[PAGE 700.]



CORNELIUS C. HYATT.
[PAGE 741.]



WASHINGTON KINNEY.
[PAGE 753.]



BENJAMIN MELCHER.
[PAGE 780.]

it out as they needed it, preferring to do that rather than trust the County Treasurer on his bond or any Bank. Mr. Damarin amassed a fortune, as he deserved to. He had four sons, and three daughters. Two of the sons died in infancy, and one in youth and one is surviving, Augustus M. Damarin. Of his three daughters, two survive, Mrs. Mary E. Voorheis, wife of A. B. Voorheis of Cincinnati, and Mrs. Harriet, wife of George D. Scudder of Portsmouth.

Mr. Damarin wanted a lateral canal to Portsmouth, a dam at Bear Creek and the canal on the east side. He planned for a great basin, or canal boat harbor, where the Burgess Mill stood at the west end of the city. It was a wonderful plan and had it succeeded, Portsmouth would have been a city of 75,000 people today. But it was turned over to the State and dropped. Had it been turned over to Mr. Damarin, the enterprise would have been carried through. Had he lived in our day, with his business talent, for organization, he would have found ample opportunity for their employment. He had a strong will, great powers of endurance both mental and physical. His integrity shone above all his other qualities. He was public spirited to the highest degree, and his energy knew no limits except time in which to act. He was charitable and benevolent, and was pleased with opportunities to display those features of his character. His native French courtesy made him courteous to all whom he met. He had a wide business acquaintance and enjoyed the confidence of its entire circle. His credit was as good away from home as at home. Had he offered to buy the town and council had accepted the offer, he would have been ready to pay the money down at the time appointed. He never made a business proposition, which he did not mean to be accepted, and, if accepted, he always had the means to comply with it.

He did as much as any man who ever lived in Portsmouth to contribute to its growth and prosperity. The writer and no one else is responsible for the idea, but he believes that C. A. M. Damarin and J. V. Robinson made Portsmouth what it is: that they laid the foundation for the town's prosperity and success.

Sanders Darby

was a fine subject for the story tellers. He was born in 1788, but where is now unknown, probably in Philadelphia. He was one of the very first settlers in the town of Portsmouth.

He bought a whole inlot, No. 95, 82½ feet front on the corner where the Gilbert Wholesale Grocery now stands, for \$50.00, of Henry Massie in 1809, and the inlot immediately south of it, fronting the same width on Front street, No. 96, for \$100. He built a small log house on the Front street lot and rented it out. He built a two story log house on Second street. There was a door toward Second street, but no windows fronting either street. He had an

opening on one side of the door to enable him to observe any one who approached. At the same time, he bought an outlot on the southwest corner of Third and Chillicothe streets, No. 540, for \$50.18, of the County Commissioners. It contained three acres and he used it for a cow pasture. He owned another outlot on Third and Washington streets. It also contained three acres. His business was making oars and selling poles for keel boats and skiff oars, and he was kept busy. He carried on his business in the lower story of his log house on Second street. His Second street lot he had fenced with pickets twelve feet high.

He was a bachelor and his own cook and housekeeper. He was extremely frugal and parsimonious in his habits. It is said that he once fell in love with a widow, who had two children, but never declared his love. He at one time prepared a meal and set his table for four. He helped each plate, one for the widow, whom he imagined to be present, and one for each of the two children and one for himself. He then took a survey of the table and then said to himself, it would not do, that he could not afford to maintain such a family. He gave up the matrimonial project and the widow never heard his declaration of love.

After rejecting the project, he lived and died a bachelor on September 16, 1825. The newspaper announcing his death, said he died of a lingering disease, and of the infirmities incident to old age. He was 50 years old when he died and yet Captain Shackford who came to Portsmouth at the age of 68, lived twenty-five years afterward. He never held any office, except that of fence viewer. In April, 1811, he was a fence viewer of Wayne Township and Martin Funk was his colleague. He was a member of the Methodist Church, very industrious and strictly honest. He died four years before Greenlawn cemetery was opened and the place of his sepulchre is not known. His relatives in Philadelphia obtained his property. The hermit business was much overdone in the pioneer days. It was then out of place, because people were so dependent on each other; but now it would be a blessed thing if a large number of the community would seclude themselves from their fellows. But with all the conveniences, comforts and luxuries of modern life, the hermit business has been abandoned and there are no more Sanders Darbys to write about.

Stephen P. Drake

was born near Georgetown, Brown County, Ohio, in October, 1818. When a boy he was apprenticed to David Ammen and learned the printer's trade on the "Castigator," published in Georgetown. In the office was Captain Daniel Ammen, afterwards Commodore Daniel Ammen, and Reeder W. Clark, afterwards Congressman from that district. After finishing his apprenticeship, he worked in the office of the "Western Advertiser," at Cincinnati, as a hand, when George

E. Pugh, afterwards United States Senator, was employed in the office. From Cincinnati, he went to Hillsboro, Ohio, where he worked in the newspaper offices of the "Ohio News" and "Hillsboro Gazette." From Hillsboro, he removed to Wilmington, Ohio, where he established the "Western Whig," since changed to the "Clinton Republican." In the winter of 1840 and 1841, he commenced the publication of the "West Union Intelligencer," at West Union, Ohio. He published this, a Whig paper, until the winter of 1845 and 1846, when he removed to Portsmouth, Ohio, and published the "Portsmouth Clipper," in which he purchased a half interest of Mr. Dromillard. He afterward purchased the other half of the "Clipper" and united it with the "Tribune," then owned by Simlon Clark. The new paper was called the "Tribune and Clipper." Afterwards the word "Clipper" was dropped. He and Clark sold out to John Hanna and subsequently he bought back one half of the paper from Hanna and they started the "Daily Evening Tribune." In 1852, he began the publication of the "Tribune." In 1858, he removed to Jackson, Ohio, and was connected with the "Jackson Standard" for one year. He then removed to Madison, Indiana, and published a daily and weekly paper there. In 1860, he began the publication of the "Clipper," at Ironton, Ohio, and continued it until October, 1862, when he enlisted as a private in the 2nd Virginia Cavalry. About December 12, 1864, he was captured and murdered by his captors. He left a wife and two children, Robert and Louisa.

Simon DeLong

was a well known character in Portsmouth from 1821 to 1835. We do not know when he was born or when he died or what place holds his ashes. We know that he was a butcher by occupation. He lived in that part of the city near South Waller and Second; that he gave his name to one of the additions to the town; and that he had a large family of sons and daughters, none of whom or their descendants are now in Portsmouth.

In 1821, he was lister in Wayne Township and was allowed \$6.00 for his services. In 1822, he held the same office. In 1823, he had charge of the Court House, and for the period from December 28, 1821, until March 4, 1823, fourteen and one seventh months, he was allowed \$30.00, for taking care of it. On the last named date, he was re-employed for one year, and was allowed \$5.00 per quarter for his services. In 1824, he was the jailer and was allowed \$22.25, for boarding a horse thief (so entered on the Commissioners' Record) for 89 days. This was at the rate of twenty-five cents per day. In the same period he charged and was allowed fifty cents for washing for the horse thief. In 1824, at the July term he was allowed \$6.00 for attending the term as Court Constable. The term lasted twelve days and he was allowed fifty cents per day. On December

3. 1827, an inventory of the Court House furniture was given and among them were: four brass candlesticks, one pair of snuffers, one tin bucket, one glass tumbler. He was ordered to buy two sets of small andirons and one set of large ones for the Court House. The Court House had but one writing desk, two tables and 29 chairs.

In 1825 and 1826, he was Court Constable at fifty cents per day, and in 1827 had charge of the Court House. In 1830, he was jailer. In 1831, he took charge of the Court House for \$16.00 for the entire year, payable four dollars each quarter. He was Town Marshal in 1822, and on March 26, it is recorded on the Council Journal that Simon De Long, being sick, asked to go home. He was Town Marshal from 1828 to 1834. In 1822, he served as Town Marshal the whole year for \$8.00.

After 1834, he disappeared from the public records and we have no further trace of him.

William Dever

was born October 20, 1825 in Hamilton Township, Jackson County, Ohio. His father was Solomon Dever who lived to the ripe age of eighty-nine years, and enjoyed good health all his life. His mother's maiden name was Chloe Mault, and she lived to the age of eighty-eight in good health. His grandfather Mault, lived almost to the age of one hundred so that our subject was born with a most excellent constitution. He was one of a family of twelve children, the second child. He was reared in Jackson County, and attended first a subscription school and afterwards a public school; but the educational facilities in his boyhood were most meager. The joys of his boyhood were chiefly in attending the general musters under Col. Aaron Stockham. He was married in March, 1848, to Louisa McDowell and has had twelve children. Three of them died in infancy and nine are surviving. He has but one son and eight daughters. His children in order of their ages are as follows; Noah J., a resident of Portsmouth, Attorney-at-Law; Mary, married Samuel Wade, residing at Chetopa, Kansas; Abigail, married William R. Micklethwait, residing in the suburbs of Portsmouth; Ellen, married Stephen B. Kearns, residing at Oak Hill, Jackson County; Elizabeth Emily, married William Butcher, living in Scioto County, Ohio; Louisa Isabel, married Royal William Allard, residing in Scioto County, near Flat Postoffice; Ida Josephine, married Edwin Stone, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Dolly Alice, married Everett E. Johnson, lives in Pike County near Flat Postoffice; Jane, married Morton M. Johnson and resides in Jackson County, near Flat Postoffice in Pike County. Mr. Dever lives on a farm of 240 acres, just over the line of Jackson from Scioto County. He has lived there twenty years, since April 10, 1881. Prior to that he lived in Madison Township, Scioto County from the time of his marriage. In political views, Mr. Dever was first a Whig, afterwards a Republican.

Always aggressive and out-spoken. He is not a member of any church; but his wife is a member of the Free-Will Baptist. William Dever's life has flown along in smooth currents all the time. He has never been sick. He is not troubled with the infirmities of age. He was never in politics. He never sought office. He was never in any war. He never had any exciting or wonderful incidents in his life. He is a plain farmer and has lived in the same neighborhood all of his seventy-six years and yet, notwithstanding all that, he is a remarkable man. He possesses great force of character. He has wonderful will power and when it is complete, good judgment. When one comes in contact with him, he feels his will power and personal force. Mr. Dever was never a man to follow. He always led. Living all his life in a locality poor in agricultural resources, he has followed farming all his life and has made and saved a great deal of money; and besides that he has reared a family of nine children and sent them out in the world, a credit to him and themselves. How many men at seventy-six are able to make such a showing? His children are all healthy and strong. His daughters are all fine looking women,—all mothers; and his grandchildren, thirty-three in number, are all in the enjoyment of as fine health as their parents. In the evening of his days Mr. Dever is taking things easy. While his home is on his farm in Jackson County, he and his wife visit among their children much of their time, and, though old, enjoy life as much as they did when young. They have grown old happily and have no regrets. Mr. Dever is about the best illustration of a sound mind in a sound body, that could be found anywhere. If there are any principles he has lived up to more than others, they are these: to be just, to pay his debts, to keep his word and the Bible command, that one should take care of his own,—the latter term referring to the person and his family. Mr. Dever has done these things well. He can be proud of his fulfillment of his duty to his family, and so can his children for him.

Abner Doty

was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, in 1806. His wife was Lima Burris, daughter of Horatio Burris of Flemingsburg, Kentucky. Our subject was born in Virginia and spent his boyhood there. He came to Portsmouth in 1829. He was married in Portsmouth in May, 1830. He kept a harness shop on Jefferson street, in the Grimes Building, where Harry Grimes was born. John Cooley and George Metz were his workmen. The latter afterwards became a Representative in the Legislature of Illinois. William Nixon was also in his employment. His children were Amanda who died at five years of age, accidentally burned to death at Mrs. Ashley's school, the first day she attended; Robert, who lives at number 2, Taylor street, Covington, Ky.; John, who died in 1902 in Chicago; Benjamin F., died in 1878 at Hot Springs, Arkansas; Mrs. Anna Daniel, the

wife of James Daniel, resides at 7142 Harvard avenue, Chicago; Mrs. Irene Morrison, the wife of Arnor Morrison, who also resides in Chicago.

Abner Doty died in September, 1844, after ten days illness of inflammatory rheumatism. His widow survived until April 6, 1885. She died in Cincinnati. They are both buried at Greenlawn Cemetery, with other members of the family. The name Doty is of French origin.

Colonel Sebastian Eifort

was born at Neustadt, near Marburg, Hesse, in Germany, January 12, 1817, a son of Henry and Catherine Eifort. In 1832, the family left Germany and settled at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where Sebastian served an apprenticeship in a confectionery, and was a fellow citizen with Thaddeus Stevens and James Buchanan. He left for the west in the spring of 1837 and came to Massillon, Stark County, Ohio, engaging in the furnace business, making castings and pig-iron. In 1839, he went to Scioto County, Ohio, working at Jackson, Scioto and Bloom Furnaces, at the last named being founder and manager. In 1842 he married Rachel Jackson, daughter of William Jackson of Scioto County. In 1852, he, with others, built Harrison furnace Scioto County, Ohio, and in 1855, sold his interest and moved the next year to Carter County, Kentucky, where he built Boone furnace and successfully managed it until the breaking out of the rebellion. Being a strong Union man, he called a meeting, in April 1861, of the citizens of Lewis, Carter, Boyd and Greenup Counties at Boone Furnace, where the old flag was raised and speeches made by ex-congressman, George M. Thomas, and others, in favor of supporting the government. Then and there a plan was made to raise a regiment of Home Guards for the protection of property. This was fully organized during the summer and sworn into the service by Mr. Eifort, who was elected Colonel. In 1863, he was sent to the state legislature where his strong Union sentiments made him conspicuous during that stormy period of conflicting opinions. After peace was restored in 1866, he sold his interest in Boone furnace and in 1869 became manager of Hunnewell furnace, for the Eastern Kentucky Railroad Company, where he remained thirteen years. In the meantime he, Mr. Stoughton, and K. B. Grahn bought 10,000 acres of land near Olive Hill, Carter County, Kentucky, intending to build a furnace, but pig-iron becoming very low, the project was abandoned and the property divided. From 1882 until 1890, he lived at Olive Hill, where he, assisted by his son, Joe, mined and shipped large quantities of a high grade of fireclay which was found to be very abundant on his land. His health failing he retired from all business and with his wife removed to Greenup, Kentucky, at which place he died, December 11, 1893. His remains were interred in Portsmouth.



COLONEL SEBASTIAN RIFORT.

He was a strong Republican in politics and a Royal Arch Mason. His widow still lives in Greenup. Nine children were born to them, three of whom died in infancy. William Henry whose sketch will be found in this book, was killed in the Civil War, James died at the age of twenty-eight, and Mrs. Kate Warnock died at the age of fifty-four, in California. Mamie, wife of Charles Hertel, of Greenup, Kentucky, F. S. Eifort and Joe B. Eifort of Ashland are still living. Colonel Eifort was a citizen of great force of character, strong will power and superior executive ability. He was a born leader and manager. His convictions on any subject he had investigated were strong and, when required, he would carry them out at any and all hazards.

Andrew Jackson Enslow

was born October 24, 1824, near Wheelersburg, Scioto County, Ohio. His father was Rezin Enslow, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Sebring, a daughter of Thomas Sebring. His grandfather, David Enslow, originally settled in Scioto County, and purchased a large farm near Wheelersburg. The family originated in Flanders before the time of William the Conqueror. An ancestor of that time carried a banner in the army of William the Conqueror, on which was emblazoned the word "*Onslow*", which in the Norman French of that day meant "to hasten slowly," the same as the Latin term "*Festina lente*." Mr. Enslow as a boy attended the common schools of Porter Township and learned "out" there. In addition, he received instructions at Wheelersburg, under the late Hon. Edward W. Jordan, privately. The latter taught school at Wheelersburg, and gave young Enslow lessons in the advanced branches. Mr. Enslow became a school teacher himself; and afterwards became a book-keeper at a furnace in Kentucky, and took an interest in it. It was the furnace owned by Seton, and he was engaged in this furnace two years. He was married December 3, 1846, to Nancy Marie Bliss, daughter of Theodore Preston Bliss, a native of New Hampshire, who came to Scioto County in 1819. Her mother was Nancy Dunton Dean, a native of Maine. Our subject learned the cabinet makers trade with Stephen Cameron. He served as postmaster at Wheelersburg many years. He was a County Commissioner of Scioto County from 1859 to 1863, and was County Auditor from 1863 to 1865, elected each time on the Democratic ticket. In 1866, he was a candidate for Auditor on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated by Philip W. Noel. The vote stood Noel 1,599, Enslow 2,147. After leaving the Auditor's office, he became manager of a furnace in Tennessee for Stephen Glidden. In 1850, he went to California and was there two years. He was mining in the American Valley, but his health broke down, and he returned. He was Justice of the Peace of Porter Township, Scioto County, Ohio, from April 14, 1870, until October 11, 1870. He

moved to Huntington, West Virginia, in March, 1871, and while there he was a magistrate for a number of years. He left Huntington in 1878, and from there he went to Cumberland County, Illinois, and remained there until 1881. Then he located near Richmond, Virginia, where he resided for ten years, and from there he went to California, where he died in 1894, on October 27. His wife resided in California with her daughter until 1897, and has since resided with her son, Frank B. Enslow, of Huntington, West Virginia. Mr. Enslow's children are: Frank Bliss, born August 4, 1853, a prominent attorney of Huntington, West Virginia; Edward Bliss born May 11, 1858, a resident and insurance agent of Huntington, West Virginia; a daughter Alice born July 23, 1849, and married Richard Peckham, of Richmond, Virginia, March 23, 1877, in the city of Portsmouth. She died in California, May 17, 1897. Our subject also has a son, Linn Bliss, born February 1, 1860, who resides in Richmond, Virginia, and is auditor of the Chesapeake and Ohio R. R. Mr. Enslow was a most excellent business man, a correct book-keeper and accountant and very highly esteemed by all his business associates.

John Davidson Feurt

was born in Scioto County, Ohio, March 2, 1816. His father was Gabriel Feurt and his mother Lydia Hitchcock, daughter of Jesse Hitchcock, one of the first settlers of the County. His father was born in 1780 and died September, 1850. His mother was born February 6, 1793 and died January 10, 1864. (For further particulars, see Feurt Family in the Pioneer Record.). His father was out in the general call in the war of 1812. Mr. Feurt was brought up a farmer and followed it all his life. He died near the spot where he was born and had always lived. In 1839, he was married to Maria Oldfield, daughter of Judge William Oldfield. They had a family of nine children: Caroline C., wife of Henry Clinton Feurt, of Franklin Furnace; Lydia, wife of John Lindsey; Harriet E., first married to William H. Peters and after his death to T. J. Brown; Nettie, wife of George M. Salladay; Frank B., wife of John F. Noel; John F., now of Canada; and William Oldfield who resides on his home farm. Mr. Feurt was a Whig and a Republican. He was a Justice of the Peace of his township for ten years and held other township offices, but only because he felt it a duty. He never aspired, but sought to be a good citizen, and as such he was esteemed by all who knew him. He was an exemplification of all the civic virtues. He was a good father, a good neighbor, a good Christian and to sum up all, a valuable citizen.

James Smith Folsom.

From the published Genealogical Family Record, we learn that the Folsom family originated in England, the earliest known progenitor being Roger Foullsam who lived at Necton, County of Norfolk



JOHN DAVIDSON FEURT.

and whose will was dated in 1534. For five generations the Foul-sams appear to have been large land owners there in Besthorpe, Windham, Burwell, Hackford and Hingham. Coming down to 1638, John Foul-sam, the first of the Anglo-American line, and his wife Anna Gilman emigrated from Hingham, England to Hingham, Massachusetts. The immediate cause of their coming to America was ecclesiastical troubles and persecutions at home. They came for conscience sake, selling their lands at half their value. John was a sturdy character, well fitted to stand as the progenitor of the many thousands who have since born that name, or sprung from that source through collateral inheritance, now scattered through every part of the United States. Every Folsom in America, except one family in Georgia, is descended from this John of whom it was said, "He was enterprising, courageous, prominent in the communities in which he lived, a leader in public affairs, determined on simplicity in religious worship and equity in the State, a solid, independent, righteous and true man." While most family names which are distinctive tend to disappear, this one on the other hand has multiplied exceedingly, until it embraces all manner and qualities of people, from the dead level of humanity, up to a great body of useful and respectable citizens, including members of all the learned professions, editors, authors, capitalists, inventors, railway magnates, naval and military officers, legislators, judges, congressmen, governors, and on up to Frances, the charming wife of Grover Cleveland. The emigrant John was an officer, and the Gilmans, his wife's people, were also prominent military men. And the military spirit thus prominent in the progenitors has been faithfully transmitted to all succeeding generations, every war from the Indian and the French Wars down to the late Spanish war, having enlisted numerous representatives of this family. The records down to 1882 show more than 700 different surnames, other than Folsom, derived from female marriages into other families, some of the more common names embracing as many as forty or fifty individuals. Thus does the stream from a prolific stock continue to widen down the centuries.

James Smith, the subject of our sketch, appears in the sixth generation in the line of descent from John, having been born at Point Harmar, Ohio, April 1, 1804. His father Samuel, who married Catharine Smith, bought the home in French Grant in 1805, moved down on a flat boat from Marietta, in 1806, and died there in 1813. Besides James S. there were born in this county, Samuel, Melissa and Mary, all of whom married and had large families. James S. married Sarah Bennett of Baltimore, in 1827, and had the following children: William, Catharine, Melissa, Mary, Albert, Minerva, Sarah and Henry. All his life, except a brief period spent at Portsmouth learning the cooper's trade, was passed at the old home farm which he bought in early manhood. Junior and Empire furnaces,

located a few miles back, had a tramroad to this place, and for many years he kept their landing, shipping iron, caring for the freight, and doing their receiving business. At the same time he farmed and merchandised and prospered apace. During the Civil War, the sales from his retail store became so large that he was required to take out a wholesale license. Just before the war he took a large quantity of pig iron in a settlement with the furnace companies at from \$14 to \$15 a ton. Later he disposed of it at \$70. Yet he was not given to speculating. His favorite way of investing his surplus was in buying farms, which resulted in his becoming a large land owner. In 1852, he was elected a County Commissioner to fill a vacancy, by a vote of 1,407 to 1,069 for his opponent. He served about one year. He had no taste for politics except to be conversant with the affairs of the nation, and to maintain high fealty to his political party. From a previously written biographical sketch we reproduce the following which characterizes him suitably: "The one predominant trait which gave form and texture to his whole character was his utter detestation of everything which savored of insincerity. Not a grain of dissimulation infected his nature. No motives of worldly policy could induce in him the slightest departure from an honest conviction. His loyalty to truth was ingrained and incorruptible. He would face the whole world in defense of his convictions. However much one might differ from him in belief, there was that in the man which proclaimed that in his inmost heart he felt himself impregnable in his position. Hypocrisy or shams of any kind or what he believed to be such, he would denounce before all mankind if need be. And his clear steadfast eye carried the strong assurance that here at least was a man who had the fullest courage of his convictions. This was the one overmastering trait in his character which commanded the respect of every man who knew him. The other prominent characteristic for which he will perhaps be longest remembered, was his unfailing readiness to help the poor. No one in distress, that was worthy, ever appealed to him in vain. His benevolence to any about him who might be in need was as steady as the flow of an unfailing fountain. Those whom he befriended will carry the remembrance of his cheerful acts of kindness long after the fitful fever of this life is o'er." In many respects he was a unique character. His disregard of conventionality not always diplomatic, was sometimes almost suggestive of eccentricity. Withal, his perceptions were exceedingly clear, the processes of his mind logical, and his confidence in conclusions arrived at was immovable. In all business transactions he was the soul of honor, positive in manner, truthful in statement, energetic in action, prompt in decision, the possessor of executive ability in a rare degree. Among those who knew him his word was a guaranty, without future quibble or evasion. And in possession of the highest respect and confidence of his

neighbors, he died at his old home October 3, 1883, in the eightieth year of his age.

Martin Funk

was born in February, 1762, at Stephenson, Frederick County, Virginia. His father came to Pennsylvania from Germany in 1712, and afterwards located in Virginia. We cannot give the names of his parents, but believe that he was related to Captain John Funk, who was prominent in Frederick County, Virginia, eleven years before his birth; and also to Joseph Funk, another prominent citizen of that county. Joseph Funk, on June 12, 1751, entered 205 acres on the river of Shenandoah within Josh Hite's claim. Capt. John Funk, on November 10, 1751, entered 341 acres on Cedar Creek and 150 acres on the south side of the Shenandoah under the Three Tops mountains. We have reasons to believe that our subject was of the same family. When he was a year and one-half old, his parents moved to Hagerstown, Maryland. At the age of nine years, they moved to Westmoreland County, Pa. While here in this county, he performed service in the Revolutionary war, which is officially given under the title of Revolutionary Soldiers. During his two months service he was a substitute for Robert Wallace. In his four months service, December, 1776, he was in New Jersey, and was reviewed by General Washington. It is said that on the review, he forgot the etiquette of the occasion and personally addressed General Washington in broken English. He relates in his application for pension, that when he was serving in New Jersey, the British in small bands were traveling through the country robbing the people. He and his party took four prisoners, a cart and horse, and two dead hogs, which the British had taken from the people. He relates that in 1778, while scouting he was chased by seven Indians to the Fort. Twenty-five went out and fought one hundred Indians, and nine of his company were killed. Mr. Funk in his application for pension gives the list of names of those killed and stated that the survivors had to fall back to the Fort. He further relates that in October, 1778, the Fort in which he was then stationed, was besieged by 110 Indians for thirty hours, and forty-five men, the garrison, repelled the attack of the Indians. He was married in 1789, in Pennsylvania, to Elizabeth Studebaker, who was born in 1772. He emigrated to Oldtown in Scioto County, and arrived there June 25, 1798. His daughter, Catharine, was born ten days after their arrival at Oldtown. His eldest son, John Funk, was born in Pennsylvania in 1790. He married Margaret Glover, a sister of Elijah B. Glover, and raised a large family. His sons were Thornton, John, Melvin and Melvira, twins, Azel Glover, Samuel Martin and Margaret. Martin Funk's daughter Mary was born in 1792, his son Jacob, in 1795. His daughter Catharine, married John Timmonds, October 16, 1817, the ceremony was performed by John

Brown, Justice of the Peace. Martin Funk brought considerable money with him. In 1809, he bought a quarter section of land from the United States, now the Micklethwait, Stewart and Timmonds lands near the Children's Home. In 1810, he bought twenty-three acres along Lawson's run next to the river, and in 1811, twenty-five acres adjoining it on the east. He built a log cabin near the site of the old brick Micklethwait home near a fine spring, and started a distillery. Making whiskey was the only way of turning corn, selling at eight and ten cents per bushel into cash, and Mr. Funk was not behind his neighbors in this. He lived on the old Chillicothe road, and he entertained wagoners to and from Chillicothe, and made much gain in that way. His home was a general stopping place. In 1811, there was a general muster on the portion of his place now owned by Gilbert Stewart. An eclipse occurred during the muster; when the general call for militia was made in 1813, the place of rendezvous was Funk's. James Keyes tells of that meeting. All were there at twelve noon and marched away at two o'clock in the afternoon.

He tells that William Lawson, a neighbor, became much incensed at Mr. Funk and one morning came over to whip him. Mr. Funk declined to fight till after breakfast and Lawson waited in the yard until Mr. Funk had breakfast. After breakfast Funk came out and asked Lawson, if nothing but a fight would do. Lawson insisted and both parties stripped to the waist. At it they went, and Lawson soon cried enough. Funk then said, "you had no breakfast while I did and so you have learned the folly of fighting before breakfast." The writer does not place the fullest confidence in this story. Historian Keyes had a vein of romance.

Mr. Funk was a man of great strength and muscular power. He could lift a barrel of whiskey almost as easily as another man could lift a jug.

Mrs. Elizabeth Funk was an excellent cook and a most efficient nurse in sickness. Many of those attacked with malaria resorted to her home and remained there till cured. She, however, fell a victim to malaria prevailing in 1822, and died that year, at the age of fifty years. Her daughter Barbara married Joseph Micklethwait an Englishman, and lived and died at the present Micklethwait homestead. She was born in 1801.

Martin Funk believed in attending to his own business and prospered by doing so. He never held any office, but that of fence viewer, and he was elected to that office in the years 1809, 1811, 1813, and annually until 1817. There were always two and he had as associates, William Brady, Sanders Darby, George Bowers, Abraham Stock, Aaron Kinney, John Simpson. Most times, persons were elected to this office in sport, but Martin Funk was elected in

earnest, and served in earnest. It was an office never sought, but always thrust on the person elected. Mr. Funk left valuable real estate which was divided among his heirs and afterwards made them rich. He died October 16, 1838, in his 77th year.

Benjamin Fryer

was born in 1794, but the place of his birth is now unknown. He located in Chillicothe about 1819. He was married August 18, 1814, to Catharine Jefferson, a sister of Mrs. John McDowell and Mrs. Bernard Kepner. They came to Portsmouth about the same time the Jefferson family did. Mr. Fryer had no regular occupation, but did whatever he could find to do. When the Gaylord Rolling Mill started, he became a worker in it, and continued as such until 1846, when failing health compelled him to give up all manual labor.

He always took great interest in town and municipal affairs. In 1832, he was a member of the Portsmouth Board of Health, and again in 1855. During the time the coffee houses were rampant in Portsmouth, he was a member of the town council and uniformly voted against each and every one of them which applied for license. Moses Gregory and William Newman voted with him on the coffee houses. They were always in the minority but they voted their principles and were satisfied. In 1858, Mr. Fryer was a Trustee of Clay Township. In 1861, he was First Lieutenant of the third ward Home Guards, and was one of the most loyal men in Portsmouth. In 1867, he was again a Trustee of Wayne Township.

He had eight children. His eldest was John Hamilton. Eliza, his second child, married Cornelius Moore of the French Grant. His daughter, Mary, died single at the age of thirty. Benjamin, his fourth child, born in 1823, enlisted in Company G. 1st O. H. A., December 15, 1863, for three years. He died at Cleveland, Tennessee, April 2, 1865. His widow, Mrs. Matilda Fryer, resides on east Eleventh street. Asbury Walker was his fifth child. He became County Judge of Lewis County, Kentucky. He died, leaving a son Grant, who has a tannery at Vanceburg, and two daughters, Mrs. Lewis Stricklett and Mrs. Elmer Rowland.

Mr. Fryer was always a devout and pious member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was an old fashioned shouting Methodist. He believed in the discipline of the church and lived up to it. As early as 1834, he was a member of the official board of old Bigelow, and was always a class leader. When Spencer Chapel was formed he became a member of it. All who knew him believed in him. In his latter years, he was affectionately and reverently called "Father" Fryer, and in the Church he was regarded as an oracle and a leader. He is written up for this work because he was one of the truly good men of Portsmouth and if his spirit and those of Father

McDowell, Jacob P. Noel, and Job Ledbetter can be located, there is Heaven.

Wilson Gates.

the father of Erastus Gates, had a dry goods store in a frame building on the corner where Brunners are now located.

On November 30, 1820, he was married to Elizabeth Kinney, daughter of Aaron Kinney, by Rev. Stephen Lindsley.

On January 2, 1824, he was a member of the Council, in place of James Lodwick who resigned. He held this office until June 4, 1824, when he resigned. April 3, 1829, he was Health Officer of the city of Portsmouth. He was City Treasurer from 1830 to 1836.

In 1832, he built the brick residence just across the alley from Daehler's furniture store and resided there until 1843, when he sold his home to Charles Henking and removed his family to Memphis, Tennessee. He lived there until 1849, when he returned to Portsmouth.

He died, July 29, 1849, at the age of fifty-seven, and was buried in the Kinney graveyard. His widow, Elizabeth Gates, lived to see her eighty-seventh year and died at the Dennison House, in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 21, 1887.

Wilson Gates was a large, fine looking man, with light hair and a portly bearing. He was an active citizen, well esteemed by his contemporaries. As a merchant he had to encounter reverses, but did so in a manly way. We regret we were able to obtain so little of him, but from what we could learn, he was one of the forceful characters of his time. His widow survived him thirty-eight years.

Thomas Gould Gaylord.

The Gaylords or Gaillards as it is in the French, were among the many French Huguenots that left their beloved shores of France to enjoy the freedom of religious and political thought and action that was afforded them in the new land across the sea. They settled with others in the old Puritan State of Connecticut and there founded the town of Gaylordsville. In time they branched out, some going south others to the westward. Silas Gaylord, the father of the subject settled on a farm near Utica, New York and there married Mary Gould. He was very religious in his tendencies, although they never carried him farther in the service of our Lord than a deaconship and eldership in the Presbyterian Church.

The wife and mother of Thomas was a stately commanding personage of great dignity and decision of action. From her Thomas got what proved so useful to him in his business life, quick perception and instant action. Silas and Mary Gaylord were blessed with two children—both boys—Thomas and Horace. Thomas being more patterned after his maternal than his paternal—took the lead in every-

thing and being an ambitious youth, while yet in his teens, after getting a good common school education, and after teaching a year as was the custom for one to do, before one was considered a thoroughly educated man, asked his father to aid him in furthering himself in the world and adopted New York as his initial point for a start. He was employed while there by a Mr. Greenfield, who was a very rich and influential queensware merchant, and he seeing that Thomas was ambitious to rise above the ordinary man of that day, determined to aid him and made a proposition to him to start a queensware establishment in Pittsburg, and place him at the head of it. Thomas readily accepted and moved to Pittsburg and opened his queensware store. Before leaving however, while on a trip to Johnstown, New York, he met and fell in love with Angeline Morrell, daughter of Judge Morrell, then a very eminent and respected Judge on the bench. They were married and Thomas took his young bride to Pittsburg. He was so successful in the queensware store that he soon made Mr. Greenfield a proposition to buy out his interest, which was accepted and he carried on the business himself.

About this time he set his brother up in the queensware business in Maysville, Ky., but with the appearance of cholera there in 1836, which carried off Horace and his entire family, he sold his store in Maysville and concentrated his attention to his Pittsburg house.

In 1837, Mr. Gaylord while on a visit to Portsmouth traded his queensware house and some mountain land in Pennsylvania for the Glover, Noel & Co. rolling mill of Portsmouth. This was his first appearance in the business community of Portsmouth. He moved his family there and set to work to re-model and modernize the mill and to build up a success in the iron business such as was his in the queensware business. New boilers were put in. The old fashioned "knobbling" furnaces gave place to the "puddling" furnaces and the "hammers" gave place to "rolls" and he soon had one of the most complete and modern rolling mills of the West.

In 1846, he left Portsmouth and moved with his family to Cincinnati and continued in the iron business under the name of T. G. Gaylord & Son. He gave his son Thomas Greenfield Gaylord, whom he had named for his friend Mr. Greenfield, a quarter interest to remain in the business and promised him another part, as soon as he could pay for it out of the profits, which he soon did.

In 1858, while on a visit to New York, he was suddenly taken with a stroke of apoplexy and was found dead on the street. His remains were brought to Cincinnati and with his own workmen, who came in a body from Portsmouth to bring their last tribute to their beloved employer, as pall-bearers, he was laid away for his eternal rest in the Gaylord lot in Spring Grove cemetery, and afterwards his

body was placed beside his wife in the Gaylord vault in Cincinnati, which had been built by his son Thomas G. Gaylord, Jr.

Mr. Gaylord never took much interest in politics for his own advancement. He was a staunch Whig. His only public office being one of a committee of three including James Pursell, and Moses Gregory as fence viewers of Wayne Township. Outside of his milling business he was director of the Portsmouth Insurance Co. He left what would be considered in those times a large estate.

A man of great personal magnetism, he made many friends, while his perception and nerve in business enabled him to be considered among the foremost citizens of Portsmouth. He left a son, Thomas Greenfield Gaylord, and a daughter, Emma Gaylord. The former married Miss Grosbeck, of Cincinnati who died shortly afterwards. He then married Miss Pall of Philadelphia, by whom he had one son, J. Pall Gaylord, now living in Chicago. His second wife died a few months after the birth of her child. Mr. Gaylord then married Miss Alice Brannin a celebrated beauty of Louisville, by whom he had three children, two girls and a boy, Elsie Kilgour Gaylord, Edith Pommeroy Gaylord and Thomas Gould Gaylord. Edith died at the age of six from diphtheria.

Emma, the daughter of Thomas, married E. H. Pendleton of Cincinnati, by whom she had eleven children, four of whom are living. Lucy, the oldest, married Ambrose White of Cincinnati. E. H. Pendleton, Jr., married Miss Eckstein of Cincinnati; N. G. Pendleton, married Miss Bessie Johnson of Iowa, and Susie G. Pendleton married Mr. Nathan Powell of Madison, Indiana.

Benjamin Brayton Gaylord

was born in Westernville, Oneida County, New York, November 26, 1811. His father was Dr. Chester Gaylord, and his mother was Lydia Brayton. When he was a child, his parents removed to Litchfield, Herkimer County, New York. There at the age of 15, under the preaching of Rev. Abner Towne, father of Judge Henry A. Towne, of Portsmouth, Mr. Gaylord became a member of the Presbyterian Church and continued such all his life. In the year 1839, he came to Portsmouth and was employed as a clerk for several years by his cousin, the late T. G. Gaylord, of Cincinnati, in the Gaylord rolling mill in Portsmouth.

In 1844, he became manager of Clinton Furnace and remained such four years. He was also a stock-holder in the same furnace.

In 1845, he married Margaret Jane Hempstead, daughter of Dr. G. S. B. Hempstead.

Returning to Portsmouth in 1848, he assumed full control of the Gaylord Mill and remained in charge until December, 1874, when, on account of failing health, he was compelled to retire. He was an incessant worker, a superior financier. He had the faculty of be-

ing able to attend to a great many things at once. He was a man of remarkable foresight and would anticipate a coming crisis when others would fail to understand the situation. He was an eminently practical man and gave his personal attention to his business. He made a specialty of the manufacture of boiler iron and built up a reputation in this line second to none in the country. He held the love and affection of his employes, and they always regarded his interests as carefully as they would their own. He had but one strike in all his business career. He took special pains to encourage economy, and exerted his influence to induce his employes to save their money and obtain homes for their families. In this way he gathered round him a class of steady, industrious laborers, many of whom became well-to-do and influential citizens of Portsmouth. To assist those who were willing to act upon his advice, he advanced them money for the purchase of property, and gave them convenient period for payment.

When the civil war opened out and the Government invited proposals for the making of gun-boat iron, the other mills along the Ohio river were afraid to undertake to make the iron because it involved such enormous expenditures and such expensive changes of machinery, but Mr. Gaylord accepted a contract with the Government to make the iron to sheathe the gun boats. His execution of the contracts were entirely satisfactory to the War Department and he made a very large sum of money for himself and for those in business with him.

He was not a graduate of any college, but was a self educated man. He read a great deal and digested what he read. For a great many years he was a member of the Board of Trustees of Marietta College and contributed several thousand dollars towards its endowment. He also gave liberally to the Lane Seminary at Cincinnati, and in many instances, assisted young men in acquiring an education. His benefactions to the churches and other parties were of the most liberal character. His pastor, the Rev. Dr. Pratt, said of him:

"He cared for the poor and needy, sending coal and provisions often to their homes when they knew not from whence they came." Dr. Pratt also said of him that if every one who had received a special favor of him, were to bring a spray of evergreen and throw in his grave, he believed it would fill it to the top. He was one of the most upright and conscientious men in the community.* To show his peculiarities of conscience,—one of his business associates had employed a young lawyer to collect a bill for about one-half what his services were worth. Mr. Gaylord ascertained the circumstances and sent the lawyer a check for \$50 more to make his fee what it should have been. At another time, he bought a lot of pig-iron of an agent for the furnace. The bill called for one hundred tons, and on re-weighing

the iron, it was found to weigh one hundred and sixteen tons. Mr. Gaylord settled for the sixteen tons extra, although it was billed to him at one hundred tons. He bought at one time a lot of miscellaneous bar iron from the old rolling mill of Means, Hall & Company. They asked \$2,500 for it, but he offered them \$2,000, and they accepted that sum. He sold it in St. Louis better than he expected to, and on his return, he paid Means Hall & Company \$500 additional.

In 1873, he was a candidate for State Senator on the Republican ticket, but was defeated by Hon. James W. Newman. In 1862, he was a member of the Board of Military affairs of the city and on the Military Committee of the county.

Mr. Gaylord was for many years a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Portsmouth, Ohio. He had a family of six children, only three of whom survive; Martha B., Helen and Benjamin H. After his death on September 1, 1880, his family removed to Riverside, California, where they now reside. The employes of the Gaylord rolling mill attended his funeral in a body, and no man was ever more deeply mourned than he.

David Gharky

was one of the most interesting characters who ever took part in public affairs in Portsmouth. To begin with, he was one of the first nine City Fathers of Portsmouth, Ohio, and he continued to be a Councilman of the town of Portsmouth from March 15, 1815, until March, 1823. He was Town Treasurer of Portsmouth, Ohio, from March 15, 1815, until April 1, 1822, when he was removed by a unanimous vote for squandering the circulating medium of the town.

The town at that time had a currency of its own, and the Town Councilmen of 1822 could not understand David Gharky's method of keeping accounts, and so they removed him. The town never sued him, nor does it appear he was brought to book on account of the circulating medium; nor did the charge seem to affect his health or spirits; nor did it have any effect to modify his peculiar characteristics. For a plain Dutchman, Mr. Gharky could give the Virginians lessons in office-holding. Here is an inventory of the various offices held by him.

1815 to 1823, Town Councilman.

1815 to 1822, Town Treasurer.

1808 to 1811, County Commissioner.

1815 to 1816, Trustee of Wayne Township.

1821 to 1829, County Auditor.

1834 to 1836, County Treasurer.

He was the first City Treasurer, and the second County Auditor. In 1840 he was Town Councilman, and in 1827 elected Health Officer of the Town, but declined to serve.



DAVID GHARKY.

PIONEER OF ALEXANDRIA, FIRST COUNCILMAN OF PORTSMOUTH, FIRST TOWN
TREASURER, COUNTY COMMISSIONER, AUDITOR AND
TREASURER, BORN 1775, DIED 1850.

He was born February 13, 1775, in Stargard, Prussia, a subject of Frederick the Great. His father was a brewer and distiller; kept an Inn, and was a man of consequence. David received a good education for his time. His mother died when he was but seven years of age, and his father soon married again. His step-mother was of the traditional kind—largely emphasized. His father was imbued with King Solomon's ideas as to the use of the rod, and carried them into practice on his son. He was kept in school and sent to church regularly. His father wanted him to be a Lutheran minister, but the son was determined otherwise, and learned the carpenter's trade in an apprenticeship of three years. He then traveled about and worked at his trade. He visited many towns and cities, and ran up against gamblers and sharpers. After five years' wandering he returned to his father's home, but he soon quarreled with his father about a matrimonial venture his father wished him to make, and left home. He then determined to emigrate to America, and landed in Philadelphia in the fall of 1796. He was disgusted and about to return home, but missed his vessel. Then he started for Pittsburg. At one place he stopped with a Dutch farmer of the name of Knappenberger. He had an attractive daughter, and David Gharky, who never did anything by halves, fell in love with her. When her father found out the state of facts he sent young Gharky away, not approving his proposition for the position of son-in-law.

David Gharky went to Pittsburg, and from there down the river in a flat boat, with a view to going to Chillicothe, Ohio. He landed at Alexandria and viewed the town site. He went on to Chillicothe and found everybody sick with the fever and ague. He could obtain no work, and he returned to Alexandria. He was about to start down the river when Philip Moore gave him some work and he remained. When it was known that he was a carpenter and joiner, he obtained all the work he could do. He bought lots and built him a home, and in the spring he went back to Pennsylvania and married Elizabeth Knappenberger. He bought in-lots and out-lots. In 1803 he was elected an Assessor of Union township, when it extended east from Carey's run to Little Scioto, and north to the present Pike county line.

In 1803 Henry Massie tried to induce him to abandon Alexandria and move to Portsmouth, but, with his usual obstinacy, he declined, and remained in Alexandria till 1814, and then only left because the floods compelled him. He was a Justice of the Peace in Union township in 1810.

When Mr. Gharky was compelled to move to Portsmouth, in 1814, he bought four lots on Scioto street, where Vincent Brodbeck kept his store so many years, and established a ferry, which was conducted by him and his sons. He built a large shop on the lot and

carried on the business of cabinet-making. Up till 1817 the Courts were sometimes held in his shop.

In 1818 he started a carding machine. It was run by horse power and carried on by Captain Edward Cranston, who was a practical machinist. They ran it several years when it was purchased by the Youngs of Wheelersburg and removed there. However, Mr. Gharky kept the wool-carding business going on several years after that.

While he was auditor of Scioto County he conducted the business at his cabinet shop. From 1830 to 1834, he was in Muncie, Indiana. In the latter year he returned to Portsmouth and became a candidate for County Treasurer and was elected by a plurality of nine votes.

In 1836, he went to Muncie and was there for some time. He returned to Portsmouth in 1840, and was in the Council. He went away to Muncie after that, but returned in 1850, took sick and died at Robert Montgomery's hotel in the 75th year of his age. He was buried in the Alexandria graveyard on the shelf of the hill overlooking Carey's Run.

In 1831, it was claimed that Mr. Gharky, while Auditor, in making up the tax duplicate of 1826 to 1829 had overcharged for the work. Suit for the overcharges was filed July 2, 1831, in trespass in the case, but the declaration read like one in debt. The narration called for \$1,000, but the real amount claimed was \$232.90, with interest. At the March term, 1832, it was tried in the Common Pleas by a jury and there was a verdict for plaintiff for \$278.47. Mr. Gharky took a Bill of Exceptions and appealed to the Supreme Court on the Circuit and the verdict was for the defendant. Samuel M. Tracy represented the Commissioners, and William V. Peck the defendant. It is reported that the jury verdict in the Supreme court turned on the charge of the court, that if the jury found there had been a settlement between the parties for the work, the county could not open it up.

The anecdotes in regard to Mr. Gharky's peculiarities are numerous. Many of them are probably apocryphal. Mr. Gharky was a good subject to fasten a story to and was probably used for that purpose by the illustrators.

In June, 1835, while Treasurer, he was in the habit of endorsing orders "not paid for want of funds," and thus putting them on interest. This was carried so far that the Commissioners in a body called on Mr. Gharky and demanded to examine his books. The Commissioners entered the transaction on their journal and stated that Mr. Gharky became so disorderly that nothing could be done. The Commissioners ordered suit on his bond and he then agreed to pay the orders.

George A. Waller told this anecdote: Mr. Gharky, the Treasurer, would refuse orders, stating there were no funds and send the holders to Jacob Clingman, the banker, who would buy their orders. If the person receiving the order were a particular friend of Gharky's, he would place a circle with an "X" over in the left hand corner and then Clingman would pay it without question. Once Gharky gave his best friend in the County an order to take to Clingman, but forgot to put the circle and "X" on it. Clingman examined the order and said he had no money to pay, but would discount. The friend brought the order back to Gharky very indignant at being refused payment.

Gharky then said: "Did old Jake Clingman refuse to pay that order?" His friend answered "yes." Then Gharky said: "Let me see that order." His friend handed it over and Gharky saw at once that the circle and "X" were not in the lower left hand corner. Gharky placed them there and returned the order to his best friend, saying: "You take that back to old Jake Clingman and show him the mark and he will pay you." Gharky's friend took the order back and gave it to Mr. Clingman without pointing out Gharky's circle and cross. On being shown the mark, he apologized, saying: "I did not see that before," and at once paid the order.

As soon as he took the treasurer's office in 1834, he announced that he would pay out the money in the Treasury raised by taxation to pay for a new jail on County current orders and would not deposit it in the Commercial Bank as ordered by the Commissioners. This created quite a commotion and made much trouble.

Mr. Gharky reared quite a family of sons and daughters. He made and published a small book for the benefit of his family. He preserved all the early newspapers of Portsmouth and they are now in the state library.

Mr. Gharky was a man of the most decided opinions and was obstinate in the superlative degree. He loved to be in opposition and was the happiest when he was.

In 1822, he entered his solemn protest in Council against fencing the graveyard then on the old site of the Burgess Mill. He protested because the proposed fence left some graves out and he continued to protest until the occupants of those graves were disinterred and reinterred inside the new fence.

Mr. Gharky was a very industrious and useful citizen, but dreadfully abrupt and eccentric. His son, John, was in many respects like him, as well as his son George H., but neither of them were as self-willed and obstinate as he. With his peculiarities, it is strange he was able to be elected to public office as often as he was. As a modern politician he would have been much out of place. He was not a member of any church, but he and Dr. Burr were always good friends in spite of Mr. Gharky's quarrelsome disposition.

George Henry Gharky

was born in Alexandria, Scioto County, Ohio, May 17, 1813, the son of David Gharky, who has a separate sketch herein. His father moved to Portsmouth, Ohio, from Alexandria, in 1814. The first eighteen years of his life were spent in the town of Portsmouth. At the age of 18, he went to Cincinnati and spent six months learning the carpenter's trade. He returned to Portsmouth and worked at that for four years. His father was a cabinet maker and carpenter and George worked with him. In November, 1833, at the age of twenty, he built a box house on a flat-boat, loaded it with goods and went to Cincinnati. He made four trips down and three back, pushing and pulling the boat along the shore and tying up at night. The boat was eleven tons burden, and on the last trip he sold her for \$75 or twice what she cost him. Captain William Ripley was chief engineer, cook, bottle washer and mud clerk. The dry goods which Mr. Gharky handled in this venture were shipped from New York to Cleveland, and thence to Portsmouth by canal.

In 1834, he built a canal boat and was its captain for one year. He named the boat "William Shakespeare."

In 1840, he was wharfmaster at Portsmouth, Ohio.

In 1843, he purchased the canal boat "Laurel" and had in operation three boats making weekly trips between Columbus and Portsmouth. He continued in this business for five years. He learned the business of river pilot and followed that for several years.

In 1847, he bought the steamboat, "America" and took her up the Scioto River as far as the State Dam, six miles below Chillicothe. This was considered quite a feat and the citizens of Chillicothe came down in great numbers to see the boat. It is tradition that they took Captain Gharky to Chillicothe and initiated him into the Ground Hog Club. On the return of the boat to Piketon, it gave the people of that village an excursion to Richmondale.

He was married September 26, 1852, to Miss Martha Oldfield, daughter of Judge Oldfield. Immediately after this, he was in the shoe business with Thomas G. Lloyd for a short time.

He was elected Auditor of Scioto County in 1854 over John Walder. He served two years from March 1, 1855.

In 1857, he became Deputy Auditor and remained such until 1860. In 1863, he was Deputy Treasurer for one year. He became book-keeper for the First National bank in 1864 and served until 1868.

On June 6, 1873, B. P. Holmes resigned as City Clerk and he was appointed in his place. He was elected by the Council for one year from April 17, 1874.

From 1875 to 1879, he was a member of the City Board of Equalization.

His children are George H., who died in 1875 at the age of 22

years; Miss Jennie L. who died in 1879 at the age of 39 years; Sarah Elizabeth, who died at the age of 3 years; Marinette, the wife of Samuel Rice and William D., who is engaged in business in Philadelphia.

Mr. Gharky was a Whig during the time that party existed. He afterwards became a Republican. He was very fond of reminiscence and of conversing about the early history of Portsmouth. He liked a good story and could laugh with as much zest as any one who ever resided in Portsmouth. He was very much given to telling people what he thought of them and his extreme candor rendered him unsuitable for a candidate before the people. All his duties as a public officer were performed with the greatest exactness and care. He was an excellent citizen, but as arbitrary as Bismarck. His way was always the best way and the only way.

Colonel Troilus Jura Graham

always signed his name T. J. Graham and every one assumed that these initials stood for Thomas Jefferson and that his father was an admirer of the great Apostle of Democracy, but on the contrary, the "T. J." stood for the name above given. Like most of our distinguished citizens, he was born in Virginia. His birth was on January 22, 1810, near Snickers' Gap, in Loudon County. He attended school at Bloomfield Academy and at Rockbridge College. In 1827, his father removed to Muskingum County, Ohio, on a farm where our subject worked until he was nineteen years of age. He taught school two terms. He then went to Zanesville and clerked in the dry goods store of Robert and James Golden two years.

On October 21, 1831, he went to Chillicothe, Ohio, and put up at Watson's Hotel. He first taught a select school of from eighty to one hundred pupils and then went into the clothing store of White and Douglas. After a time he became a partner in the business. On October 30, 1836, he was married to Miss Harriet Scott, daughter of Judge Thomas Scott. He was quite a society young man in Chillicothe and occupied a prominent position. He commanded a fancy military company in the city, and was afterwards made Colonel of the County Militia in Ross County, hence his title.

He came to Portsmouth as Colonel Graham, and so remained all his life. In 1837 and 1838, he attended the legislature, as a lobbyist, and procured the passage of a new militia law of which he was the author, and many features of which are retained to this day.

While visiting in Columbus he became acquainted with Dr. John Glover, in December, 1839. The latter thought he would make a good hotel keeper and induced him to come to Portsmouth and take the Watson House, as Watson, who was then conducting the hotel, wished to return to Chillicothe. He landed in Portsmouth February 20, 1839. The steamboats, the canal and the stage line were all doing a big business and Portsmouth was on a boom. Colonel Gra-

then remained in charge of the hotel eighteen years and four months, when he sold out to John Row & Son. The Colonel was a model landlord and the hotel business was better paying in the time he conducted it than it ever was before or has been since. In 1842, he charged two dollars per week for meals and board; but that was when wheat was thirty to forty cents per bushel, corn ten cents per bushel and beef three cents per pound. Our subject was active and public spirited and was into everything which went on. His was the best house in the place and he entertained all the distinguished men who visited Portsmouth. Henry Clay, John J. Crittenden, William Allen and Allen W. Thurman were among his guests. Amin Bey was a guest, as was John Quincy Adams.

His wife died while he was in the hotel and on March 16, 1855, he married Miss Eliza Tobin. They took their wedding trip to Wheeling. Directly after his wedding Governor Chase appointed him *commissioner and inspector* and he gave up the hotel.

During the war he was again remembered by his old friend, Salmon P. Chase, and was made a treasury agent in the south. He took a cotton plantation and planted a crop, but lost it by the cotton worm. He left Vicksburg on the 24th of January, 1866, on Captain Jesse Hurd's ill-fated steamboat, the "Missouri." She exploded on January 30, near Smithland, Kentucky, and killed and wounded many people. Colonel Graham was in his state-room at the time and was thrown between the wheel-houses. He was badly and permanently hurt and never recovered from the injuries thus received. On June 13, 1866, he took the agency of the National Express Company at Portsmouth and held it until the company quit business.

On May 25, 1860, he was elected a Justice of the Peace in Portsmouth, but resigned on the third of June, following. In 1874, he took charge of St. James Hotel in Cincinnati and conducted it for over a year. In 1876 he returned to Portsmouth for good. In the same year the City Council made him *Infirmary Director* and he held that office by successive annual appointments, until his death on January 21, 1898. He had been a resident of Portsmouth for almost forty-nine years. In his political views, he was first a Whig and afterwards a Republican, with the "know-nothings" switched in between. In 1844, after recovering from his dreadful accident, he was confirmed in St. Saviour's church. He was a citizen held in general esteem.

Jean Gabriel Gervais.

In the spring of 1780, five hundred French families land-
ed at Alexandria, Virginia, induced to emigrate to this country by the Society Land Company, on promises of lands which that Company was unable to fulfill. Some of them returned to France at once,

some settled in seaboard cities, and about one half resolved to cross the mountains and settle in the wilderness. They went across the country to the Monongahela river, at Old Redstone Fort. Here they took boats and floated down to below the mouth of the Great Kanawha, where the Scioto Company's lands were said to be, but they located in the Ohio Company's purchase at Gallipolis. It is said that eighty cabins had been erected for them on the site of Gallipolis, and the Scioto Land Company supplied them with provisions for a while. When they found that they were in the Ohio Company's purchase, many of them left. Those who remained employed Jean Gabriel Gervais to procure them lands from Congress. He was a gentleman of means, and had a great sympathy for his suffering countrymen. He was well bred, of fine education and polished manners. He went to Philadelphia and employed Peter Stephen Duponceau, a Philadelphia lawyer to assist him. It is apparent that Gervais made the best selection of an attorney to put his scheme through. Duponceau was born on the Isle of Rhe on the coast of France, in 1760. He came to the United States in 1777 with Baron Steuben, whom he served as secretary and aide-de-camp. He quit the army in 1780, on account of ill health, and studied law, and became an eminent lawyer in Philadelphia. He was a voluminous writer of essays on various subjects. He wrote a book on the "Jurisdiction of the Courts," published in 1834. He received a prize from the French Institute for an essay on the "Indian Languages of North America." He was for some years President of the American Philosophic Society. He died in Philadelphia in 1844.

The French inhabitants of Gallipolis had agreed to give Gervais 4,000 acres of the grant for his services in securing the necessary legislation. Gervais employed Duponceau and "An act to authorize a grant of lands to the French inhabitants of Gallipolis and for other purposes therein mentioned" was passed March 3, 1795, and is found in Volume 2, page 503, of the United States Statutes at large. Under this act, 24,000 acres of land now constituting Green Township in Scioto County, was surveyed into a tract of 4,000 acres, and 92 lots of 217 acres each. Each inhabitant was to draw a lot, and have it patented to him. The act and Gervais' patent required him to settle on the tract within three years from the date of the patent, and to live on the land three years after, and in default of so doing the land was to revert to the United States. Each of the other French settlers was to locate on his lot within five years from the date of his patent, and reside on it for five years, and in default of so doing, the lot was to revert to the United States. However, on February 21, 1806, Congress repealed the conditions of the act of March 3, 1795. On June 25, 1798, (3rd United States General Statutes) Congress made the additional French Grant of 1,200 acres lying just west of the first grant, and fronting on the Ohio river 640

rods, and extending back to include the quantity. There were eight persons included in this grant. It does not appear that Gervais was concerned in obtaining this grant. The patent to Gervais was dated December 28, 1800, and is recorded in Volume A. B. C., page 84, Record of Deeds of Scioto County. Gervais deeded 200 acres of the 4,000 acre tract on the Ohio river to Peter Stephen Duponceau, the Philadelphia lawyer whom he had employed. The consideration named was \$600.00. The deed was dated April 3, 1802. In the deed, Gervais is recited as "Gentleman" of Upper Township, Scioto County, Ohio. The deed to Duponceau is presumed to have been for his services to Gervais. It is found in Volume A. B. C., page 2, and in 1855 was owned by Boynton and Lacroix. On May 6, 1806, Gervais conveyed the remaining 3,800 acres to Samuel Hunt, of Charlestown, Sullivan County, New Hampshire. The consideration stated was \$7,000. The deed was executed May 26, 1806, and is found in Volume A. B. C., page 85. Hunt gave a mortgage to secure \$5,000 of the purchase money payable May 6, 1808. He did not pay the money and the land was sold on foreclosure, December 22, 1809, to Earl Sproat to whom Gervais had sold the mortgage. Roswell Hunt obtained it of Sproat and sold it to Asa Boynton for \$9,000. Roswell Hunt was of Charlestown, New Hampshire, "Gentleman," and Asa Boynton is recited to be of Piermont, Grafton County, New Hampshire, "yeoman." The deed is recorded in Volume A. B. C., page 303, and was dated Jan. 15, 1810. Duponceau held on to his 200 acres until February 20, 1830, when he sold them to Thayer D. White for \$1,000 silver money. Keyes says that of the 100 French who drew lots, only about twenty settled on them. That the others remained in Gallipolis, or went elsewhere. Gervais laid out a town on his land and called it Burrsburg. There were never more than five or six cabins on it. It is said he had estates in France and had moved in the best society in Paris; that he was a fine dancer, and fond of all kinds of amusements. Frontier life palled on him even if he did have a two story double log house in Burrsburg. He came to the United States in 1790 and in 1806, he sold out to Samuel Hunt, and the land went to a colony from New Hampshire of which Asa Boynton seemed to be the head.

Then Monsieur, Gervais disappeared below our horizon and we hear of him no more. He went back to his beloved France, in 1817. He rode all the way from Gallipolis to Philadelphia, on horseback accompanied by E. S. Menager. When he reached Philadelphia, he gave his horse to Menager. He carried his money on this trip in his saddle pockets. He was never married but resided in Paris with his sister. He died in 1824, at the age of sixty. In leaving Gallipolis, he presented the many town lots he owned there to his friends.



MARTIN BEEBE GILBERT.

Martin Beebe Gilbert

was born September 16, 1816, at Canaan, New York, the son of Giles Gilbert, Senior, and Effie Beebe, his wife. When he was but two years of age, his parents located in Marietta where his father engaged in the grocery business with Colonel Stone at Point Harmar. The family came to Portsmouth in 1830, and his father engaged in the same business; and he was connected with it as clerk and partner until 1846, when his father went out of it and it was changed to M. & G. Gilbert, our subject and his brother Giles Gilbert, Jr., composing the firm. Mr. Gilbert obtained his education in Marietta and in the public schools at Portsmouth; but the greater and better part of it was his business education in the counting room of his father. Between 1830 and 1850, the furnishing of supplies to the steamboats plying the Ohio river was a very extensive and lucrative business; and Portsmouth was a point at which a great many of the supplies were purchased. Mr. Gilbert made his fortune largely from the steamboat and river craft trade. He continued in the wholesale grocery business from 1838 until his death, and was uniformly successful. He was a man who made and held many friends. He had a wide acquaintance through all the territory tributary to Portsmouth; and had the confidence of the entire business community. He was known for his promptness and integrity in business. He was a public spirited and liberal minded citizen. No enterprise for public benefit was ever projected in the community, but he was called upon for and favored it with a liberal subscription and with his influence. He was a Whig and a Republican in his political views; but he never sought an office or attempted to control any political action. He was ambitious only for business success. About the only public office he ever held was that of city wharfmaster, from May 3, 1842, until April 6, 1844; but this was directly in connection with his business in selling boat stores. Mr. Gilbert was one of the most patriotic and loyal citizens of the County. October 14, 1861, he was made one of the Military Committee of Scioto County. This was an office of great responsibility but without emoluments. His associates on this committee were F. C. Searl, W. A. Hutchins, John P. Terry and A. W. Buskirk. He served on this committee as late as November 20, 1864. When the history of the war is written, the arduous duties that were performed by the County Military Committee will be known. It had arbitrary power; and none but the most loyal and self-sacrificing men, could, or would accept the place. Mr. Gilbert performed his duties on this committee to the satisfaction of all concerned. He was the founder of one of the most substantial and extensive businesses in the city of Portsmouth, now conducted by the M. B. Gilbert Grocery Company. During his life and until the 1st of January, 1900, the business was conducted as a partnership, but since that tie it has been conducted as a corporation. Since his

death his estate has been largely interested in the business. Mr. Gilbert was not only an honest and successful business man during his entire life, but he was essentially a religious man. For thirty-five years, he was a communicant of All Saints Church. He was a member of the vestry of that church nearly the whole of that time. For some years prior to his death and at the time of his death, he was a Senior Warden of the church, the most important lay office in the organization. May 12, 1840, he married Laura Virginia Hancock. She died October 14, 1868. Their children were: Lucius H., and Augustus B., both deceased in young manhood; Frank L., and Martin B. jr., deceased in middle life. On the 15th of June, 1871, he was married to Mrs. Caroline Stockham, widow of Thomas Crull, who survived him. They had one daughter Laura Virginia, the wife of Frank Kendall. Mr. Gilbert was punctilious in carrying out to the letter all of his obligations whether financial, social or religious. He was not a user of liquors or tobacco and was very methodical in all his doings. He was uniformly courteous and obliging to all of his acquaintances. He was a model business man and churchman. He was most highly esteemed in his church and in the community, and when called upon to part with this world he had no regrets. His life and conduct were more valuable than a thousand sermons and all those who remember him, recollect the words, "He being dead yet speaketh" because the remembrance of his honorable Christian life is a precious treasure to all who knew him.

Marion Ingalls Gilruth,

daughter of William and Grace Ingalls Gilruth, was born Feb. 14, 1776 in the city of Edinburg, Scotland. In 1784, she with her parents emigrated to the United States. On the 16th of March, 1787, they settled on the Ohio river, at a place called Belleville on the Virginia shore, some eighteen miles below the mouth of the Little Kanawha. During the Indian War which followed they ran many risks of losing their lives. On one occasion as the family were sitting at breakfast, they heard footsteps of men running. Marion stepped to the door to see what it meant. As she opened the door, she heard a scream in another direction, and looked to ascertain the cause. She saw him, who afterwards became her husband, rush into his house while some twenty Indians were carrying on a work of death within a few yards of the other end of his cabin. Turning she saw three Indians within fifteen feet of her, with their guns pointed at her. She looked one that was immediately in front of her full in the face, he instantly took down his gun, crying out "Ugh." In the meantime her little brother had come out and advanced nearly half way to where the Indians stood. She sprang forward, caught the child, darted into the house, and shut the door, and gave the alarm. Firing commenced and the Indians retreated, having killed one man, taken a little boy prisoner and lost their chief. In March, 1792, she

was married to Thomas Gilruth by whom she had seven children, two of whom died in infancy. John, Jane, James, Mary and William are yet living. Having lost their possessions at Belleville by an older claim, the Gilruth family settled in the French Grant, Scioto County, Ohio, on the 8th day of April, 1797. Thomas Gilruth died March 19, 1826. She survived until April 14, 1847. She was a mother to the orphan, a friend to the poor, and a support to the church.

James Gilruth

was born January 29, 1793, at Belleville, Wood County, West Virginia. He was the son of Thomas Gilruth and Marion Ingalls, his wife. His parents came from Scotland shortly after the close of the American Revolution; and the year 1792 found them in southern Ohio, then the theatre of an Indian war. The danger of assaults from the savages caused the Gilruths to cross the Ohio river and seek shelter in, or near, a fort at Belleville, Va. After the treaty of Greenville the Gilruths concluded to seek a permanent home in Ohio. April 8, 1797, they settled in the French Grant.

Our subject spent his youth on the farm, with occasional interludes for such schooling as the neighborhood afforded. In 1813, he volunteered with a company raised in his region for service in the war against Great Britain. The company was assigned with an Ohio regiment, and saw a great deal of hard service on the northern frontier. He made a good record and was sent out on several scouting expeditions.

In 1816, he was married to Miss Hannah Kouns.

In the winter of 1818-9, a great revival swept through southern Ohio; and in February of the latter year, our subject was, as he himself had said many a time, "powerfully converted" at a Methodist meeting. By the latter part of March, he had so favorably impressed his Presiding Elder that he was licensed to preach; and on the 7th day of August, following, when the conference met, he was ordained as a regular minister. He continued in the regular ministry in the Ohio Conference for thirty-two years. He made his first visit to Iowa in 1844; and in that year, or the year following, entered a quarter section of land two miles north of the city of Davenport. He returned to Ohio and remained until the spring of 1851 when he removed with his family to Davenport, Iowa. He became a member of the Iowa Conference, a relation he sustained until the day of his death. He officiated as pastor in charge, or on circuit, whenever appointed, until the year 1863, when he was placed upon the superannuated list. Gilruth Chapel near his home was named for him. In 1853, he moved his family onto a farm near Davenport, where he resided until his death.

His wife died in 1818. September 25, 1823, he married Miss Mary Westlake, daughter of a prominent citizen of Gallipolis, Ohio.

He had eight children: Harriet and Mary, both deceased; Naomi M., the wife of Sylvester R. Hayes; Matilda, the wife of George Carpenter; Pauline, who married A. J. Kynett; Christina, the wife of Augustus R. Logan; James M. and Thomas W. He died June 11, 1873.

He had made money, became quite rich, indeed, but he never lost the respect and confidence of the neighbors nor of those who had business transactions with him, by the means of acquiring it. He sustained his Christian integrity in business as well as in the pulpit. He possessed bright intellect, had vivid imagination, and a love for the beautiful in nature and literature. His memory was very retentive, his command of language good. He was a mighty man physically, and in his prime, his weight was nearly 300 pounds.

William Gilruth

was born May 24, 1797, in Adams County in the Northwest Territory. He was the youngest of three children of Thomas and Marion Ingalls Gilruth, who emigrated to this country shortly after the Revolutionary War and finally settled in the French Grant.

He was early trained in the use of rifle, ax and fishing rod, the first implements of those days. Schools, there were none. But his mother was a woman of refinement; and having brought some books from Scotland, her children were given the rudiments of an education, with a taste for good reading which they improved all through life.

He was married to Rebecca Austin of Lawrence County in May, 1822. Her parents came from Luray, Shenandoah Valley, Virginia. His wife died in April, 1860, leaving ten children, seven sons and three daughters. The sons were Irwin Malcomb, Thomas, James, Austin, Isaac Newton, Henry Clay, Archibald. All the sons lived and grew to manhood, except Henry a boy of eighteen, who enlisted in Co. D. 173 O. V. I., August 25, 1864; appointed post duty sergeant, September 16, 1864; died in the service January 23, 1865. Only two sons are now living, one of them, Austin, is the owner of a Cattle Ranch near Elko, Nevada. He is of quiet, reserved disposition, taking pleasure in his fine stock, his books and papers. Archibald, the other was for fourteen years a missionary in India. He is now a member of the Ohio Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Miss Agnes Mulligan. They have six children. The daughters of William Gilruth were: Minerva, married Thomas D. Kelly, now a widow, living in Huntington, West Virginia; Mary, married A. E. Goddard, lives at the old home place, near Haverhill, Ohio; Alice married M. S. Pixley, M. D., Portsmouth, Ohio. William Gilruth lived four score years on a farm on which he was born. He died June 2, 1879, honored and respected by all who knew him.

Thomas Gilruth

was born November 5, 1827, at the old Gilruth homestead in Green Township above Haverhill, Ohio. He was the second son of William and Rebecca (Austin) Gilruth. His grandfather was Thomas Gilruth, born in Perthshire, Scotland, and came to the United States in 1783, and located in Virginia. His wife was Marion (Ingalls) Gilruth, daughter of William and Grace Ingalls, and was born in Edinburg, Scotland, February 14, 1776.

Our subject was raised on a farm and got his meagre education by attending three months subscription schools during the winter months. At the breaking out of the rebellion, he enlisted October 3, 1861, in Battery F., First O. V. Light Artillery and was transferred to Co. G., 19th regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, April 28, 1864. He was mustered out at the expiration of his term of service, November 9, 1864. He was wounded by a piece of shell on the right hand. He was married December 25, 1866, to Nancy Coe, daughter of Strander and Sophia Coe. They have had four children, but only two are living: Hattie and Addie Bell, who reside with their mother. Mr. Gilruth died April 13, 1899, and is buried in the family graveyard on the home farm. He was a Republican in his views, a man of integrity and honor and of a quiet and retiring nature. He was a great reader and kept well informed on current events. He had a special weakness for fine horses and had a reputation for his blooded animals.

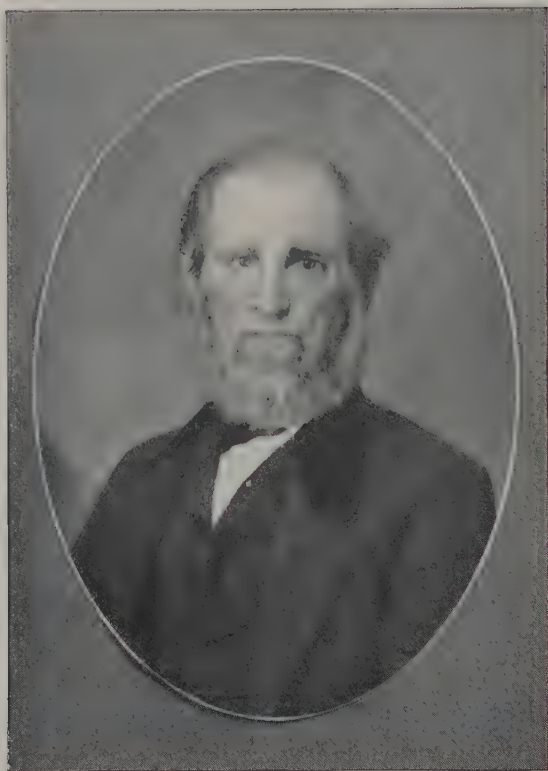
William Givens, Jr.,

the eldest son of Judge William Givens and Rachel (Stockham) Givens (see their sketch), was born at Poplar Row, now Jackson, the village of salt boilers in Jackson County, Ohio, July 31, 1811. He attended the district schools and the subscription schools of the day, and worked with his father at the salt works until the year 1826, when the family moved to Nile Township, Scioto County, Ohio, on the farm purchased from John Graham, one of the proprietors of the Graham, O'Bannon & Massie Survey Nos. 2,459 and 2,558. Here he assisted his father and brothers David and John in clearing up the land and cutting wood for the supply of such steamboats as were then plying the Ohio river. They used their earnings in making payments on the farm, which was then a wilderness. He was engaged much of his time in the construction of keelboats and flatboats, for which there was a good demand for freighting to all points on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers as far down as New Orleans. The boats were loaded with produce and floated down the river and the load sold out. Then the boat would be sold, and the enterprising mariners would frequently walk back. He was connected with this business more or less, as well as looking after and cultivating his farm and orchard, until there was no more produce of the forest worth looking after in his neighborhood. In politics he was a Whig until the dis-

solution of that party, and was then a Republican the remainder of his life, taking a very active part in recruiting soldiers for the Civil War, and in assisting in caring for those who were left behind. In religion, he was a Methodist from the age of twenty-one, and his home was a haven of rest for the circuit rider and those attending the quarterly, and other meetings, from a distance. He was a warm hearted, friendly man, and was always slow to believe that any of his acquaintances could go wrong. He saw nearly three generations come and go in his neighborhood, and was acquainted with all the men, women and children, and was highly respected. William Givens was married to Elizabeth Elliott on October 15, 1834. She was the sister of Katharine, who married Laban Woodworth; Nancy, who married John Elliott, and Sarah, who married Leroy S. Moore. She had four brothers: John, Benjamin, William and Alexander. These were all children of Benjamin Elliott and Isabella (McCann) Elliott. Both families, the Elliotts and McCanns, are believed to have emigrated from Scotland and Ireland at an early date and settled in Adams and Scioto Counties. The clan of Elliott had a separate tartan of plaid, and were an important family in Scotland. There was also an important English family by the name of Elliott, belonging to Devon and Cornwall. Elizabeth Elliott was born in Scioto County, Ohio, February 12, 1814. Children were born to them as follows: Cynthia A., who married Washington Cross, and now lives at Roseland, La.; Sarah Ellen, who married R. A. Bryan, residing in Portsmouth, Ohio; Mary Jane, who married M. Herdman, residing at Elm Tree, in Nile Township; Martha Susan, who married Rev. S. M. Donahoe and died June 16, 1881; Eliza Catharine, who married George Williamson of Dry Run and died March 28, 1887; Margaret Isabel, who died at the age of sixteen in 1862; David Creighton, who married Josephine McDermott and resided in Nile Township until recently, when he with his family emigrated to Hampton, Iowa; William Alexander, who married Lucy Murphy, daughter of Sherry Murphy, of Adams County, and now resides on the old Givens farm. The married life of William and Elizabeth Givens extended to nearly sixty-four years. Williams Givens died at his home in Nile Township, July 30, 1898, from the infirmities of old age, aged eighty-seven years. Elizabeth (Elliott) Givens died October 11, 1899, from the same cause as her husband, aged eighty-five years, seven months and twenty-nine days.

Allen Forsythe Givens,

the sixth son of William Givens; was born in Jackson County, Ohio, April 22, 1820. He lived in Jackson County until 1827, when his father removed to Scioto County and located 312 acres in the O'Bannon, Graham and Massie survey No. 2,459 and 2,558. He attended the country schools for three months in the year, during his boyhood and was reared a farmer. He lives on a farm of 120 acres, part of



JEFFERSON W. GLIDDEN.

the same land on which his father located, and has lived there all his life. When he moved there his father's purchase was nearly all woods: For thirty years, our subject was engaged in building flat boats and in flatboating to Cincinnati. In 1880, he was real estate Appraiser of Nile Township, the only public office he ever held. On June 10, 1841, he was married to Mary Smith, daughter of James Smith, a brother of John F. Smith, the old ferryman. His children are: John W., living in Salina, Kansas; James H., deceased, leaving a widow and three sons; Rachel Eliza, the wife of Augustus Orcutt, now living in Charleston, West Virginia; Elizabeth, married, first, to Marion Coe by whom she has two children, living and married; second, to George Williamson of Dry Run; Aurilla F., married to Andy, Noel and has died leaving five children; Victoria Givens, married to Silas Smith and died leaving two children. Mr. Givens lost three children in infancy, two sons and one daughter. He was originally a Whig and then became a Republican. Since 1884, he has been a Prohibitionist. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for sixty-five years. He has been a steward of the church for forty-five years and Sunday School superintendent for twenty-six years. He is holding both offices at present. His wife died November 8, 1900, aged seventy-eight. No citizen of Scioto County is held in greater regard than Mr. Givens. The purity of his life and the integrity of his character are known to all of the community where he dwells and have earned him the high place he has in the esteem of his fellow men.

Jefferson Wadley Glidden

was born at Northfield, New Hampshire in 1806. His father was Charles and his mother, Ruth (Hall) Glidden. She lived to be 91 years old and died in Wheelersburg, Ohio. He learned the dyer's trade in New Hampshire. His father, who had located in Franklin this county, in 1826, is buried there. Jefferson Wadley Glidden went into the woods and made charcoal. He formed a partnership with John Blair, Obadiah Glidden's father-in-law. He began chopping wood at \$10 a month, and then went into making charcoal for Junior Furnace. After a few years, he was one of the parties who bought the furnace. He discovered a spring on the place that would cure ague. It cured him and all of his neighbors. It turned out afterwards when the water was analyzed that it was impregnated with arsenic. He was a member of the old Ohio Iron Company which built Junior and Empire Furnaces. When the company failed, our subject went to Texas on a trip. He afterwards came back and bought Junior Furnace. He went there in 1840 and remained until 1850. He owned an interest in the Furnace until it blew out in 1866. He and John Blair were the owners and were partners. It was then purchased by Glidden & Company, consisting of Jefferson Wadley Glidden and Obadiah his brother. After that, it was owned by Glid-

den, Murfin & Company, composed of Jefferson W. Glidden, Daniel A. Glidden, Obadiah Glidden, and James Murfin. Glidden & Murfin built Empire Furnace in 1859. In 1852, the firm of Glidden, Crawford & Company was organized, consisting of Jefferson W., Obadiah, Charles Mills, Stephen S. and Daniel A. Glidden and George Crawford. That firm purchased and operated Clinton Furnace. Jefferson W. Glidden also had an interest in Scioto Furnace under the firm name of Glidden, Robinson & Company. Jefferson Glidden built the first suspension bridge across the mouth of the Scioto. He organized the Gas Company at Portsmouth and built its works there.

He was one of the leading spirits of the city of Portsmouth during his residence there. At one time he was interested with Mark E. Reed in the purchase of 30,000 acres of land in La Porte, Indiana. He, with John Lockwood, bought a large tract of land near Milwaukee and laid out an addition to the city known as the Glidden & Lockwood Addition, which was sub-divided and sold during his life, and after his death. At one time he had a judgment of \$13,000 levied on his house as a member of the firm of Glidden, Robinson & Company, he being the only solvent member of the firm. Col. Turley had the judgment. When Jefferson Glidden heard of the levy, he was then sick in bed and said to his son, John, "Let them sell the house, I can't." John Culbertson, of Ironton, better known as "Black Hawk," hearing of the levy, offered him \$22,000 on his own note at 6 per cent. He declined the offer and paid off the judgment from his own resources. He died March 16, 1863, of consumption.

He was a Whig and Republican, but not a member of any church. He was a man of few words, clear and concise in his expressions. He had immense energy and great kindness of heart. At one time when Judge Searl, then a mere boy had a coal contract for Franklin Furnace, and was losing money right along, he asked to be relieved from his contract. The other partners refused. The matter was brought to the attention of Mr. Jefferson W. Glidden. He investigated it and saw that if Judge Searl completed his contract, it would ruin him. He insisted to the other members of the firm that it should make a new contract with Judge Searl, who was then plain F. C. Searl, and give him an opportunity to make something. A new contract was made and Mr. Searl came out all right under the contract.

Mr. Glidden was a man of wonderful nerve, always cool. He was a great reader and a man who investigated everything thoroughly. As a business man he was invaluable in the community.

Elijah Glover, Sr.

The Glover family were among the earliest settlers of Scioto County and Portsmouth. Their American ancestor, John Glover came from London, England, under a grant to Lord Baltimore. He

was of mixed Scotch and English descent. He bought land in Frederick County, Maryland, and lived near what was known as Ellicott's Mills. His children were Joshua, Samuel and Sarah. The latter married, in Maryland, a man named Basiman; Samuel married Elizabeth Barnes of Cecil County, Maryland; and through every generation of the Glover family until the present time, there has been a Samuel Glover and an Elizabeth Barnes Glover. Samuel Glover and family emigrated to Kentucky in the year 1795. They settled on a farm in Mason County near May's Lick. They had thirteen children: John, named for the grandfather, Ezekiel, Elijah, Johusa, Nathan, Joshua, Sarah, Samuel Barnes, Asa, Anna, Margaret, Azel and Elizabeth Barnes. The last named died in early girlhood, the remaining twelve lived to manhood and womanhood, and most of them to old age. Elijah, Johusa, Nathan, Sarah, Anna, Margaret and Azel lived and died in Portsmouth or vicinity.

Elijah Glover was born May 6, 1782, and was the first member of the Glover family to locate in Ohio. He was followed by his brothers and sisters before named. He was the third child of Samuel Glover and was in his fourteenth year when his father left Maryland. His first visit to Ohio was in 1799, when he came to buy furs for his father's hat store in Kentucky. In company with a man named Crane, he went in a pirogue up the Scioto river as far as Chilli-cothe. On their way back, in passing through the old ford, at the head of the mill race, their boat struck a snag, turned over and Crane lost all his furs. Ever after, during the keel boat navigation, this spot was called "Crane's Defeat."

In the year 1800, Elijah Glover and Catherine Jones were married in Kentucky. Her father Griffith Jones was also from Maryland and lived on a farm, about five miles from the Glover farm. Several of her brothers and sisters also came to Ohio, and many of their descendants are still residents of Portsmouth. After Elijah Glover's marriage, he came to Ohio and settled at Alexandria. Two of his children were born there: Samuel and John, the latter in 1802, afterwards known as Doctor John Glover. The subsequent children: Ezekiel, William, Nathan, Elijah Barnes, known in Portsmouth as Eli, Samuel Griffith, Elizabeth Barnes and Anna Maria, were all born in Portsmouth, to which place Mr. and Mrs. Glover moved in 1804.

They built a house between Scioto and Massie streets. He finished the kitchen first and moved into it. The same year they completed the house and opened a tavern. Mr. Glover also opened a hat store, running both at the same time. This tavern was a log house, weather boarded and painted red. It was used as a tavern many years by different parties, among them Mr. John Peebles, father of the late John G. Peebles. Mr. Glover afterwards built a larger house on the corner of Jefferson and Front streets, which is now

known as "Pig Iron Corner." This house was for several years the largest house in Portsmouth, the "Prescott House" built soon after, being next in size.

Elijah Glover was appointed sheriff in May, 1810. John Clark, the sheriff, resigned rather than serve a bastardy warrant on General Robert Lucas. A volunteer was asked to accept the Sheriff's office and served the warrant. Elijah Glover volunteered, was appointed and lodged General Robert Lucas in jail. He was elected to the office that fall, and served until 1812. He was re-elected and served until 1814. There was bad blood between the Glovers and the Lucases from that time on and there were arrests and prosecutions while that generation lived. The first court was held in what was called a bank stable. The room for horses was dug out of the bank of the Scioto river, and the room where court was held was above it. While Mr. Glover was Sheriff, court was held in his hat store and in the Overman house which stood on the corner of Massie street.

Mr. Glover lived on the corner of Jefferson and Front streets until his death. Three of his sons: Samuel, William and Nathan were drowned in the Ohio river. Ezekiel, the third son, died in 1823, in his sixteenth year, of a fever which then prevailed and which was almost as fatal as yellow fever. There were not enough well to care for the sick, and many fell victims to it. Mr. Glover was Councilman in 1823, and a member of the committee on streets. He was also on the Committee to improve the front of the town. He owned land in Portsmouth and a farm above the town on the Ohio river. His cows pastured in a lot where All Saints Episcopal Church now stands.

He was a man of quick temper, but soon over it, and never cherished ill will, but forgot and forgave. He was hospitable and his house was always full of his own and his wife's relatives, who found a welcome and a home, when needed. They raised several of their nieces and nephews. He never turned the hungry from his door. He was intelligent, beyond the time in which he lived. Letters still in existence show him to have been a man of education beyond the average of that day.

On October 23, 1829, he went to his home to dinner, and laid down on a settee to rest until it was ready. When his wife went to call him to the meal, he was found dead. After his death, his widow moved to the corner of Washington and Second streets. The house stood on the alley where Knittel's bakery now stands, and the grounds extended to Washington street, on the east, and to Third street on the north. Many of our older citizens will remember this beautiful garden with its flowers and shrubs and vines, the long vine-covered porch with its ample settees, where the society belles of those early days met to talk over social events.

Mrs. Glover was loved by everyone. She had a kind word for all and an excuse for everybody's faults. She was far in advance of

her day in her niece's and nephew's. After her thirteenth marriage, she moved to Fourth street, in half of a brick house standing next to the Baptist Church. She leased the lot on the corner of Front and Jefferson streets about 1840, to Conway & Thompson. The old hotel was divided into sections and rented to different parts of the town. The portion formed the Ben Ball house on Second street. Mrs. Glover lived with her daughter Elizabeth many years in the Fourth street house, and died there in March, 1840, aged seventy-eight years. She made no outward profession of religion, though a Methodist in early years, but she lived her religion in a pure, loving, blameless life. Her son-in-law, Doctor Dunn, often said he enjoyed conversing with her more than with anyone else he knew. When she died, he came to the house and requested them to bury her from All Saints Church, saying, he "knew of no one more worthy to be taken to God's house, for she lived her religion, seen and known of all men."

Nathan Glover,

the brother of Sheriff Glover, first appears in the court of Thomas Waller, Justice of the Peace, on May 4, 1814, when he was sentenced to work two days on the road for swearing. He did not seem to hold a grudge against the Squire for this, for on June 11, 1808, the latter married him to Emily Jones. In 1810, he was Clerk of the Town Township and in the same year he participated in the arrest of Gen. Robert Lucas. In the melee he threw Squire John Brown over a fence into the jimson weeds. Gen. Lucas wrote of him that he was "one of the damn raskels who mobbed him and put him in jail." This was before Gen. Lucas became pious.

On March 15, 1815, Nathan Glover was elected one of the first five city fathers, but served only till December 20, 1815, when he left Portsmouth and John Young was elected in his place. He was a man of fine appearance and great physical prowess. He was the Apollo Belvedere of the Glover family, and when the Sheriff wanted a posse, he was always called on and could be the *poſſe comitatus* all by himself.

He died on the 20th of April, 1822, aged 36 years and 27 days. His wife Mary, died August 1, 1823, in the 35th year of her age. They are buried in Greenlawn, victims of the sickly years of Portsmouth's history.

Azel Glover

was a brother of Elijah, the Sheriff, and was born Sept. 27, 1800, in Maysville, Ky. He came to Portsmouth about 1820. His wife was Elizabeth Deering. She was born in Winchester, Va., March 24, 1821. He married her in Scioto County in December 11, 1824. In 1831, he attended the great Fourth of July celebration and responded to a volunteer toast. In 1837, he was elected County Assessor and failed to qualify. In 1838, he was elected Town Marshal. On June

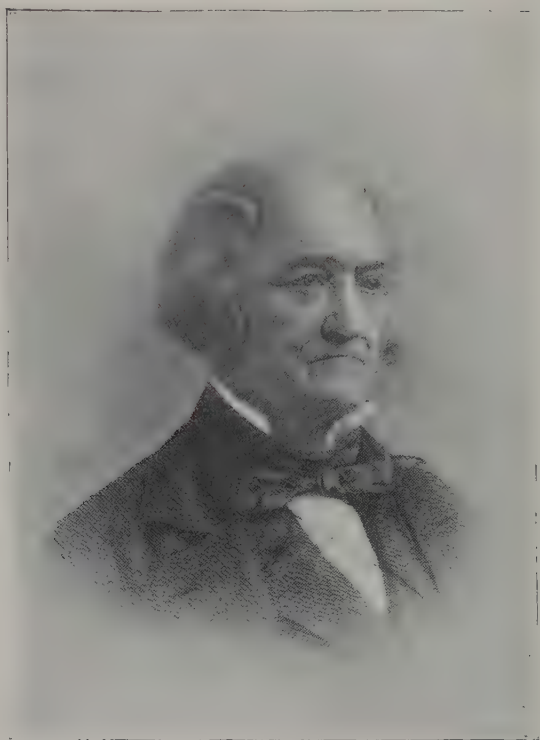
7. 1839, Mayor Hamilton filed charges against him for the following reasons: The mayor had heard a State case and had ordered defendant to give bond or to go to jail. Glover undertook to take the prisoner to jail and seized him by his auburn locks and proceeded to drag him out to the jail at once, in disregard of the mayor's instructions.

On June 21, Samuel M. Tracy, Corporation Council presented articles of impeachment to the Council. William V. Peck represented Glover, and asked 24 hours delay. At the end of that time, Peck asked that his client be allowed to apologize, and that the case be dismissed at his costs. Council accepted the terms. On July 7, 1839, 'Squire Cornelius McCoy presented charges against Glover for misconduct in office, and a committee of Council was appointed to investigate. This committee reported Glover's resignation and asked to be discharged, which was agreed to. In 1846, he sold six acres of ground where the children's home now stands to the County for an Infirmary. The price paid was \$1,200.

On January 18, 1855, he was elected sexton of the city cemetery, and served until November 20, 1865, when he resigned. From 1857 to 1863, he was market master of Portsmouth. He was Marshal of the city from May, 1864 to July, 1865. He left Portsmouth in 1865, after resigning as sexton of the city cemetery, and took up his residence in Covington, Ky. He died, October 10, 1877, and is interred in Greenlawn cemetery, where he interred so many others. His wife died December 12, 1884, and is buried by his side.

Elizabeth Glover

was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, July 29, 1813,—the eldest daughter of Elijah and Catherine Glover. She was a welcome child, being the first girl in a family of six boys. She often said, had she only been a boy, she would have come to honor as the seventh son. She finished her education at Doctor Lake's School at Cincinnati. She had hosts of friends through all her life. She was very popular and much sought after in social circles; had many admirers and numerous offers of marriage; but lived to old age unmarried. She was the life of many social gatherings, always surrounded by a circle of friends, whom she attracted by her wit and brilliant repartee. She had always an anecdote or illustration to suit the topic of conversation. There are many still living in Portsmouth who will remember her wonderful curls. The fashion of hair dressing never changed with her. Her curls were perennial and when age had silvered them, they were even more beautiful than the original color. She taught many years in the public schools and her pupils loved her. She was a member of All Saints Episcopal Church and devoted to it. She was Chairman and Secretary of the Business Committee of the Soldier's Relief Circle and served one year as Secretary of that Associa-



SAMUEL GOULD.

tion. Her sister, Mrs. Kendall, having moved to West Liberty, Ohio, in 1866, she followed her and resided there until her death. Her heart longed for her church and many friends in Portsmouth to the very end, and her love for them never grew cold. No one who ever resided in Portsmouth left behind more friends or warmer ones. She was the most popular single woman who ever lived in Portsmouth. The flag she loved and honored is placed at her resting place each Memorial Day, and covered with flowers on that occasion. At the end of life she lost her sight and could neither read nor sew; and she who had cherished so many friends, spent many lonely hours in her room, with no companion but the "memory of other days." She passed away May 30, 1892, and was brought to her childhood's home, to lie in beautiful Greenlawn among those she loved and who had loved her.

Samuel Gould

was born June 5, 1783, at Tyngsboro, Massachusetts. He was married to Mrs. Hannah Young Ela in 1811. She was the daughter of Jesse Young and was born in 1780 and died in 1846. Her father, Jesse Young was a Major in the Revolutionary War. Samuel Gould emigrated to Ohio with the Young family, about 1820, and resided there the remainder of his life. He was a Justice of the Peace of Green Township, Scioto County, Ohio, from June 14, 1832 to 1834. He held the office again from June 20, 1849 to 1852, and from 1859 to 1862. He was Trustee of Green Township in 1849. He was post master at Franklin Furnace. He was a carpenter and builder by trade, and prominent in the early Masonic circles of this county. He was highly respected in his community. He died February 11, 1864, aged 80, and was buried with Masonic honors. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. A. G. Byers.

Orin Barron Gould, Sr.,

was born in Concord, New Hampshire, November 20, 1818. His father was Samuel Gould and his mother's maiden name was Hannah Young. She was one of the family of brothers and sisters who came from New Hampshire to Southern Ohio in the early twenties. Our subject came to Scioto County, Ohio, when but two years old. His father located in Wheelersburg and he attended the district schools there; but his education was supplemented and continued throughout life by wide reading, keen observation and earnest thinking.

He was one of the pioneer furnacemen of the Hanging Rock region. When eighteen years of age, he went to La Grange Furnace, Lawrence County, Ohio, and was there for two or three years, connected with the management. He then went to Peoria, Illinois, and remained there for two years. He came back to Ohio and he and his brother, John, bought Franklin Furnace, and operated it as J. F. Gould & Company. The furnace ran until 1858, when it blew out,

and has never run since. Directly after the furnace closed, Mr. Orin B. Gould bought his brother's interest in the Furnace property and thereafter was sole owner.

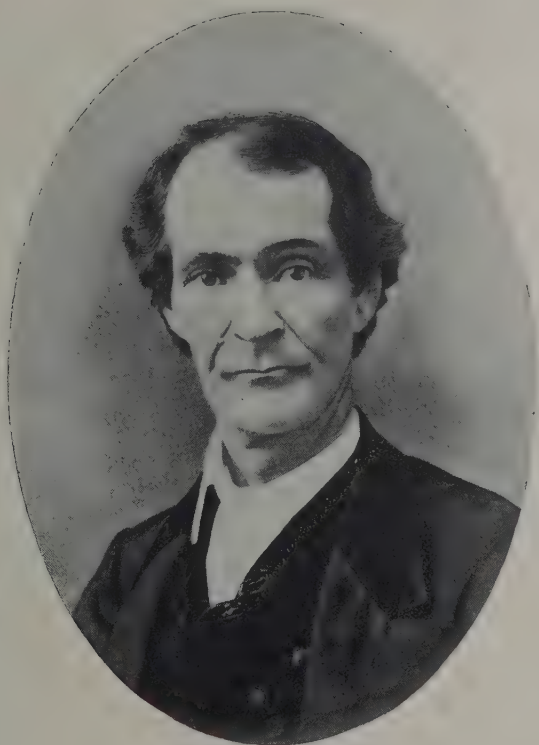
He was twenty-three when he first came to Franklin Furnace; and he lived there all the remainder of his life. After the furnace closed, he was a farmer till his death. Strong in his attachments and taking root deeply, he could not bear the thought of giving up his old home and entering into new alliances after the making of charcoal iron in his neighborhood was no longer practicable. He clung to the old scenes and faces tenaciously.

He was manager of the Scioto County Agricultural Society in 1868. In 1872, he was a candidate for Commissioner on the Republican ticket. He received 2,895 votes to 2,153 for John Violet, Democrat, majority, 742. Office holding did not suit him and he declined a second term.

In 1859, he was united in marriage with Lavinia Seeley, widow of Henry S. Willard, who was a member of a New England family which emigrated early to Northern Ohio. Of this union were born two children: Orin B., of Wellston, Ohio, who has a sketch herein. and Mrs. Winnie H. McBride of Asbury Park, New Jersey.

While not a church member, he had deep religious convictions, studied the Bible seriously, and reflected earnestly on the problems of life and eternity. To the Methodist Church and its ministers, he was notably liberal, without ostentation, as many yet living gladly bear witness. Politically, Mr. Gould was a Republican, and gave to the party his time and money without stint. He was a strong partisan, and not tolerant of the views of opponents. What he felt to be right, he believed in without shadow of turning. In politics, as in other things, he was unselfish, that is not self-seeking, and gave his services and means, without thought of compensation, to promote the principles of his party and the interests of his friends. The only office he ever held was that of County Commissioner from 1872 to 1875. He was many times a delegate to County and City Conventions. He was a lover of fine horses and had a great many about him. Through church and political associations, he made a wide acquaintance and established many enduring friendships.

To know him well, which was not easy, was to love and admire him; and his friends were knit to him with links of steel. Apparently abrupt and outwardly austere, his nature was mostly kindly, warm and unselfish. Stern of countenance and often harsh of expression, his heart was overflowing with sweet and generous impulses, and his hand quick to do noble deeds. He was a natural leader of men, and led more by example than direction. He was independent in thought and action, ignoring all conventionalities, and bordering on radicalism. In criticism, he was bitter and fearless; in support of a friend, or cause, true, staunch and loyal to the core. His position was never



ORIN B. GOULD, SR.

uncertain or equivocal. He was usually in advance of the sentiment of the day upon all public questions.

Of good roads, he was an early ardent advocate, urging their efficacy as a material help and an educational influence. He was a man of remarkable energy, wonderful presistency and determined will. He delighted in physical labor, and in doing things, the harder and more difficult the better, the more adverse and rough the elements the greater his pleasure, and many instances of his endurance and vigor are well remembered. His nature may be compared to an uncut diamond,—a rough exterior covering a gem of rare purity and value. His acts of kindness and helpfulness were as the sands of the sea; and his left hand knew not what the right hand did. He died at Franklin Furnace, March 20, 1890, and was buried in Greenlawn Cemetery, Portsmouth, Ohio. His wife survived him until December 2, 1900.

Samuel Gunn

was one of the Saints of the Lord on earth. He was born in Connecticut in 1763 and came to Alexandria as early as 1805 with his wife, Joanna Warner and family. He was a school teacher, and taught in a log school house at the foot of the hill back of Alexandria. In the latter place he had a two story frame residence. He moved to Portsmouth in 1816, and established a cooper shop.

June 16, 1819, he took part in the organization of All Saints church and was one of the two wardens selected,—Dr. Thomas Waler being the other. He became a lay reader in the church and, as such, conducted services for twelve years.

In 1820, he was elected one of the town councilmen to fill a vacancy. In 1822, when David Gharky was removed as town treasurer, he was appointed to succeed him and served until April 14, 1830, when he was succeeded by Wilson Gates. On March 8, 1824, he was elected to the town council by 13 votes,—all that were cast. On June 11, 1824, he was appointed to bring in an ordinance to establish a Board of Health. The ordinance was brought in and passed, and under it, Portsmouth had its first Board of Health. In 1827, he was re-elected to the town council and received 41 votes. Colonel John McDonald, elected at the same time, had 27 votes, and James Lodwick, also elected at the same time, had 23 votes. He served until 1830. In 1827 he was surety on several official bonds, showing him to be a man of substance. In 1828 he was president of the Sunday School Society of the town. In 1829 he and Washington Kinney were appointed a committee of the Council to procure two floating wharves six feet long. On the 18th of February, 1830, he was one of the founders of the Scioto County Bible Society.

August 27, 1832, he died in his 69th year. His widow, Joanna Gunn, survived until August 21, 1858, when she died in her 96th year. He had four sons, Havillah, Enos, Zina and Bela. He had

two daughters, Martha, who married Levi Moore; and Pama, who married Philip Moore. Captains William and Enos Moore are sons of Levi Moore.

Havillah Gunn

was born in Connecticut in 1786, the son of Samuel and Joanna Gunn, and came to Alexandria with his father and mother. In 1810, when Alexander Curran resigned as Clerk of the Courts, he was appointed *pro tempore* and served a month. He was succeeded by John R. Turner. On July 15, 1824, he was elected Justice of the Peace of Wayne Township and served till January, 1826, when he resigned. In 1825, he was an Overseer of the Poor of Wayne Township. From 1826 to 1828 he was a Trustee of Wayne Township. From 1832 to 1835, he was Clerk of Wayne Township. In 1826, he was a candidate for Auditor and was defeated. David Gharky had 769 votes, and he had 140. In 1828, he was conducting a general store in Portsmouth. From 1828 to 1830, he was County Treasurer. In 1829, he was a candidate for re-election to that office and was defeated. Wm. Waller had 448 votes and Gunn 319. At that time the county duplicate was \$4,087.33. In 1834, he served as Town Recorder, April 4 to September 5.

He does not appear to have held any public office in Scioto County after 1835, but went to Illinois. He died in Olney, Ills., September 8, 1867, at the age of 81.

William Hall,

first of Colchester, Connecticut, and afterwards of Groton, in the same state, was married to Eunice Foote, August 12, 1787, at Colchester, Conn. William Hall died in Groton, Connecticut, August 16, 1810. His widow Mrs. Eunice Hall died in Marietta, Ohio, July 15, 1826. To them were born six children. William Hall, late of Portsmouth, Ohio, and the subject of this sketch, was their fifth child. He was born at Colchester, Connecticut, July 7, 1800.

Of his early childhood, little is known. He attended the common schools of the "Nutmeg State" until about his twelfth year, and as the necessities of the family required it, he went to work with his elder brothers in a bakery that they were then carrying on. He worked at that business for seven years.

The war of 1812 coming on, the British sent a fleet of war vessels to blockade the port of New London, at the mouth of the Thames river, the principal port for sea going vessels on Long Island Sound. The militia of the state and neighboring states were called out for the defense of the city. Wyllys Hall, his elder brother, was in command of a company of militia, and marched his company from Colchester to New London and went into camp. The British commander sent word to remove all non-combatants from the city within a certified time. The mother and the girls immediately left for Col-

chester, twelve miles back, and for their sustenance while away, William loaded up a barrel of flour on a wheel barrow and wheeled it the entire distance.

He then returned to camp, and his brother Wyllys said to him, "Bill, you might as well stay in my tent and keep things in order, black my shoes, etc., and I can draw pay for you as my servant." This was agreeable to Bill and he entered upon his duties. Some brick masons were at work near the camp building brick ovens, and William, like all boys, could not get along without fun, so he would call out, "mortar!" or "brick!" and run off and hide behind the tents. This was an annoyance to the workmen; and he was finally caught and put in the Guard House, for three days.

About 1860, Wyllys Hall, while visiting his brother, said to him, "Bill, did you ever get a land warrant for your services in the war of 1812?" He answered him, "No." He told him he was entitled to one and to look it up. He did so and much to his surprise found his name on the muster roll at Washington and got a warrant for 160 acres of land. He told his children that he thought that was good pay for being three days in the Guard House.

After the war in 1812, the family concluded to remove to Ohio, and there being a Yankee town at Marietta, that place was their objective point. They sold out their little property and started overland with one horse, "old Charley," and a wagon to carry their mother and sisters, the boys all walking. They camped out at night, until they arrived at Pittsburg, where the boys built a flat boat and floated down the Ohio to Marietta, arriving there in the fall of 1816. The mother, brothers and sisters lived, died, and are buried in Marietta.

William, the subject of this sketch, worked with his brother in the baking business, they established there, serving his full seven years' apprenticeship.

After the completion of his term, he went to Cincinnati and worked as a journeyman baker for one year. Going back to Marietta he worked for a year with Weston Thomas and had saved up \$500, when Thomas told him to start out and hunt a location and he would start him in business. He left home in search of a location, visiting Gallipolis, Greenupsburg, Portsmouth and Maysville. He seemed to think more of Greenupsburg than of the other towns; and went home concluding to locate there; but the old anti-slavery doctrine was strong in the old mother and she opposed it very strongly, and told him, not to locate in a slave state; that a blight was over slave states; that Kentucky was far behind Ohio, a much younger state; and that he had been raised to believe that slavery was wrong. So he changed his mind and came to Portsmouth in 1826.

He opened out his stock of dry goods and groceries on Front street on part of the lot on which the Biggs House stands. Being a violin player of no mean merit, he soon "caught on," in a social way,

and was popular. His business was a success from the start.

November 30, 1828, he was joined in marriage to Miss Margaret Kinney, daughter of Aaron and Mary Kinney, who were among the first settlers of Portsmouth.

In 1820, he bought the lot where Webb's mill was lately burned down, and built a stone house and residence in the rear, and then the firm of Hall & Thomas was dissolved. In 1834, he took in as a partner, Thomas S. Currie, which partnership was dissolved in 1842. In 1838, he in conjunction with Eli Kinney and Peter Kinney, established the banking house of E. Kinney & Company, which proved very profitable. They continued in business until 1846, when E. Kinney withdrew, and the firm name changed to P. Kinney & Company. In 1850, he sold his interest to Peter Kinney. In 1854, the firm of bankers under the name of Dugan, Means, Hall & Company was established and continued in business until 1862, when it was wound up. In 1855, he sold out his stock of dry goods and became one of the original builders of the Scioto Rolling Mill Company (now the Burgess Steel and Iron Works.)

The affairs of the mill company were closed and since that time he was not engaged in any business up to the time of his death, which took place, June 17, 1869. His wife preceded him a few years, her death taking place September 21, 1864. Both died at the homestead on Rose Ridge and were buried from All Saint's church of which they were members. Their children are: Henry, born October 11, 1829; William Oscar, born September 10, 1831, and died September 11, 1832; Margaret K., born June 8, 1833; Thomas F. C., born October 26, 1835; Wyllys, born March 18, 1838; Mary Clingman, born June 4, 1840; William Foote, born February 24, 1843; Aaron Kinney, born May 10, 1845; Eunice Foote, born September 19, 1847; Faneuil, deceased, and Loren. Nine of the eleven children are now living (1900.)

Mr. Hall was a man of affairs while in Portsmouth. In 1829 and 1830, he was elected a fence viewer in Wayne Township. Only the most prominent men in town were elected to that office. He was a Mason and a member of Aurora Lodge. In 1839, he was elected town treasurer. In 1844, he was a director of the Portsmouth Insurance Company. In 1850, he was a school trustee of the town. In 1860, he participated in the great Union meeting held at the Biggs House on January 16. He was a Whig and a Republican, a first class business man of excellent judgment and great force of character.

Octavo V. Hall

was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, August 18, 1813. His occupation was that of a brick layer and plasterer. He was one of a family of three sons and two daughters. He built the John Neill house on Third and Market streets. His father was Abraham Hall, who



DAVID HAHN.

THE LAST OF THE STAGE DRIVERS. BORN 1810—DIED 1894.

built a house on the site of that occupied by John Dice on Second street, the timber for which was cut in the rear of the premises on Fourth street. The house was moved away many years ago to give place to the present residence of John Dice. Abraham Hall was a stone and brick mason, and made headstones and monuments for the cemetery.

Octavo Hall married Rebecca Sappington, September 22, 1832. She was born June 24, 1807, and died February 18, 1887. Her father was James Sappington of Maryland, who came to the Northwest Territory in 1795. He was a ship carpenter, and had a wife, three daughters, and two sons,—Thomas and Elias. Thomas enlisted in the war of 1812, and died on his way to Sandusky. He was a civil engineer. Elias died while living in Sandusky.

James S. and several others who afterwards became prominent as early settlers of this vicinity, came down the Ohio river in keel boats. They floated to the mouth of the Scioto river and then cordelled their boats up the Scioto to one-half mile above the site of Piketon, where they located. There James Sappington entered 168 acres of land, and in 1797 sold it to Sargent and located three miles below Piketon. The children of Octavo V. Hall and Rebecca, his wife, were: Mary Francis, deceased; James Hall, deceased; Marietta Kendall; Josiah, deceased; Maria, deceased, wife of Judge Martin Crain; Cornelia, deceased; and J. Clark Hall. He and all his family are buried on the home place near Piketon, with the exception of Mrs. Crain.

He was a member of the Whig party, and a member of the original Methodist Congregation of Portsmouth. On June 19, 1838, he was appointed Deputy Town Marshal. In 1840, he was an Overseer of the Poor in Wayne Township. In 1841, he was a Health Officer for the Third ward, and in 1842, he was elected a councilman for three years from the Third ward. He went to California in February, 1850, and returned in 1851. He died February 6, 1851.

David Hahn

was born April 4, 1810, at Woodstock, Shenandoah County, Virginia, a descendant of a German family, which settled there before the Revolution. At the age of fourteen he left home and being large for his age became a stage driver, driving four horses over the Alleghany Mountains. David Hahn was a born driver and drove over all the principal lines of the United States. He had a knack of managing horses—the gift of nature. The horses all behaved for him. If his shade could come back and mount the Seventh street fire engine and take the lines, the horses would go off like lambs. He was gifted to train animals and did the training for the famous Van Amberg, and for the old time Stickney circus. He was a great friend of Dan Rice and was identified with the floating palaces that in

former days traversed the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. His secret in animal training was in their diet and this secret went to the grave with him.

David Hahn came to Portsmouth when a young man, and became a driver on the stage line between Portsmouth and Columbus and stuck to the job until the stage line was discontinued. He was the last survivor among the Jehus of the old stage coaching days in Portsmouth. His stage horn has waked the morning echoes many a morning before the sign of the "Golden Lamb" on Front street. But David Hahn was something more than a stage driver. He was a patriot. June 20, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Battery L First Ohio Light Artillery. He gave his age as forty years when in fact he was fifty-two. What might have been expected, and what usually happens in such cases, happened in his case. December 4, 1863, he was discharged on account of physical disability.

At the age of forty-six years he was married to Mrs. Susan Clark, widow of Joseph Clark. They had one child, Mrs. Balser H. Andres.

On June 19, 1869, David Hahn was appointed driver of the city fire engine, No. 1, and he served until April, 1876. The city never had a more faithful servant. He died on August 6, 1894, at Portsmouth, Ohio, and was interred in Greenlawn Cemetery. His death was noticed in the New Mail and Express and in all the big dailies of the country and in all the dramatic papers, and it was stated that in driving over the Alleghanies, he had carried General Jackson, Henry Clay, Presidents Harrison and Tyler. When last he drove from Columbus, the coaches stopped at Pim's Hotel on the site of the present Sixth street M. E. Church.

William Hard

was born September 9, 1820, in Green Township, Scioto County, Ohio. His father was Ezra Hard, a native of Arlington, Bennington County, Vermont. His father was born December 3, 1773, and came to Ohio in 1812. He was a communicant of the Episcopal church. He died December 22, 1867, in Green Township. He was married December 3, 1796, to Mary Cook Perkins, a niece of Captain Cook, the explorer. His great-grandfather, Elisha Hard, had a son of the same name. His grandmother Hard's maiden name was Mary Benedict. His mother's father Moses Perkins was a drummer in the Revolutionary war. For record see Revolutionary Soldiers herein.

Our subject attended school in Green Township. Rev. Landon Taylor was one of his teachers. He left school at the age of seventeen and became a farmer. He was married April 15, 1845, to Tryphena McMullen, daughter of James McMullen, of Greenup County, Kentucky. Their children were: Mary Cook, who married Henry

B. Boynton, both deceased. (She died September 13, 1883, and he died July 17, 1887.) He has a son Frank Lee at St. Albans, West Virginia. Dora E. is at home. William Carroll resides in Boise City, Idaho. A daughter, Viola Belle, died in infancy, and Charles Ellsworth is the editor of the Portsmouth Blade. Mr. Hard lived the life of a farmer until November 10, 1869, when he came to Portsmouth. The family lived two years on Ninth and Chillicothe streets, and then purchased the lot on the southwest corner of Sinton and Gallia streets. His father was a Whig, and he was a Democrat until the war broke out, when he became a Republican. He has been a member of the M. E. church since 1852, and attends Bigelow. He never belonged to any secret orders, except the Sons of Temperance. He is the youngest of twelve children by the same mother, four of whom died in infancy. Of these there were eleven sons and one daughter. He has never been out of the county twelve months since his birth. He keeps a clear conscience, does the duty nearest him, and does not allow a wave of trouble to roll across his mind.

Moses Hayward

was born in Lebanon, Connecticut in 1766. His father, Caleb Hayward, came from Scotland, in 1700, and located in Connecticut. His father was a sea captain with quite a large family of Children, of whom Moses was the youngest son. His father, Caleb, would spend a portion of his time on the sea, and a portion on his farm. When our subject was twenty-one years of age, in 1787, he went to Vermont where he had an older brother.

He married Hannah Smith in Norwich, Vermont, in January, 1793. He had the following children: Lora, born January 8, 1794, married Joshua Cutler, and has one son living in Nebraska; Rhoda, born March 12, 1796, married Thomas Brown; Betsey, born June 27, 1798, died an infant; Moses, born October 30, 1799, married Julia Reynolds. Our subject has one son in Iowa, Horace; Mrs. Sophia Merrill, a daughter, resides in Parsons, Kansas; Phillip Smith, born June 4, 1801, married Elizabeth Keyes. They had an only child, Sarah Ann Noel, born July 15, 1826, and married to John Harrison Noel, lately residing near the city of Portsmouth on the Chillicothe Pike. Her mother, Elizabeth Keyes, was a sister of James Keyes, and she married John Harrison Noel, August 1, 1852. Moses Hayward's son Orange was born September 8, 1802, and died October 1, 1822, unmarried. His son Zenas was born December 14, 1803, and was married twice, first to Rebecca Ewing and then to Sarah Mitchell, daughter of Judge David Mitchell. Mrs. Salome McKinley, widow of James McKinley, was a daughter. He also had two sons, Virgil and Mitchell; another daughter, Mrs. Mary Kenyon, wife of Dan Kenyon, lives at Santa Clara, California. Moses Hayward's son, Leonard, was born January 16, 1805, married Mary Ann Mus-

grove and located in Jackson County. Their grandchildren only are living.

Our subject also had a daughter, Betsy, born June 13, 1806, and married Lloyd Orm. They had a family of three children: Mrs. Condit of Kansas, was one of them. She married Seymour Pixley and had children: C. L. Pixley, Dr. M. S. Pixley and Mrs. Joseph Merrill. Moses Hayward's daughter, Philura, was born October 16, 1808 and married John Orm. She was the mother of Mrs. A. B. Cole, Mrs. James Richardson and Mrs. John Richardson. Eliphaz, a son, who was born May 14, 1810, and married Mary Cadot, daughter of Claudius Cadot. Frank Hayward of Ironton was a son of this marriage. Another daughter, Sarah Ann, was born September 17, 1811, and died in childhood January 27, 1816. Another son, Hiram, was born February 10, 1813, and died at the age of fourteen days. Moses Hayward's daughter, Martha, was born February 9, 1814, and married John Miller Salladay. Her children are George W. Salladay and Mrs. Lora Bierley.

Moses Hayward left Vermont in 1814 and went as far west as Pittsburg where he remained two years. He came to Scioto County, in 1816, and located in Vernon Township at Chaffin's Mill, where he bought land. A great many people called him Howard, instead of Hayward; and he sold the land on which the Howard Furnace is built, and the Furnace was named for him, assuming that his name was Howard, instead of Hayward. He had sixteen children, all told, ten boys and six girls. He was a very energetic man. He built roads, churches and schools. He was not a member of any church. At one time, he was a Mason, but gave it up. He was of an inventive turn. At one time, he made gun powder, at another time, he manufactured buckskin gloves, and at another time, he had a fad for raising hops. There was no experiment he was not willing to try. Shortly before his death he had \$10,000 in government bonds. He had ten surviving children, and gave \$1,000 to each of them. His wife died August 2, 1834, and he never remarried. At one time, he was also a distiller, and distilled corn. Like the native born Yankee, there was nothing he could not do when he tried. He was a successful farmer and a man of strong character. He lived to be ninety-four years of age, and died October 2, 1860.

Eliphaz Hayward

was born May 14, 1810, in Windsor County, Vermont. His father was Moses Hayward, and Eliphaz was the youngest child. He was married to Mary Cadot, the oldest daughter of Claudius Cadot, Aug. 24, 1837. They had six children: Claudius Cadot Hayward, died single, in Santa Clara, California, in 1893, aged fifty-four years; Philura Elizabeth Hayward, married John W. Hatch, a farmer of Marion County, Illinois, who formerly lived near the old Red School

House above Portsmouth, Ohio, on a farm now owned by Mr. Peebles; Charles Eliphaz and Augusta Ann died of cholera in 1849; Francis Edwin resides in Ironton; and Mary B., married J. B. Fullerton, of Wheelersburg, Ohio, a farmer and book-keeper. Mr. Hayward died November 22, 1850, near Wheelersburg, in the Lower French Grant.

Patrick James Stuart Hayes

was born near Dublin, Ireland, March 17, 1790. His father was Richard Hayes, and his mother's maiden name was Anne Cummins Stuart. He was the eldest son. When about ready to enter college, having been prepared for that purpose by a private tutor, his father died suddenly. From that sense of duty, which always controlled his every act, he gave up his cherished ideals to assist his mother in the rearing of his younger brothers and sisters. Making surveying and kindred subjects his profession, he was successful. Later, when through his help, those younger sisters and brothers, according to choice, had settled on the Continent, in India and Australia, he traveled in the Orient, finding there in the philosophy of the Ancients' "passing race" much that was congenial to a meditative mind. Returning to Ireland, he married Alice Fitzgerald, and then came to America, the home of the "coming race." Stopping for a time in Canada and New York, his journey ended in Portsmouth, Ohio. In politics, he was independent, voting locally for the candidate he felt would best discharge the duties of the position. In Federal politics, he recognized, in 1860, that the union of states could be best preserved through the supremacy of the party supporting Abraham Lincoln, and voted accordingly. He was a devoted member of the Catholic Church, and there was nothing cynical in his view of life. He could see with a hopeful spirit, the pathos and the pity of it, knowing that some day the mystery of it would be untangled. He died in 1870, his wife having preceded him by many years.

George Hereodh

was born in Green County, Pennsylvania, January 24, 1789, of German parentage. His boyhood was spent on the farm and he learned the carpenter's trade. His educational facilities were limited to the common country district school, and as is prevalent in all the new countries, the school term was generally limited to the winter months, when farm work was slack. He served in the War of 1812, under General Harrison. After the campaign of the Miami and Maumee, terminating with the battle of Fort Meigs, he was detached to superintend the building of boats to transport the army to the Ohio river at the mouth of Big Miami, where General Harrison finally settled and passed the remainder of his life excepting time served as President at Washington. After the War, George Hereodh returned to his home in Pennsylvania, and in 1815, was married to Elizabeth Kendall.

daughter of Jeremiah and Rhoda Kendall, both natives of Scotland. She was a sister of General William Kendall. Elizabeth Kendall was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in 1796. George Hereodh had six children four of whom lived to maturity: Rhoda, who married William B. Russell; Sarah, who married Robert Russell, and after his death, married Levi Kirkendall, now resides on the Hereodh homestead nine miles from Portsmouth; George W., of Chicago, Illinois; and Emma, the wife of W. A. Marsh. A few years previous to the building of the Ohio Canal, he removed with his family to Ohio and settled in the Ohio Valley, nine miles from Portsmouth. He and his brother-in-law, General William Kendall, built a mill and saw mill at the lower falls of Scioto Brush Creek, and built two steamboats, the Diana and Belvidere. When work commenced on the Ohio Canal in 1826, Mr. Hereodh took and completed several contracts of stone work, viz: the Elbow lock, and a lock below that one, near the mouth of the canal, the Hereodh lock and the Camp creek culvert. On July 4, 1859, Mr. Hereodh suffered a stroke of paralysis which completely paralyzed his left side. He never regained the use of himself, and died February 16, 1861, from an attack of pneumonia after about a week of sickness. His widow died February 23, 1866. In politics, he was a Whig, as long as that party was in existence, but did not aspire to office; and never held a political office above a township office. In his early manhood he joined the Methodist Church, but after his marriage he joined the Baptist Church, to be with his wife in her religious views. After completing his last contract on the Ohio Canal, he burned brick and had a church erected on his farm, in fulfillment of a promise that he had made to Mrs. Hereodh, before he went into contracting on the canal. The church was called Bethany and was of the regular Baptist denomination. He was generous and open hearted to both educational and religious institutions. It afforded him more pleasure to give than to receive. In the last thirty years of his life he made it a point to give one half of his income to charity. The world was better that he lived.

Jacob Hibbs, Sr.,

was born November 5, 1793, in Pennsylvania. His father was Aaron Hibbs, who settled near Locust Grove, Adams County, Ohio, about 1800, and died there in June, 1852, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. His mother's maiden name was Catharine Humphreys, who died in October, 1846, in her seventy-seventh year. Our subject's early life was passed in helping to clear a farm in the woods, and his educational advantages were very meager. He was married March 3, 1814, to Rebecca Lucas, daughter of Judge Joseph Lucas. To them were born eleven children: Aaron, born February 15, 1815, died unmarried April 15, 1837; Hannah Humphreys Lucas,

born July 12, 1817, married Reason Wilcoxon, and now living near Freeport, Ill.; Joseph Lucas, born April 8, 1819; George C., born July 27, 1821, died unmarried; Ursulina, born June 5, 1823, died unmarried, October 6, 1855; Rebecca Lucas, born August 3, 1825, married William B. Russell, died September 10, 1885; John A. T., born January 18, 1829, was never married, and resides at Council Bluffs, Iowa; Jacob C., born April 3, 1830, residing at Portsmouth; Robert Lucas, born April 23, 1832, died near Alexandria, D. C., November 11, 1862, a member of the Twelfth United States Infantry, regular army; Sarah C., born June 26, 1834, who resides in Hillsboro, Highland County, Ohio; Van Buren, born January 13, 1839, served through the entire war of the Rebellion; was private, Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, and died in Mattoon, Ill., in November, 1869. Our subject served in Captain David Roop's Company at the time of Hull's surrender, in the war of 1812. He took an active part in political matters from 1840 to 1848, and was always a strong Jackson Democrat. He held the office of school trustee for a number of years, but held no other offices. After his marriage he settled in Union Township, Scioto County, Ohio, where he died July 12, 1852. His wife died October 20, 1853. They were members of the Disciple church. Mr. Hibbs was a man of great firmness and moral courage; and was noted for his determination and positiveness of character. He took great pride in the education of his children; and did all in his power to give them a good start in life.

Hon. Samuel Hunt, Jr.,

was born July 8, 1765. He never married. Hon. Samuel Hunt, as he is now usually called, possessed natural abilities of a very high order, to which, what he accomplished in life,—though he attained some eminence—was hardly proportionate. Deciding on the profession of law, he entered himself as a student in the office of Benjamin West, and, in 1790, was admitted to practice. He established an office at first in Alstead, but soon removed to Keene as a more suitable location; and after continuing about five years in the profession, he gave it up; for what reason is not definitely known; but it is usually supposed that it was on account of the many details which are essential to a successful practice of it, and to which he had a great aversion. He is described by the late John Prentiss as “an eloquent advocate who early retired from the bar.” His talents adapted him to literary pursuits, and his inclination led him also in that direction. He became, therefore, a contributor to the famous “Farmer's Museum,” which had been established by Joseph Dennie at Walpole. Dennie was afterwards editor of the “Port Folio” at Philadelphia, which may be said to have been the first popular magazine established in the country. The “Museum” was sustained by the “Literary Club,” which consisted of the following persons, all of whom were or had

been members of the bar; Joseph Dennie who was editor of the "Museum"; Royal Tyler, of Brattleboro, Vt., afterwards Chief Justice of Vermont; Roger Vose of Walpole, who also became Chief Justice; Samuel Hunt, whose popular talents ultimately secured his election to Congress; and Samuel West of Keene, son of Rev. Samuel West, D. D., of Boston, and nephew of Hon. Benjamin West, of Charlestown, a most brilliant advocate and eloquent orator. These were all men of fine abilities, keen wit, and no inconsiderable culture, whose superiors have not probably been since consolidated in the country. The combined talents of the club produced a paper which became exceedingly popular, and which was taken and read with interest by many educated persons in other states.

Mr. Hunt, soon after giving up his profession, went abroad, with the double purpose of improving his mind and benefiting his health. He was absent nearly three years, the greater part of which time was spent in France. He spent considerable time at Bordeaux. From a letter to Dr. Oliver Hastings, written from that place in answer to one communicating the death of his brother, a promising young lawyer at Windsor, Vt., it appears that he was in very low spirits, and without any plan or settled purpose for the future. To the question, when he expected to return to America, he replies, "Perhaps soon, perhaps never." His brother had been very dear to him, and his death, when he was so far away from him, in connection with some sad circumstances which had transpired previously to his leaving Charlestown, had probably at that time produced an unusual depression of spirits. He, however, after an absence of about three years, returned home, and settled down in Charlestown to the business of a gentleman farmer. In this he continued, engaging moderately in politics, till 1802, when he had so attracted public attention that on the occurrence of a vacancy in the state's representation in Congress by the resignation of Hon. Joseph Pierce of Alton, he was appointed to fill his place. His term expiring in the 7th Congress, he was re-elected to the 8th in 1803. At the close of this term, not desiring a re-election, as he had business in view that would wholly occupy his attention, he was succeeded by the Hon. Caleb Ellis of Claremont. The business referred to was the formation of a colony for the settlement of a large tract of land, of which he had come into possession in Ohio. In this project he enlisted some dozen or fifteen persons in Charlestown, by holding out to them the inducement of the acquisition of a fortune more speedily than it was likely to be obtained in any other way. Hunt made the journey to Ohio on horse-back, accompanied by Miss Cynthia Rigg, whom he had engaged to be his housekeeper, while the others sought their land of promise on foot. All arrived in Ohio in safety, and commenced their settlement in French Grant, as the place was called. But the location proved so unhealthy that nearly all of them were very soon



WILLIAM HUSTON.

prostrated by sickness, and it is related that at one time there was not a person in the company able to wait upon the rest, and that all the attention and nursing they had was from one Indian squaw, who did little more than to bring them water from a distant spring with which to quench their thirst. The fever proved fatal to Mr. Hunt, who died on the 7th of July, 1807, at the age of 42, and was buried on the bank of the Ohio a few yards from Mrs. Clay's house at Haverhill, Ohio. The colony was broken up; and of those who went out to it from Charlestown, only three survived to return.

He appears to have been the son of Colonel Samuel and Esther (Strong) Hunt, and to have been born in Charlestown, although the genealogy in the history is confused.

Captain Jacob Sampson Hurd

was born December 25, 1816, near Concord, New Hampshire. He was the son of John and Mary (Young) Hurd, sister of Dan Young. He came to Ohio when a boy, and lived in the French Grant, in Scioto County, Ohio. His education was obtained in the country schools. He married Miss Sarah E. Clough, daughter of Abner Clough, in 1837, and they had children: Col. John R. Hurd, of Pueblo, Col.; Jesse C., of Jackson C. H., Ohio; Mrs. Alice Riggs, wife of Charles Riggs of Pittsburg, Pa., and Joseph H. Hurd, of Portsmouth, Ohio.

Jacob Hurd was a Whig, during the existence of that party and afterwards a Republican. From the date of his marriage, until about 1851, he resided in the Hanging Rock iron region and was interested in several furnaces, moving from Jackson Furnace, Jackson County, to Portsmouth, January 1, 1852. From this time until the outbreak of the Civil War, he commanded several different steamers, and was engaged in boating on the Mississippi river and its tributaries. He was master of the "Susquehanna," "Clipper," "Zachary Taylor," "Boone," and "Effie Afton." From the beginning of the Civil War, he, with his youngest son, Joseph H. Hurd, was in the gunboat service until 1864. He was a master on the "Lexington," while in the gunboat service. Following his retirement from the navy, he resumed his former occupation of steam-boatman, and by reason of an explosion of a boiler on the "W. R. Carter" on February 2, 1866, he lost his life. The explosion took place at 4 a. m. at the mouth of Green river, Ky. He was asleep in the Texas and was never seen after he retired from his watch. His remains were lost in the river and never recovered. Some sixty-five persons lost their lives in the same disaster.

William Huston,

one of the pioneers of Portsmouth, was one of the first settlers on the town site. He came to Portsmouth from Virginia, with his father, William Huston, from Frederick County, Virginia. He and his brother Joseph were located at Portsmouth, but William Huston,

their father, went to Piqua and resided there until his death, in 1822. The members of one branch of the Huston family were hereditary Barons in England. An uncle of William Huston was knighted in England for distinguished bravery, and the family had a coat of arms. It represents a greyhound rampant on a broken column, an hour-glass with the last sand running out and the motto, "*In tempore.*" The John Huston who was knighted for bravery, re-enforced a broken column, marching in great haste, and this design in the coat of Arms was from this instance. The greyhound rampant indicates the fleetness of his coming to the rescue, and the last sand in the hourglass indicates the perilous extremity of the army, to whose rescue he came. The motto "*In tempore*" commemorated his coming at the proper moment.

William Huston's wife's name was Susannah Boyd, born in Maryland. She came with her husband to Ohio, in 1802. They erected a pole cabin, the fourth, on the site of Portsmouth. William Huston's wife was raised a Quaker, but after locating in Portsmouth, became a Presbyterian, and it is said, she was the first person baptized in the Presbyterian Church in the city of Portsmouth. As a child she went over the battlefield of Brandywine, the day after the battle.

William Huston was quite prominent in the early history of Scioto County. In 1809, he was a member of the Board of Trustees of Wayne Township, at the organization of the township. He was Overseer of the Poor in Wayne Township in 1812. He was one of the nine city fathers of Portsmouth March 1, 1815; but the position of councilman not being to his taste, he neglected to attend its meetings. So on May 1, 1816, he was dropped from council for non-attendance; and his place was filled by Philip Moore. He forgot the Huston motto and was not at the council "*in tempore.*" He had a taste for military matters and was Captain of a company of Light Horse. He served in the war of 1812.

At one time, he was engaged in keel boating on the Ohio and Scioto rivers, and he took much specie from Chillicothe to Pittsburg. Afterwards he boated considerable on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. His last trip is related as follows: He brought a boatload of salt from the Kanawha and went down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans. He was then engaged by emigrants to take them to Texas, by way of the Gulf of Mexico. He made the trip in safety, but on returning, his vessel encountered a storm in the Gulf and the boat was foundered. He managed to get ashore at a desolate island and died of starvation. His wife was born in 1772, and died in 1854, at the house of her son, Captain Samuel J. Huston. Mr. William Huston was a man of great energy and enterprise, a family characteristic; but it was his extreme daring which lost him his life, in the zenith of his physical and mental powers.

Cornelius Creed Hyatt

was born on the 24th of August, 1804, on Long Island, New York, four miles east of the original site of Brooklyn. His father was a farmer. Eldred Hyatt, and his grandfather, Thomas Hyatt, came over from England before the Revolution. He had a brother, Shadrach Hyatt. They were fifteen and seventeen years of age, respectively, when they landed in New York. They by some means became separated, and never found each other afterward.

Our subject remembered Brooklyn when there were but three stores in the place; and their proprietors were: Bagby, Ramsen and Haggeman. They were general stores and were on Fulton street. His father had four sons and two daughters. Cornelius was the youngest son. His mother's name was Rebecca Creed. Thomas Hyatt, his grandfather, was a man in excellent circumstances and was a Royalist during the Revolution. He divided his land among his children and gave Eldred the farm of sixty-five acres, which he mortgaged to improve it. Mr. Hyatt remembers having walked four miles to school, and every quarter was paid for by his father. He lived on a farm until the age of eleven, when his parents moved to New York city, where he was apprenticed to a bricklayer. His master was Stephen P. Britton who had twenty-one other apprentices. He served six years. After completing his apprenticeship, he worked as a journeyman in New York city. He worked in building the Bowery and the Park theatres. He was married in 1825, to Miss Cornelia Cynthia Thompson in New York city. He determined to try his fortune in Portsmouth, Ohio, because his wife had relatives there, John Thornton's family. One Saturday night, he quit work and the next Tuesday he and his wife were on the way to Albany, by boat. They went from Albany to Buffalo by Erie Canal, from Buffalo to Cleveland by lake steamer, from Cleveland to Newark by the Ohio Canal, from Newark to Portsmouth, they drove overland and arrived in Portsmouth, October 3, 1830. The first person they met was John G. Peebles. When they arrived in Portsmouth, it had but six brick houses. The corner opposite Pig Iron Corner on Front street, the McDowell Building on Front and Market, the old Clough house on Fourth street, the McDowell brick above the corner, a brick on the corner of Fourth and Market and a brick where Dr. Kline's house now stands. The first work Mr. Hyatt did in Portsmouth was to plaster the house where Captain A. W. Williamson formerly lived. This was done for Charles Oscar Tracy.

His first wife died in 1847. He had three children who died in infancy. On February 24, 1846, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Taylor, of Cincinnati, and she was the mother of his daughter, Mrs. Dukes, afterwards Mrs. J. R. McClure. The foregoing was obtained from Mr. Hyatt by the editor of this work, when he last saw him.

The following facts are taken from biographical sketches heretofore published. Mr. Hyatt had a longer life than any one who ever lived in Portsmouth. From August 29, 1804, to October, 20, 1901, is ninety-seven years and one month and twenty-two days. Mr. Hyatt was a citizen of Portsmouth from October, 1830 to November, 1900, a period of seventy years, less one year spent in Cincinnati, and four in St. Paul, Minn. The first house he built in Portsmouth was the one story brick on the southeast corner of Front and Chillicothe streets, for George Corwine. He built the first All Saints Church in 1833, which stood where the chapel now stands. He built the following churches: St. Mary's, on Madison street, Bigelow, the German Lutheran and Sixth Street. He built the first school house in Portsmouth, the lower Fourth street in 1839. He built the United States Hotel in 1835. He built the Damarin grocery on Front street, the Stephenson residence which stood where Simon Labold's residence now does. He built the Moses Gregory residence on the north side of Third street. In 1837, he started a grocery on Fourth and Court streets. While in business, he built the brick business-house on the southeast corner of Second and Chillicothe streets, where T. B. Blake now does business. It was built three stories, but the top story was blown off by the storm in May, 1861. In this year, Mr. Hyatt sold out and went to Cincinnati and remained about one year. In 1886, he sold out and removed to St. Paul, Minn., where his son-in-law was located. On February 25, 1870, he returned from St. Paul and re-engaged in the grocery business and kept it up till about 1886, when he retired.

Mr. Hyatt was honest to the core,—too honest for his own good. He trusted out goods of the value of the site needed for the Carnegie library in Portsmouth. He was always ready to take every man at his own estimate, and he lost thousands of dollars by reason of his confidence. In 1833, he united with the Methodist Church and lived a consistent member ever after. At the time he joined the church, the services were held in the old Academy on Fourth street. John Waller and Richard Lloyd became members at the same time. Mr. Hyatt was an old fashioned primitive Christian. He believed in the discipline of the Methodist Church just as it reads, without being construed. When the church was built where Hibbs' hardware store now stands, Mr. Hyatt was made a trustee and was the last survivor of the Board elected in 1834. When Spencer Chapel was organized, Mr. Hyatt thought Bigelow Chapel was too fashionable and he went to form the new church, with a number of other plain people who were Puritans—among their Methodist brethren. Mr. Hyatt was always a plain spoken man. He condemned his grandfather, Thomas Hyatt for being a tory; and his father, Eldred for being a "ne'er do well" and missing all his opportunities. He was one of the pillars in the Sixth street church for years, and there was never any question as

to the sincerity of his religion or his living up to what he professed.

In 1837, he was one of the health officers in Portsmouth, and in 1843 and 1844, was one of the town council. In 1844, he worked on the grade to the amount of \$365 and took his pay in town scrip. He was one of the committee who welcomed Hon. John Quincy Adams, Ex-President, when he visited Portsmouth in 1843.

He had one daughter, Ella, who married W. H. Dukes. The latter died of consumption in St. Paul, in 1870, leaving one son, Harry, a prosperous young man located in Hemet, California. Mrs. Dukes afterwards married Dr. John R. McClure and survived him. Mr. Hyatt loved Portsmouth and would have preferred to have ended his days there, but his daughter felt it her duty to follow her son, Harry, and she felt her father must go with her. The family went to Arkansas, in 1900, and a few months later to Hemet, California, where he died on October 20, 1901, and was buried.

Mr. Hyatt was a man of pleasant address, always cheerful and always gracious to every one. He believed everybody was honest and good and was often shamefully deceived; but the deceptions never changed his faith in humanity or soured his disposition. He was always the same genial neighbor and kind friend. He ever spoke well of those who had beaten him out of large grocery bills. He lived his religion every day and was a living epistle read and known of all men.

William Jackson,

the son of Samuel and Mary (Scarlett) Jackson, was born May 30, 1780, at Reading, Pennsylvania. His father died when he was very young. He learned the hatter's trade with his brother, John. He travelled through Virginia while working at his trade. He then went into business as a hatter at Berwick, Pennsylvania. There he was married to Rachel Tomlinson, January 15, 1808. He remained in Berwick, until 1816, when he emigrated to Ohio, crossing the Alleghanies in a wagon to Pittsburg, where he bought a flat boat and floated to Portsmouth, with his wagons, horses and family. He brought his hatter's outfit with him, intending to follow his trade, but there was a hatter already in Portsmouth, and the country being thinly populated, one was sufficient. He went twenty miles to Bloom Township, and bought some land, and farmed where William Jackson, Jr., now lives. Our subject was Justice of the Peace in that Township. He was County Commissioner from 1828 to 1834 and from 1837 to 1840. He was Assessor of Scioto County from 1837 to 1841. He was in the militia, but his Company was never called out. He was a Whig and was very prominent in politics. He was raised a Quaker, but afterwards became a Methodist.

He had the following children: Mary, who married William Fout; Joseph; Sarah Ann, died at the age of fifteen years; Isaac, deceased, aged twenty-five; William, who resides on the old home place;

Rachel, married to Sebastian Effert and resides in Greenup, Kentucky; Samuel; James T. died in infancy; John T. lives in Wauke, Iowa; Hannah, died in infancy. John, William and Rachel are the only surviving children. He died February 26, 1874, in his 94th year. He was a distant relative of Stonewall Jackson, and strength of will and purpose was a family characteristic. He was decided in his convictions and uncompromising in politics. He was benevolent and hospitable. He would never charge travelers for lodging, or meals, and would never turn anyone away from his home. He was plain spoken, candid and sincere in all his intercourse with his fellow men. He was one of the most prominent figures in the county in his time. In the Whig party, he was always a leader.

James Okey Johnson

was born in Scioto County, Ohio, February 28, 1808, a son of Isaac and Jane (Clark) Johnson, natives of Hampshire County, Virginia, who came to Ohio in 1807 and located near what was known as Scioto Inn, the land having been entered by his grandfather, James Clark. Eight months later his parents removed to Ross County, where they remained two years, and then returned to Scioto County. His father and mother were married February 28, 1805, and had a family of six children. Isaac Johnson, his father, died February 18, 1832, and his mother died July 11, 1845.

James O. received but a meager education, the most of his time being employed on the farm. On March 10, 1833, he was married to Phoebe Jeffords, daughter of Henry C. Jeffords, the Scioto Inn keeper. She was born June 17, 1817, in Warren County, Ohio. They had the following children:—Sarah Jane deceased at two years; Mary Ann, the wife of Wm. T. Carnahan, resides at Emden, Illinois; Isaac Johnson, resides at Washington C. H., Ohio; Rebecca, the wife of George Taylor, resides near Emden, Illinois; Henry Johnson, died aged one year; Eliza, the wife of C. J. Husband, lives at Grandin, Florida; Caroline, the wife of Newton Austil, of Piketon; Emma, the wife of J. G. Rice of Rush township; Milton, deceased; Okey, resides at Dayton, Ohio, and William G. Johnson.

At the time of his marriage, our subject was farming on his father's land. In 1838, he sold out his interest in the place to his brothers and emigrated to Jersey County, Illinois, and settled four miles from Jerseyville. He raised one crop there and sold out and returned to his old home in the valley, and soon after bought a farm below Lucasville from Judge Samuel Reed of Piketon. In 1849, he sold to William Marsh and leased a farm of Thompson W. Cockerell, for five years. In three years he purchased it. Once in his life, he narrowly escaped being caught in the mill stream of politics. In 1860, he was pressed into service as the Republican candidate for Commissioner against John M. Violet, and was defeated by a small

majority. March 10, 1883, he and his wife celebrated their golden wedding. He was a very successful farmer and stock-dealer and at one time owned 1,300 acres of land. In the latter years of his life, he traveled a great deal, visiting all parts of the Union. He died August 3, 1883, aged 75 years, 5 months and 5 days. His widow continued to live at the old homestead until her death, November 17, 1885, aged 68 years, 5 months and 16 days. James Okey Johnson was not forgetful to entertain strangers. He was noted for his hospitality, far and wide. He was a neighbor in the true sense of the term. He was always ready to do a kind and generous act. If he was a friend once, he was a friend always.

Samuel Griffith Jones

was born in Maryland in 1778, and received a fair education. His father and family removed to Kentucky in 1793, in the midst of the Indian War. They came down the Ohio in a boat, but had the good fortune to escape all Indian encounters. They located in Kentucky. In 1799, our subject made a trip to New Orleans in a flat-boat for one Samuel Smith. He traded his cargo for sugar and took the sugar around by sea to Baltimore. He rode from Baltimore to Kentucky on horseback. He married Phebe Coon on his return, and in 1803, bought a town lot in Alexandria, for \$100. He was the first Recorder of Scioto County, appointed September 28, 1803, and served until June 26th, 1805, when he resigned and was succeeded by Alexander Curran. He was also Clerk of the Courts from August 6, 1804, till June 26, 1805, when he resigned and was succeeded by Alexander Curran. At this remote period, his reasons for resigning these offices can only be conjectured. There was but little to do in the public offices, at that time and as Jones was a cabinet maker and a genius in that trade, he probably resigned to give his whole attention to his trade.

In 1810, he moved to the mouth of Scioto Brush Creek, and became a farmer. This proved to be a great mistake. He aided in building Gen. Kendall's mills there in 1815, two saw mills and a flour mill. He also worked there in boat building. He had the ability to take up any trade and follow it, creditably. He was regarded as better educated than most men of his time. In 1821, he was a Justice of the Peace for Union Township. In the same year he and his large family returned to Portsmouth. In 1823, he was clerk of the market in Portsmouth. In 1825, he was the jailer and was employed to put a lock on the dungeon. In the same year he was elected to the town council by 21 votes, and the council made him supervisor of the East ward. From 1825 to 1828, he was the Town Marshal and in 1828 and 1829, he was clerk of the market. In 1826, he was a candidate for Coroner. In 1827, he was employed by the county to make a desk for the Commissioners and received \$8.00 for it. While

jailer, he had Robin Hood as a prisoner. When he fed prisoners on bread and water he received 12½ cents per day for each and he at one time had five on bread and water for three days. From 1829 to 1831, he worked on a contract on the Ohio canal, and when the latter was completed went to boating on it. His wife died of the cholera in 1834.

In the fall of 1840, Mr. Jones took a severe cold which resulted in consumption, of which he died December 9, 1841. He was strictly honest in all his dealings and his word could always be relied on. He met many heavy losses in business by trusting that every one was like himself. He had been opposed to the party of Jefferson until 1832, when he went over to the Jackson Democracy on account of President Jackson's action as to the U. S. Bank.

Mr. Jones, had he lived in our day, would have been deemed an agnostic. He did not believe in revealed religion. He had been reared a Methodist, but he was a great reader and especially of "Free-thinkers' " works. He was also a Socialist and Communist. He was a great reader and possessed a mind always bent on investigation. He was a good neighbor, but used liquors to excess. The wife of Elijah Glover, senior, was his sister. Nathan L. Jones at one time Infirmary Director, was his son. One of his daughters married Ezra Jeffords.

Murtaugh Kehoe

was born in Winchester, Va, December 9, 1797. His parents, Peter Kehoe and Ann Carey, came from Ireland in youth, and were married in Virginia. Peter Kehoe was a shoemaker, and had his son learn the trade. The father accumulated and owned real estate in Winchester, Va. His mother died in Winchester when he was quite young. In 1815, Murtaugh and his friend Nicholas Burwell, both of Winchester, Va., and both shoemakers, concluded to come west. They came to Portsmouth, and looked the town over. They concluded it could not stand two shoemakers; and as Kehoe was more favorably impressed with Portsmouth, he remained and Burwell went to Maysville, and afterwards to West Union. Both followed the shoe business all their lives. Kehoe died November 25, 1874, worth \$75,000 and Burwell died July 1, 1879, with \$750.

Peter Kehoe, father of our subject, soon after came to Portsmouth, with his other children and remained until his death, October 19, 1838 at the age of 74. Peter Kehoe set up a shoe shop in Portsmouth and, in 1818, advertised as a shoe dealer in the first newspaper published in Portsmouth. Murtaugh Kehoe was in business with his father until 1826 when he engaged in business for himself with a stock of boots and shoes, groceries and liquors. In 1831, he had discontinued the shoe business and confined himself to groceries and liquors. In 1837, he was again in the shoe business with William Gray, made the firm name, Kehoe &

Gray. In 1828 young Thomas Waller owned a strip of ground from Second to Gallia street, which he inherited from his father. It contained about six acres. Young Waller thought the town would go to the "demnition how-wows," and wanted to sell out, so he sold to Kehoe for \$300. Kehoe held on to it and before he died it was worth \$50,000. The same ground now with the improvements is not worth less than \$300,000.

Mr. Kehoe was born with good business talents and he improved them. He was strong in his likes and dislikes. He was conservative in everything. He was industrious and frugal, and always strickly honest. He retired from business about 1862 and lived a quiet and retired life, thereafter.

Moses Thompson was a prominent citizen of Portsmouth, who about 1829 had five handsome, loveable and marriageable daughters. He furnished the same number of wives to five lucky young men of Portsmouth. Mr. Kehoe was one of the lucky ones, and he married Eliza Thompson, April 29, 1829. They had eleven children, of whom Charles T., John C., James S., Caroline, Ann Eliza, Ann Carey and Mary Ellen are deceased. James S. was a soldier in the Civil War, in Battery L, First Ohio Light Artillery. After the War, he studied medicine and became an excellent physician. He died in Clay Center, Kansas, in March, 1875, leaving a family. Charles T. Kehoe was a merchant and business man in Portsmouth. The surviving children of our subject are: Peter Kehoe, a merchant of Clay Center, Kansas; Frank B., of the old Tremper Shoe Company of Portsmouth, and Murtaugh, Jr., also of Portsmouth.

Mr. Kehoe was raised in the Roman Catholic faith, but became an Episcopalian. He was originally a Whig, but became a Democrat. He never took any interest in politics. In 1832, he was an Overseer of the Poor in Wayne Township, and in 1842, was a school trustee. He was an ardent supporter of the Civil War. In September, 1861, he was nominated as Infirmary Director on the Union ticket, but declined to run. He died November 25, 1874. He was one of the successful men of Portsmouth; but quiet and unostentatious in all things. In all respects he was a useful and valuable citizen.

Jefferson Kendall

was born at Xenia, Ohio, May 1, 1807. His father had the contract for erecting the first Court House built at that point, and was residing there temporarily. He was the oldest son of William and Rachel (Brown) Kendall. He spent his boyhood in Scioto County, and was sent to Uniontown, Pennsylvania, to his grandfather, Jeremiah Kendall's to be educated. When he returned to Ohio, he was surveyor for a number of years. He married Elizabeth Fenton, December 9, 1830.

He assisted his father in the building of Scioto, Clinton and Buckhorn furnaces. He moved to Wheelersburg in 1835, where he established a general store of drugs, dry goods and groceries. He remained there until 1846, when he loaded his goods on a flat boat and went south as far as Memphis, Tennessee, closing out his stock there. He moved to Portsmouth in 1850, locating on the southeast corner of Seventh and Chillicothe streets. The old stage line between Columbus and Portsmouth, made his house their headquarters and occupied a large frame barn once used by his grandfather, John Brown, as a mill. Here he again engaged in surveying for a number of years.

When the war of the Rebellion broke out, although fifty-four years of age, he enlisted as a private in Battery L, First Ohio Light Artillery, Captain L. N. Robinson, October 19, 1861. He served with the Battery until September 26, 1862, when he died at Washington, D. C. He is buried at the National Cemetery near that city. He was a life long Whig until 1860, when he voted for Abraham Lincoln.

His wife, Elizabeth Fenton, was born in Hector, New York, August 30, 1808. She was the daughter of John and Sallie Bennett Fenton. Her father took a drove of horses to Philadelphia to sell, and died there, after a few weeks illness. Her mother with four children then came to Ohio with her father, Thaddeus Bennett and a number of other families in 1818. They left New York in the fall of 1817, and wintered at the head of the Alleghany river, where they sawed lumber and built rafts. Upon these they placed cabins, and floating down the Alleghany and Ohio rivers landed at the mouth of the Little Scioto on April 27, 1818. They lived in a schoolhouse at Wait's Station during the summer, while they looked around for a location. Fever and ague having become prevalent along the rivers, they settled inland in Madison township. Elizabeth Fenton taught school until her marriage with Jefferson Kendall. Five children were born to them, three of whom died in infancy. Of the two who grew to maturity, the son, Alva Fenton Kendall of Portsmouth is deceased, and the daughter, Ella Kendall Overturf, who resides in Columbus, is still living.

Milton Kendall,

son of General Willam Kendall and Rachel Brown, his wife, was born June 16, 1812 in Clay Township. He spent most of his boyhood on his father's farm, but resided with relatives in Pennsylvania for some time. He became a farmer and resided near the city of Portsmouth, and gardened for the market. He continued at this work most of his life. He was a member of the Whig party until the dissolution and then became a Democrat. He was united in marriage, June 23, 1833, to Ruth Lawson, youngest sister of Christina Lawson who was his father's second wife. Ruth Lawson was born June 16, 1812 and

died September 27, 1882. To this marriage were ten children born, Thomas L., William H., Mary J., George W., Stephen, Louisa, Rachel, Milton, Clara B., and Jeremiah.

Mr. Kendall was a member of the First Baptist Church of Portsmouth, Ohio. He was a good father, a good neighbor and was well liked by all who knew him. He died August 9, 1882.

Thomas Kendall

was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, July 6, 1822, the eldest son of General Andrew Kendall and Rachel Brown, his wife. His mother died while he was a child and he was taken to Pennsylvania to the home of his maternal grandfather, where he spent his boyhood. As a youth, he returned to Portsmouth, and became a clerk in the drug store of Thomas & McVey, and subsequently went into business himself. In 1847, and in 1848, he was Overseer of the Poor of Wayne Township. In 1846, he was a Trustee of Wayne Township. He was Superintendent of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad for a number of years. In 1849, he removed to West Liberty, Ohio, and engaged in milling. In 1872 he went to Cleveland and engaged with the Wilson Sewing Machine Company. In September, 1888, he returned to Portsmouth. November 10, 1870, he married to Miss Anne Ganser, and three children were born to them: Charles Kendall, son, the wife of General William H. Brown of Toledo, Ohio; and Mrs. Elizabeth Henderson, deceased. The latter left three children: Annie, Jennie and Charles. Our subject died December 15, 1889, of a paralysis of the muscles of the throat.

Milton Kennedy

was born May 7, 1811, on Wolf Creek in Washington County, Ohio. His parents were William Kennedy, son of a Revolutionary Soldier and Martha Gray, his wife. The family moved to Washington County Pa., shortly after his birth, and resided there until he was eight years old. At that age the family embarked on a family boat and went to New Richmond, Ohio. Our subject's father was a tobacconist, and he continued the business. He attended school but six months, but studied law in New Richmond with Perry J. Hunniman and practiced before the magistrates in Clermont County. In 1848, he came to Portsmouth and engaged in buying and selling corn. He continued in that business until 1856, and handled as much as \$40,000 to \$50,000 per year. In 1855, he met with financial reverses, from which he never fully recovered. He lost \$26,000.

In politics, he was most prominent always. In 1836, he voted for Van Buren. In 1841, he voted for James G. Birney. He was the first member of the Free Soil Party in Scioto County. In 1852, he voted for John P. Hale and he, Wm. Hicks and R. S. Silcox were the only ones in Scioto County, who so voted. He held the first Free Soil meeting in Scioto County in 1852, and made a speech

from a wagon in front of the White Bear Hotel. The same year he attempted to make a Free Soil speech at Lucasville, and was stoned and rotten egged. He joined the American Party when it was formed, and, in 1856, was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in Philadelphia. He was a first class politician, and one of the first Apostles of the Republican Party, when many wanted to act with him but were ashamed to.

He was a great friend and admirer of Salmon P. Chase, and named a son for him. That son was educated at West Point, is now an officer of the Regular Army and has a sketch herein. In 1860, Governor Chase made him Superintendent of the Ohio Canal, and when the war came on, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Vicksburg. In the earlier part of the war he commanded the steamboat Piketon on the Sandy river, and was a captain of transports on the Mississippi. He at one time owned the Peytonia and Reville—small steamboats.

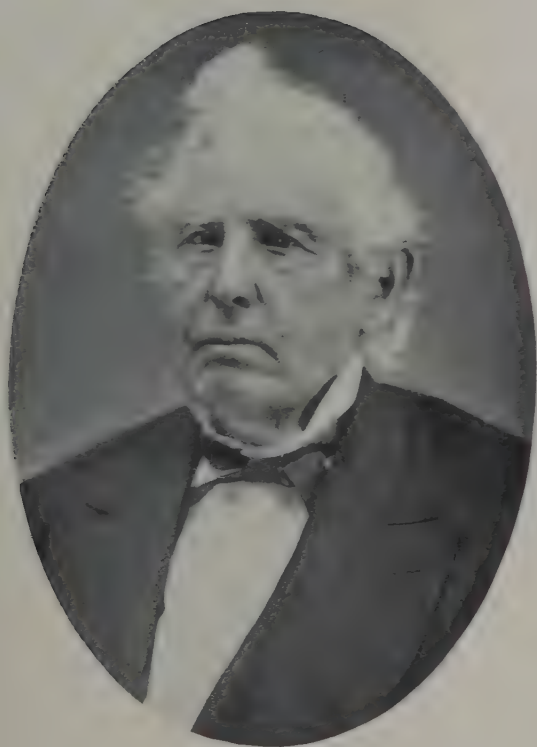
He married Rosanna Israel February 4, 1830, and had eight children. October 20, 1849, he was married to Miss Josephine B. Hutchinson, of Pittsburg, and they had ten children. He was a Constable in Portsmouth many times. He was a Justice of the Peace in Wayne township in 1858. In 1871, he was a candidate for Postmaster, Oliver Wood got 428 votes and he received 385. In 1872, he was a Day Policeman in Portsmouth. In 1873, he was appointed Sanitary Policeman. He was a man of great physical powers and intense mental energy. He became addicted to the drink habit, after he came to Portsmouth, but he reformed and became a great advocate of temperance.

James Keyes

was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, March 24, 1801. His father's name was Selma Keyes, a native of Massachusetts, and his mother's maiden name was "Polly" (Mary) Andrews. There is an account of the Keyes family elsewhere in this book. When our subject was ten years old, his father re-considered the idea of residing in Virginia and moved to Scioto County, Ohio. Selma Keyes was a Revolutionary soldier, a sketch of him, as such, will be found under the title of Revolutionary soldiers.

James Keyes was born with a disposition to be a student. He received a fair education in Virginia. When he came to Ohio he procured a scholarship in the Ohio University at Athens, and improved his education there, but never graduated. He was one of the earliest pupils at the Athens University. He was a fine mathematician, well read in both modern and ancient literature. After completing his education, he learned the trade of a carpenter, and followed it to some extent.

In 1830, he kept a ferry at the mouth of Scioto Brush creek. Samuel Griffith Jones, who has a separate sketch in this work, resided



JAMES KEYES.

there with his large family, and Mr. Keyes became acquainted with his daughter Catharine, and was married to her April 3, 1831. Her father's home was then on the Kirkendall place. He had four children: Thomas, of Columbus; Milford, who resides at No. 151 East Eighth street, and is a journalist; and two daughters who died in infancy. Mr. Keyes was a Democrat until the Know Nothing movement came up, and then he joined that party. When it went to pieces, he became a Republican, and continued that during his life. Mr. Keyes never belonged to any church. He was a man of the strictest morality. He never drank any liquors, never smoked nor used tobacco in any form, and would not tolerate profanity or immoral talk in his presence. He was a free thinker in his notions. He was of the strongest of will power, great purity of life, a high sense of business and social honor. He had a wonderful constitution physically. He never got old, except in years and at eighty, he still had advanced ideas and kept abreast of the times. In 1866, he was elected Justice of the Peace of Wayne Township and served one term. In 1872, he was one of the City Infirmary Directors of Portsmouth. In 1880, he issued a book called "A Series of Pioneer Sketches," which is fully noticed under the bibliography of Scioto County. He moved about considerably in his early life, but settled down in Portsmouth and became quite well off from the year he made Portsmouth his permanent home. Mr. Keyes conserved all his powers physically and his faculties, mentally to the year of his death. He was a pleasant companion and fond of reminiscence. He never forgot anything he learned of a historical character. He was stricken with paralysis in March, 1883, but appeared to have recovered. He died suddenly on June 28, 1883, in the fullness of all his powers. He was buried in Greenlawn Cemetery. He was highly respected by all who knew him; and it is most unfortunate that he did not undertake to write a history of the county, for no one appreciated a work of that character more, and no one was more competent to edit such a work.

Aaron Kinney

was born in Sunbury, Penna., October 10, 1773. His father, Peter Kinney, was in the Revolutionary war.

He was a man of great force of character, and after the war became a farmer.

As to the early education of our subject, we know but little, but we do know that he had only such as the vicinage afforded. He however, learned the tanner's trade.

In 1797, he married Mary Clingman, the daughter of John Michael Clingman, who was born in 1746, a native of Germany, but a man of substance and importance for his time. He had been a Captain in the Revolutionary war.

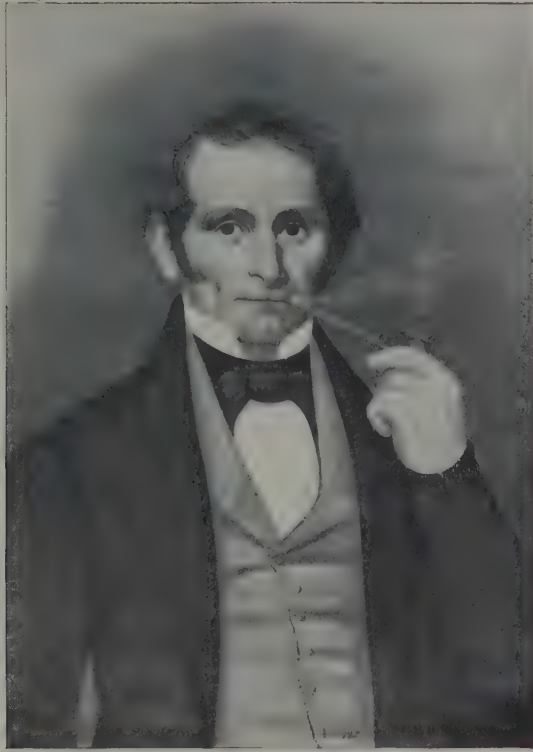
On August 26, 1798, the eldest son of our subject was born, and was named for the Father of our Country, then living. His next child, Elizabeth, afterwards married to Wilson Gates, was born October 2, 1800. His third child, Ann Elizabeth Cady, was born July 2, 1802, and his fourth, Maria Tracy, was born July 2, 1804. Then Mr. Kinney thought he had best emigrate where his increasing family might have room to grow up. As a youth he had learned the tanner's trade, and he thought the great state of Ohio would be a good place to exercise it.

He came to Portsmouth with his family, from Pennsylvania, in 1804 in a four horse wagon. His brother-in-law, Washington Clingman, had come before, and had entered fractional section seven and section eight, north of Portsmouth.

Aaron Kinney purchased his rights and had them transferred to him. The first thing he did was to inspect his domain. It extended from the foot of Amos B. Cole's hill, at the old toll house, to the foot of Clingman's hill where the C. P. & V. railroad crosses the turnpike, and from the Scioto river to Martin Funk's land on the west. He was of course first looking for springs of water, and he found the celebrated "Kinney Spring," and drank from its limpid waters. Then he took his trusty rifle, and went upon the hill just above the spring and killed two deer. He marked out a place for a cabin west of where the present brick house is built; here he built the cabin and set up his household goods. He sunk a tannery in front of the present brick residence and went to work to make money; and well he might, for his family was increasing right along. Peter was born December 16, 1805; Margaret Hall, February 16, 1808; Rachel Dodson, December 9, 1809; Nancy Walker, November 19, 1811. In the mean time he was busy with his tanning. Leather was a prime necessity among the pioneers, for money was a thing almost impossible to obtain. So he tanned on the shares and took his pay in hides. His share was plenty, and he sent it to Barr & Lodwick in Chillicothe. He owned a six-horse team which was sent to Chillicothe with tanned leather and came back with goods and money; Samuel C. Briggs drove this team for him. Hugh Cook had a six-horse team and took his leather to Chillicothe. James Emmitt drove the Cook team for him, and one James Davis of Chillicothe, was also a driver for him. While Aaron Kinney brought money from Pennsylvania, he was a money maker, a family trait which descended to his sons.

From 1809 to 1811, he found time to be an Overseer of the Poor in his township, but he eschewed politics and office holding.

In 1812, he began to feel that he was on a firm foundation, financially. On August 7, 1812, he had completed his payment for fractional section seven and section eight and received a patent from the United States, recorded in Volume D, Page 402. This



AARON KINNEY.

PIONEER OF SCIOTO COUNTY. SETTLED IN SCIOTO COUNTY, 1804.
BORN 1778—DIED 1857.

was a goodly inheritance and embraced several of the best farms in the county.

On June 14, 1814, he bought of Henry Massie for \$900.00, 104 acres which fronted the Ohio river, and was bounded on the west by the Raynor property, and by the Martin Funk tracts on the east. It extended north from the river 209 poles and was 80 poles wide.

In the summer of 1812, he built the present brick house in which his son, Henry R. Kinney resides. The brick was made of earth excavated in front of the residence.

All the time his family was increasing. His son, Eli, was born September 17, 1813; his son, Henry Richie, was born July 2, 1815; his daughter, Sarah Ann Renshaw, was born April 23, 1817; and the youngest, Philander Chase, was born May 28, 1821.

On February 9, 1816, he began the tannery business in Portsmouth. He went into partnership with General Kendall. Each put in \$700.00 and they sunk a tannery where the Gas Works are now located. The partnership was to last for ten years.

On December 15, 1823, he purchased 178 acres of land of Henry Massie. It embraced the Maria L. Kinney, Peter Kinney, and Eli Kinney Additions. It extended from Union street to the Scioto river, and from the south line of sections seven and eight to Thirteenth street. He gave \$1,780, or \$10.00 per acre, for it. At the time of the purchase General Kendall had 124 acres south of it, which he had purchased of Massie, and which afterwards became the Barr Addition.

This was the last of his purchases, and he died seized of all of it, and it was divided among his heirs. He was a staunch citizen, always up to date with his obligations. He was a communicant of the Episcopal church.

His wife died August 21, 1849, of the cholera, and he survived until April 11, 1857.

He was the first tanner in Portsmouth. In his political views he was a Democrat. Of his four sons, Henry R. Kinney is his only survivor. Of his seven daughters, only Mrs. Sarah Ann Renshaw survives.

Men of such sterling qualities as he, made our nation great and powerful. He was a man who let no opportunity pass, and left his impress on his sons, who were all prominent business men.

Washington Kinney

was born August 26, 1798, in Pennsylvania, and came to Portsmouth, Ohio, with his parents. In 1820, he advertised in the Portsmouth paper as "G. W. Kinney, Tanner and Currier." He had his tan yard where the Portsmouth Gas Works now stands and it ran through from Second to Third street. On December 14, 1820, he was

married to Mary, one of the daughters of Doctor Thomas Waller and they had a large family. The daughters were Mrs. Samuel Ross and Mrs. Samuel Reed; and the sons were George, Charles, Aaron, Alfred, William and Thomas Waller.

Mr. Kinney was successful as a tanner and currier and made and saved money. He became a banker and for many years conducted a private bank in Portsmouth under the name of W. Kinney & Company. He was a person in whom the whole community had confidence. He was always an active and useful citizen. In 1827, he was Secretary of Mt. Vernon Chapter of Freemasons. In 1829, 1830 and 1837, he was a Trustee of Wayne Township. In 1829, he was in the town council and he and Sam Tracy settled the question as to the front of the town. That was a great question in its time and Mr. Kinney settled it happily. In the same year, he and Mr. Samuel Gunn procured two floating wharves for the city. In 1833, he was Overseer of the Poor of Wayne Township. In 1839 to 1845, he was one of the school directors of Portsmouth. He filled the same office in 1837. From 1847 to 1850, he was one of the County Commissioners. In 1846, he was Assessor in the Second ward.

He was a Whig in his political views and he was a devout communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was a vestryman, first of All Saints and afterwards of Christ church. He was always reliable as a citizen and a churchman. He was conservative in his views, but of excellent business judgment. He had a happy faculty of getting along smoothly and easily with all with whom he did business. Mr. Kinney was highly esteemed by all his business contemporaries as a man of honor and integrity, and he enjoyed the highest confidence of the entire community. He was always regarded as a safe man. He died September 21, 1869, aged seventy-one years and one month and his wife died March 7, 1874.

Colonel Peter Kinney

was born in Scioto County, Ohio, on December 16, 1805, the son of Aaron Kinney and Mary Clingman, his wife. He was born with an imperious will and it lasted him to his dying hour. He grew up in Portsmouth with what little education the town afforded him, but he learned much from the association with his fellow men. He was at all times daring and venturesome. In 1820, his father sent him with the family grist to Major Isaac Bonser's mill on Bonser's Run, when the woods were full of wild animals. This then was the nearest mill available to Portsmouth. In the same year his father sent him to New Orleans on a flat boat loaded with produce.

In 1827, he made another trip to New Orleans and this time brought with him the seed of the pecan tree, which stands near the spring near the old Kinney homestead. In 1829, he was Captain

of a cavalry company of militia. He had a taste for military affairs which followed him all his life. In 1829, he and Wilson Gates had a general store, under the name of Gates and Kinney. In 1832, he engaged in business as a private banker and was so engaged for many years. The firm name was E. Kinney & Co. In 1832, he also had a grocery license from the city council and conducted a grocery on Front street. In this year he married Elizabeth Redhead, who survived him. In 1835, he became a member of the city council and was a member of the town and city council most of the time until 1854. From 1842 to 1844, he was a Director of the Portsmouth Insurance Company. In 1845, he appears on the committee on claims. In 1846, he was elected town recorder, but declined. In 1848, his banking firm was P. Kinney & Co. In 1850, it was Kinney & Tracy.

In 1849, he was appointed to welcome Gen. Zachary Taylor on the occasion of his visit to Portsmouth on his way to Washington to be inaugurated President. In the same year on September 21, he was elected trustee and visitor of the public schools. In 1850, he was one of a committee sent to the Legislature to lobby on the Scioto and Hocking Valley railroad.

He was president of the city council from 1852 to 1854. In 1855, he obtained a controlling interest in the Portsmouth branch of the state bank of Ohio and directed its affairs till 1861, when he yielded the control to go into the military service of the United States. In 1856, he took a great part in the erection of Christ church and was a vestryman there a long time, but went back to All Saints church. In 1857, he was treasurer of the Scioto and Hocking Valley railroad and helped build it.

On September 11, 1861, he was appointed Colonel of the 56, O. V. I., and served as such until April 8, 1863. During the Morgan Raid, he commanded all the militia at Portsmouth. He declared martial law. Every man who could carry a gun did so; and those who did not were ordered to work with a pick or a spade on the entrenchments. After his return from the army, he resumed his position in the bank; and when the law was passed organizing banks, he organized the Portsmouth National bank, became its president and remained such until 1867, when he sold out his interests and made his celebrated trip to the Holy land, in with the party written up in Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad"

When he came home from Europe, he organized the bank of Portsmouth and in 1872, he changed it into the Kinney National bank of which he became president. This enterprise was not a success, as Portsmouth was then overstocked with bank capital. After Col. Kinney's death, this bank liquidated, and its stockholders lost fifty per cent of their investment.

On May 16, 1872, he and Mrs. Kinney gave a party to the young folks at their beautiful home at Mt. Tabor in the afternoon and evening. The day was fine, merging gradually into a moonlit evening and the young people rolled ten pins. Col. Kinney and his wife always took pleasure in the young people and this function was one of those ever to be remembered in the history of the city. Col. Kinney was always in favor of any public enterprises or improvements. He took a great interest in the completion of the Scioto Valley railway. He took part in the ceremonies of digging the first earth on April 10, 1877. He died on the 13th of August, 1877.

He was proud, self-willed and very much set in his own opinions. He was a good friend if he had his own way all the time. It was of no use to cross him. He was a communicant of All Saints church and a vestryman there, after 1870. He was a valuable citizen.

After his return from Europe, he built a fine residence on Kinney Lane, north of the cemetery and named it Mt. Tabor. He was the father of ten children all of whom died in childhood, but two; Emma now the wife of Hon. Theo. K. Funk and Captain John W. Kinney.

Eli Kinney

was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1810. He and his wife, Martha S. Lodwick were married at the residence of James Lodwick, the old Buckeye House on Front street. They went to housekeeping in the east side of the double brick in the rear of All Saints Chapel. Mr. Kinney then had a salary of \$400 per year and he and his wife thought they were rich. In 1849, he built the brick dwelling on the southwest corner of Court and Fourth streets and lived there until his removal to Cincinnati.

He began his business career in the old Commercial Bank below Lynn's livery stable. He afterwards went into business two doors below Gilbert's store on Front street. The firm was E. Kinney & Company and was composed of himself, Peter Kinney and William Hall. He retired from this firm in 1846 and became the founder of the Portsmouth branch of the State Bank of Ohio, and was its first cashier. He went to Cincinnati and established the banking house of E. Kinney & Company, composed of himself, B. B. Gaylord, George Johnson and William Salter. A few years after the firm became Kinney, Espey & Company. Then the firm became Kinney & Company. His son-in-law, Major Low was a partner. In 1877, the firm failed and that precipitated the failure of W. Kinney & Company of Portsmouth, Ohio. At one time Eli Kinney had a fortune of \$500,000, but had too much in real estate when the Jay Cooke panic came on.

In 1849, he was a councilman in Portsmouth in place of Henry Buchanan who resigned. He died at his home at Newport High-

lands, August 22, 1884, of paralysis. His widow and four children survived him, Mrs. Major Low, Mrs. Darling, Fannie and Alice. He had two sons, one died of yellow fever in the south and one was killed by an accident on a ferry boat. His daughter Alice is the wife of Mr. Dudley Hutchins of Portsmouth, O.

Henry Richie Kinney,

son of Aaron Kinney, who has a sketch and portrait herein, was born July 21, 1815, at the old Kinney homestead, where he now resides, on Kinney Lane. His last year of schooling was in 1836 in the Woodward High School, Cincinnati, Ohio, where he received instruction from Dr. Ray, the author of Ray's Arithmetic, and the two McGuffeys, authors of the McGuffey school text books. Stanley Matthews and George E. Pugh were classmates. He worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-two years of age. The farm extended down to what is now Twelfth street and much of that portion of Portsmouth, north of this street was ploughed and cultivated by Mr. Kinney when a young man.

His father gave him a farm when he was twenty-one which he sold and took the proceeds, and with his brother, started west to invest in real estate. It was their intention to invest in Chicago which at this time, was a mere cluster of huts, and seemingly a swamp. It looked so unpromising that they decided not to invest there. They traveled through the West and East for about three years. They were present at the signing of the treaty by which Iowa was acquired from the Indians. The chiefs, Black Hawk and Keokuk, were present. This was at the period of suspension of specie payment, and Mr. Kinney emulating the example of his brother, Eli, who was then a banker in Portsmouth, began to buy and sell the paper of the local banks, at which he made considerable money. After this he became a trader on the Mississippi river, buying produce and live stock, and transporting it to New Orleans to market. During one of these trips, the party became wind bound near Island 96 and narrowly escaped an encounter with the land and sea pirate, Lafitte, whom they learned had a few days previously captured a flat boat loaded with cattle, and murdered the crew. He was married November 7, 1843, to Mary McNairn, a daughter of Joseph and Jane McNairn, natives of Scotland. His wife came to the United States when only fifteen years of age.

When Mr. Kinney gave up flatboating he located in Portsmouth and set up a hardware store. His stock was worth about \$3,000 and there was not \$10.00 worth of American manufacture in the whole stock. He continued in this business until 1856 when he sold to Waller and Ward and received for his stock complete \$23,000 and not \$50.00 worth of foreign manufacture could be found in the

stock. He imported his stock for about four years and at that time American manufactures began to come forward, so he patronized home industries.

It was one of his characteristic traits, to attend closely to any business he had in hand and almost all of his ventures were successful. Everything he touched turned into money. His father made a division of his property in 1836 and Mr. Kinney received for his portion the old homestead. Here he has lived ever since. This house was built in 1812, and has been the home of three generations. Upon moving to the farm he turned his attention to farming, and the cultivation of fruit trees for profit. In 1870, he went back to the hardware business with his sons. This was one of his unsuccessful ventures, and he sold out February 28, 1877, to J. B. Rottinghaus and Joseph Lang. He then went back to his farm and has been engaged in farming, gardening and raising small fruit. In 1826, he went to Cincinnati and got one dozen grapevine cuttings and brought them home with him and planted them. He is said to be the second man in the state of Ohio to cultivate the grape.

Mr. Kinney has always been a Democrat. He was treasurer of Clay Township for a short time, filling a vacancy. He was a candidate for County Treasurer October 9, 1877, against B. R. Miles. The vote stood Miles, 2,974, Kinney, 2,539. He has been a member of All Saints church since 1843. He was baptized by Bishop Chase in the old Court House, which stood on Market street between Second and Front streets, in 1821. His children were: Joseph, died aged one year; Sarah Ann, died aged eight; Wellington, living on Chillicothe Pike; Mary C., died aged four; Harry Elwell, died in 1881, aged thirty; Janet married Samuel T. Williams, living; Josephine and Isabel, living; Aaron and Polly, twins, died aged three months; Sarah Ann and Mary C., mentioned above died of cholera, July 1, 1854. Mr. Kinney bears well the weight of years, aside from his loss of hearing, he enjoys complete health. He is the last survivor in this vicinity of the generation of men who conducted flatboats to New Orleans.

Philander Chase Kinney

was the son of Aaron Kinney, who has a separate sketch herein. He was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, May 18, 1821. He was educated partly in Portsmouth and partly in Cincinnati, and passed his minority on his father's farm. In his youth he was a market gardener and dairyman. For several years subsequent to his majority he was engaged in farming and flat-boating between Portsmouth and New Orleans.

In 1846 to 1848, he was engaged in the livery stable business in Portsmouth. In 1849, he was engaged in the banking business in Portsmouth with Thomas Dugan, under the name of Kinney &

Dugan, and continued it until 1870, when he removed to Cincinnati and engaged in the same business there until 1874.

In 1850, he was married to Marie L., daughter of John Clark. They had one daughter, Lilly, wife of Walter A. Cissna, of Chicago, Illinois.

From 1856 to 1858 he was interested in the lower rolling mill. In 1868, he was a candidate for County Commissioner of Scioto County, on the Democratic ticket but was defeated by Henry Rosenberg. The vote stood, 2,764 for Rosenberg, and 2,340 for Kinney. He was always a Democrat. In 1871, he retired from the banking firm of W. Kinney & Co., with which he had been engaged for some time. From 1874 to 1877, he was engaged in the furnace business in Tennessee, but had his office in Cincinnati. In 1877, he returned to Portsmouth.

He was a man of great business qualifications and met with remarkable success. He traveled extensively through this country and made two trips to Europe. On one trip he was accompanied by his nephew, William Kinney. As a banker, he was very successful and made a fortune. He died January 15, 1884.

Levi Kirkendall

was born in Jefferson, now Valley Township, Scioto County, Ohio, October 19, 1818, a son of Daniel and Sarah (Campbell) Kirkendall. His grandparents Willia and Lavinia Kirkendall, settled in Portsmouth about the beginning of the present century. They had a family of five children: Daniel, Levi, Henry, William and Lavinia. Daniel was married about 1813, in Portsmouth, to Sarah, daughter of William and Mary (Stricklett) Campbell. In 1819, he removed to the farm where Levi now lives. He was a Captain of a rifle company in the old military days, and served in the war of 1812. After his death the government gave his widow warrants for land in Logan County, Illinois. He died in 1853 and his wife in 1857. Eight children were born to them: William of California; Levi; Mary, wife of Thomas Craig; Stephen, on the old farm; Lavinia, wife of David Dunlap; and John. Sarah Ann and Henry are deceased.

Levi Kirkendall was married March 15, 1838, to Minerva, daughter of George and Mary Beloit, and settled on the old Beloit farm. In 1855, he removed to Jo Daviess County, Ill., but the next year returned to Ohio. The day after his return, August 31, his wife died. Of their six children: George, William, Sarah Alice, Mary, James O. and Levi, the three latter are deceased. In 1857, Mr. Kirkendall married Mrs. Sarah Russell, daughter of George and Elizabeth Hereodh, and removed to Washington County, Ill. In 1864, he returned to the home farm where he has since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Kirkendall have had four children, but two now living: Rhoda E. and Fanny. James S. and Truss L. are deceased.

Politically, Mr. Kirkendall was a Republican. Before the organization of that party he was a Whig and cast his first vote for William Henry Harrison for President. He owned a fine farm, well improved. He was a member of the Baptist church, and of Lucasville Lodge, No. 465, F. & A. M. His son, George W. enlisted in the Forty-fourth Illinois Cavalry and served during the war. He died June 11, 1888.

Mathias Kricker

was born April 22, 1811 in Dusseldorf, Parish of Kempen, near Cologne, Germany, now part of Prussia. His father was a school teacher, and he was brought up to follow that profession. His mother's name was Gertrude, the family name not remembered. He had a brother, Peter, and three sisters, Madeline, Catherine and Gertrude. He attended his father's primary school and afterwards an academy. At the age of fourteen, he was apprenticed to a cabinet maker, served three years and became a journeyman.

At the conclusion of his apprenticeship, after the custom then, he had to designate a route he would follow, starting from his master's place and returning to the same point. This route was marked down in a book and certified by the government and he had to obtain statements in every place he stopped from a master workman. He worked in Belgium about a year and was three years in Holland, at the Hague, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and other places. At the age of twenty-one, he returned to Cologne, and he and his brother Peter went to making velvet ribbons. They were prosperous for a time, but a duty interfered with their business and broke them up. He spent three years after the conclusion of this venture in Cologne, as a foreman in a cotton factory. At the end of that time, his father died, and he took his place as a school teacher in the public schools for a few months.

He came to the United States, at the age of thirty-one. He came as a sightseer with the view of locating in case he was satisfied. He reached this country in the fall of 1842, and went from New York to Buffalo and then to Cleveland. He worked awhile at his trade in Cleveland, and came to Portsmouth on the canal, intending to go on to Cincinnati. He stopped in Portsmouth at Major Reiniger's hotel. The latter persuaded him to stay. In the summer of 1843, he made a trip through Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. He was looking for a better location than Portsmouth, but concluded to return. He worked for others until his marriage.

He met his wife in the Roman Catholic church, on Madison street. Her name was Margaret Myers, a daughter of Anton Myers, a native of Wurtemberg. They were married November 23, 1844, by Rev. Father O'Maley. They went to housekeeping at once, on Third street, between Madison and Jefferson streets. He then

went into business for himself as a cabinet maker for three years. He then concluded to try hotel keeping and kept the Swan Hotel for three years, after which he purchased where the post-office and the Kricker building now stand, and became a contracting teamster until 1854. He then went to manufacturing buggies where Fisher & Streich's drug store now stands. He was afterwards an Insurance agent. He was a Justice of the Peace from March 4, 1863, to January 10, 1872, in Wayne Township. He retired from business in 1888, and died January 31, 1890.

He was brought up in the Roman Catholic church and adhered to it all his life as a faithful member. Samuel M. Tracy was one of his intimate friends. Both were great readers, fond of history, and had many tastes in common. In his political views he was a Democrat. He was noted for his integrity in business and his conscientious life. Mr. Kricker was a man of domestic tastes and preferred to spend his leisure with his family. He was very successful in business and could have been more so had he chosen to. He never had good health. He was administrator, executor and trustee of many estates, and was very methodical in all his ways of doing business. Having been a school teacher, he never used any colloquialisms but followed the rules of syntax in all his speaking.

His wife, Mrs. Kricker was born April 23, 1826, in Wurtemberg, Germany, of a Roman Catholic family. Her father's family came to Pittsburg in 1832, over the mountains with mule teams. They went from Pittsburg to Louisville on the steamer "Powhatan." At that time there was only one other steamer plying on the Ohio river, the Robert Fulton. They were two weeks coming from Pittsburg to Louisville. She came to Portsmouth in January, 1835. Her father was a butcher and went into partnership with Major Reiniger. Her father died in 1841 and her mother, when she was five years old. Mrs. Kricker is a woman most highly esteemed in her church, and in the circle of her acquaintance in the community. Her faculties are wonderfully preserved for her years. She has a remarkable memory and her hair is as black as when she was a young woman. Her life has been one of great usefulness.

Mr. Kricker and his wife were the parents of the following children: Lewis, born 1845, and died 1887, leaving a wife and five children. Joseph, born 1847, died in St. Louis in 1896, leaving three children, who reside in Portsmouth; Francis Charles, born in 1850, died in Portsmouth in 1878, at the age of twenty-eight and left a wife; Mrs. Louise Balmert, widow of Simon Balmert, has seven children and resides on Washington street, Portsmouth, Ohio; George Englebrecht, born in 1856, is cashier of the Central Savings bank; Richard, who resides on East Second street; William, born in 1870, resides in Baltimore, is employed by the Canton Distilling Company and is single.

Andrew Lacroix,

a French emigrant, was born in Normandy in 1766. He was an *ac-concheur* in his own country. He came to the United States at the age of 25 years. He was one of the regular French emigrants, not a pick up or stowaway as some were. In Gallipolis he became a ship carter under Abraham Bernard, and carried on a horse mill. On February 13, 1797, he was married to Madame Serot, widow of Peter Serot. She had four children of her previous marriage, the oldest of which was only four and one-half years old.

He came to the French Grant on March 21, 1797, with Jean G. Gervais, Jean Baptist Bertrand, Charles F. Duteil and William Dudit. He drew lot number 15 as his portion. He built him a cabin and cleared ground for peach orchards. When he secured a crop of peaches, he distilled them. Directly after coming to the Grant, he had an encounter with a bear on the hill back of Franklin Furnace. He shot at the bear and only broke its lower jaw. The bear then hugged him and the two fell down and rolled down the hill together. Lacroix managed to stab the bear with his knife and make an end of it after much injury to himself. As Lacroix's peach distilling grew, he sent boats to New Orleans. He gave his attention to fruits. He had orchards of apple trees. From September to March, he would be engaged in distilling apple or peach brandy. It was a hard employment, requiring constant attention, night and day. One night he fell into a well 36 feet deep but managed, unaided, to climb to the top and saved his life, as it was in a lonely place where no assistance could be called.

His wife died December 16, 1824, leaving seven children of her marriage with him, Cecilia, born May 20, 1798; Zaire, Emily, Catharine, Michael, Andrew and Alexander born December 28, 1809. Madame Lacroix was herself one of 23 children. Monsieur Lacroix was called to practice his profession in the Grant, and often went twelve to fifteen miles in the night. He died September 29, 1844. He was fond of books and spent much of the time in his latter years, in reading.

William Lawson

enjoys the distinction of being about the only one of the pioneers of Portsmouth, who brought any money with him. We have stood them all up and searched them (historically speaking) and we find that he brought about one thousand dollars—a great fortune in 1799. This William Lawson is reported to have been born in Virginia, but was born in York County, Pennsylvania, in December, 1761, the eldest son of Thomas Lawson, a Revolutionary soldier, whose record will be found under that title. William may have been in the Revolution, but if so we have no account of it. He went into Hampshire County, Virginia, in 1779 or 1780, and remained there nineteen

years. It is said he disliked the institution of slavery. In 1799, he appeared in Alexandria. He came with three of his brothers, Thomas, John and James, and three sisters. The brothers and sisters located in Kentucky opposite Scioto County.

He located on the Ohio side and went into a trust which bought up the 2,024 acres of land on which Portsmouth was located. Henry Massie, Jeremiah McLene, Nathaniel Willis and General Thomas Parker were his partners. Jointly they entered all of section sixteen and fractional sections, 15, 17, 18, 19 and 20, Township 1, Range 21, and fractional sections, 1 and 2, Township 1, Range 22, on March 28, 1801. They all sold out to Massie who thus obtained the credit of being the founder of the town. Lawson's share was 454 acres in the pool and he took it on the east side of the purchase. The part he took is bounded on the east by the Damarin farm, on the north by Seventeenth street extended, on the west by Campbell Avenue and on the south by the Ohio river. Lawson formally assigned his interest to Major Henry Massie who took out the patent for the tract in August, 1804, but directly after, he deeded to Lawson the 454 acres, two rods and thirty-six poles. Lawson paid Massie, or rather the government two dollars per acre for this land. His deed from Massie was dated October 29, 1806, and in consideration of one dollar. He built his cabin on the tract near the present residence of Miss Mary Young, when no timber had been cut on the site of Portsmouth. It was built with reference to the large spring. Lawson's Run was named for William Lawson. When Massie was surveying out the lots in Portsmouth he and his party of surveyors boarded at Lawson's home. He was evidently pleased with the treatment accorded him for he offered to give Mr. Lawson a lot in the town of Portsmouth. It is said Lawson declined it because he thought it would be a burden and the town would never amount to anything. In 1811, Lawson replaced his cabin by a rich house which in its turn was replaced by the present Jesse Young residence, built by Mr. Aholiab Bently in 1854.

On May 10, 1803, William Lawson was made a Commissioner when Scioto County was organized. He served until October 10, 1810, seven years. In 1809, at the organization of Wayne Township he was made an Overseer of the Poor. In 1813, he was a viewer of the first road laid out in Wayne Township. In 1814, he was an Overseer of the Poor for Wayne Township, a second time. In 1820, he was elected a fence viewer of the Township, refused to serve and was fired.

William Lawson married Susannah Earsom. The following are their children: Manasseh and Thomas; John, born August 27, 1790, died September 18, 1859; Madison and Enoch; Mary, married Judge Joseph Moore; Christina, married to General William Kendall; Maria, married to General William H. Kelley of Union

Landing; Ruth, married to Milton Kendall, a son of General William Kendall.

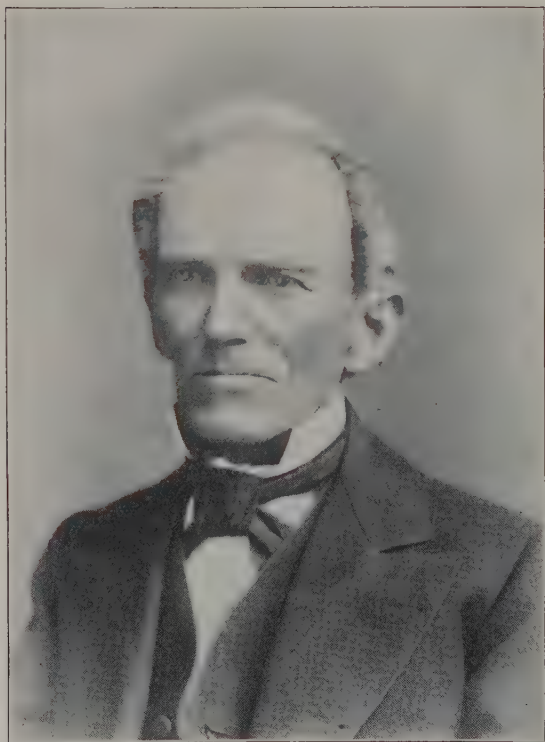
William Lawson was a positive man and went direct after everything he wanted. He was very candid in his opinions and never hesitated to express them. He had no policy except to speak out his impressions and feelings at any time. He died March 18, 1832, and is buried on the hill in the spot back of where Thompson Kenyon now resides. His wife died June 25, 1846, aged seventy-six years. The proposed city, in which he had no faith and whose pretensions he despised, has absorbed his entire farm of 454 acres.

Thomas Cotton Lewis, Sr.,

was born in Llandaff, Wales, March 31, 1776. He was the son of Lewis Lewis and Ann Cotton Lewis. He served apprenticeship in Merthyr-Tydvil, South Wales, to become a machinist, draughtsman and millwright. He was the master mechanic in erecting iron works at Newbridge. June 19, 1815, he landed in New York city. At Middletown, Fayette County, Pa., in 1818 he erected, and with his brothers, run for Mason & Company, of Connellsville, the first mill in the United States for rolling bar iron from blooms. In 1821 and 1822, he put up a blast furnace in Butler County, Pennsylvania, for Whitney & Company. Later he repaired and remodeled several mills in Pittsburg, and built a new rolling mill in Centre County for Curtain. As master mechanic, he erected "the upper" rolling mill in Portsmouth, in 1832, for Glover, Noel & Company. With his son, Thomas Cotton Lewis, Jr., he built and operated a foundry on Mill street, in Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1842. He prospected for iron and coal in Ohio and West Virginia. About 1850, he gave up business and settled on a farm, near Wheelersburg, where he died October 19, 1853. He was buried in Greenlawn Cemetery. He joined the Masons in Wales, was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, was a well educated man for the times, was competent in his trades and capable of erecting and running all kinds of iron works.

Thomas Cotton Lewis, Jr.,

was born in Merthyr-Tydvil, Wales, January 25, 1805. He was the son of Thomas Cotton Lewis, Sr. and Mary (Watts) Lewis. He was one of the forty-two persons, by the name of Lewis, who came in one ship to New York city in the spring of 1817. He helped his father and his uncles make the first bar iron rolled in the United States. He was a machinist, roll-turner and engineer at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He was an engineer on passenger boats on the Ohio river for a time. In 1832, he came to Portsmouth and for years, at different times he was roll-turner and machinist in "the upper" or Gaylord Mill. Soon after coming to Portsmouth, he bought the lot at the north-east corner of Third and Washington streets where he lived for nearly sixty years. He invented and built the old rivet



THOMAS G. LLOYD.

machine that David Patton ran, click-ety-clack, for so many years in the Gaylord Mill. With his father, he built and run the foundry, afterwards a wheel-barrow factory, paper mill, etc., on Mill street.

With his son, Charles, he went over-land to the California gold-fields, in 1852. Returning by the Isthmus of Panama, he was shipwrecked in the Caribbean Sea. In 1856, he built the store room on the corner of Third and Washington streets, where he conducted for thirty years a toy and notion store, and was "Santa Claus" to the boys and girls of old Portsmouth. At various times, he built six or eight houses in the city. He took stock in several factories and did what he could to build up the city. He was elected Assessor of the Third ward of the city many years in succession. He was an active member of various temperance societies, of the Y. M. C. A., of the Home Guards, and a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. He died in his eighty-seventh year and his remains are interred in Green-lawn.

Richard Lloyd

was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 9, 1806. He came to Portsmouth Ohio with his father in 1817. The following year the family moved to Cincinnati, but returned to Portsmouth in 1820. In 1827, he engaged in the shoe business for himself, and in 1830, formed a partnership with John P. Terry to carry on the same line of business. Later on he employed a number of men in the manufacture of boots and shoes in connection with his regular jobbing business, being the pioneer manufacturer in this line in the city. The firm did an extensive wholesale business in this and adjoining states for a number of years, being located on Front street, below Market.

He had five brothers and one sister.

October 21, 1829, he was married to Anna Canfield, who died April 25, 1896. Eight children were born unto them, all of whom have passed away with the exception of Mrs. Geo. W. Field, of London, England.

Richard Lloyd was a man of the strictest integrity, a consistent member of the Sixth Street M. E. church, and one of the most liberal supporters. The lot upon which the church was erected being donated by him.

He died March 5, 1891, at Portsmouth, Ohio.

Thomas Geldred Lloyd

was born at Marietta, Ohio, October 11, 1810. His parents moved to Cincinnati on or about the year 1811. They removed to Portsmouth during the year 1817. Here the remainder of his life was spent. His education was such as the schools of the pioneer days of Ohio afforded. Aside from education he was endowed with large common sense, business foresight and executive ability.

His first business adventure, after reaching years of maturity, was the manufacture of shoes in which he was successful, employing many laborers. He made for himself the start of what was afterward a very comfortable competence. He learned his trade as shoemaker under his brother-in-law, Benjamin Melcher. When money began to flow into his exchequer, his foresight began to assert itself. When he saw that the destiny of Portsmouth was one of progress and that there would be money in the real estate business, he ventured out upon this line, purchasing vacant lots and improving property until before he died he was one of the largest real estate holders in the city of Portsmouth. He constructed some fifty odd new houses in the city which were sold soon after completion, as it was a well known fact that houses he had constructed were of the best material and would stand wear and tear.

He and two associates, realizing the need of a cemetery, and one that would be creditable to a coming city, laid out what was known as Evergreen Cemetery, the southwest part of Greenlawn. Mr. Lloyd gave this project his personal supervision and the most, if not all, of the trees planted in that cemetery are the work of his hands, or were planted by his direction. His business and executive ability, as well as his judgement of real estate, brought him into considerable notice and his advice and opinions were often solicited. In 1841, a newspaper clipping would indicate that he held trust funds and loaned large sums of money to some different parties. Along in the early sixties, he was appointed to the Board of Equalization of the city of Portsmouth, and on five subsequent occasions was re-appointed to the same Board, serving from one to three years each term.

Thomas G. Lloyd was married to Lola Adams, May 8, 1833. To them eight children were born, four of whom are with their parents in the happy beyond. The four remaining children are: Lola Cornelia Duke, wife of John K. Duke of Portsmouth, Ohio; Louella N. Lucas, wife of Samuel B. Lucas, of Cherokee, Kansas; T. Frank Lloyd, the only son, a resident of Portsmouth, Ohio; Julia A. Russell, wife of J. S. Russell of New Hartford, Missouri.

Mr. Lloyd's family were members of the First Presbyterian church of this city. Mr. Lloyd did not identify himself with the church till late in life. Yet from this it is not to be inferred that he was not an attendant and a supporter of the church. When the present structure was built, an indebtedness of considerable amount hung over the church for some time. Mr. Lloyd and his neighbor, George Johnson, each being large contributors originally, took it upon themselves as outsiders, to set the precedent of doubling their subscriptions and relieving the liability of the church, and they accomplished this in a remarkably short space of time.

Mr. Lloyd was originally an old line Whig, but joined the Republican party at its organization, and loyally adhered to it through-

was the residue of life. In the early part of the great civil strife of 1861-62 he joined the Home Guards, or what was known as the "Silver Greys" in which organization he did service. But the water from the years was permitted to be a member. Through the dark days of the Republic his face was the bulwark as to the success of our army. He was a loyal adherent to all the policies advanced by the President, Mr. Lincoln, and was usually as loyal in the support of the boys who were the first and followed the flag.

On May 8, 1871, Thomas G. Lloyd and wife celebrated the Golden Anniversary of their wedding in their residence, now named and occupied by Doctor W. D. Turner, corner of Washington and Second streets. Mr. Lloyd spent sixty-seven years of his life in the city of Portsmouth and witnessed its slow growth from a small village to a city of 13,000 to 15,000. But few pioneers took more interest in the growth of the city and of relating its prosperity from its pioneer days, than did Mr. Lloyd. For a few years prior to his death, he was a great sufferer from kidney disease but he bore this affliction with great fortitude and without complaint. His faithful wife passed to her reward February 1st, 1881. The remaining years of Mr. Lloyd were spent with his family and to him they were honey days as he and his wife had been happily married near a half century. He died September 1, 1883.

William Lodwick

was born in the stockade at Manchester, Ohio, January 17, 1801, the son of Capt. John Lodwick and Elizabeth Chisley, his wife. He was the eldest son. He came to Portsmouth at about 1811, and he made money very fast. He was a Councillman in the second year of the town in 1817, and was re-elected in 1819, and served until 1820. In 1821, he was elected a Supervisor of the town. He kept a general store, a saw-yard for steamboats and was a money lender.

The April 22, 1822, Council gave him leave to have a saw-yard under the bank, with the permission to put his wood on top of the bank in case of high waters. He was to pay the town one-half of one per cent on the wood he sold as a tax.

In 1823, he tired of municipal honors and resigned from the Council. He built several steamboats and built the first one ever built in the country. This was at George Heron's, at the mouth of Brushy Creek. In 1827, he sold the granty the black hawks and stationery which it required. He owned Hahn's row on Fourth street near Madison. In 1819, 1820 and 1821, he conducted a general store in the town. In 1826, he and John T. Barr dissolved partnership. In 1828, he and his brother, Kenneth Lodwick had a general store, and in 1830, Kenneth Lodwick had a store alone. When Massie laid claim to the front of the town and laid out lots on the river bank south, Mr. Lodwick purchased two lots of Massie right opposite his

store on Front street about 1823. This controversy with Massie lasted till 1829. There was correspondence with him, suits were ordered, and there were proceedings to take testimony *de bene esse*. In 1829, Massie offered to sell his claim to the front of the town for \$3,000, but the town had no money to pay him. Thereupon William Lodwick came forward and offered to sell his two lots for \$2,000, to lend the town \$3,000 to pay off Henry Massie, and to take the town scrip or notes in payment. The town borrowed \$6,000 of Lodwick and gave its notes payable in gales and pledged the wharfage of the town to pay the notes.

Mr. Lodwick left the town soon after this and went to St. Louis, where he died at a comparatively early age. He came to Portsmouth without anything. He became associated with John T. Barr and made a great deal of money. At one time, he owned more lots in Portsmouth than any one in it, not excepting Henry Massie, and he was one of the early money lenders. While he did not keep a bank, he managed to find money if any one wanted to borrow it. He was an excellent business man and that is the most we know of him.

James Lodwick.

It was his misfortune not to have been born a Virginian, but he came very near it. His father and mother were married in Winchester, Va. His father was Col. John Lodwick, born in Winchester, Va., March 24, 1767. His mother, Elizabeth Cooley, was born in 1760. She was a widow with one child, Peter Cooley, when John Lodwick married her in June, 1790. Their eldest child, Sarah was born in Winchester, Va., on July 13, 1791. In 1792, the family went to Mason County, Ky., and in 1794, to the stockade in Manchester.

In 1795, Col. John Lodwick purchased the farm on Zane's Trace known as the Col. John Means farm. It is one mile south-west of Bentonville in Sprigg Township. Here, our subject was born March 15, 1798, the fourth child and third son of his parents. Here his mother died on July 6, 1800, in her 41st year. While a boy in Adams County he was treed by a wolf, which his father's dog drove away. In 1812, being somewhat of a musician he played airs on a horn for Henry Clay who was passing through Adams County on his way to Washington.

His eldest brother, William, born in the stockade in Manchester, July 11, 1794, had located in Portsmouth and in 1814 was a merchant there in the firm of Barr & Lodwick. He was then one of the principal citizens of the town and at one time owned more real estate in Portsmouth than any one. James Lodwick entered the store of Barr & Lodwick as a clerk and so continued with his brother for five years. The first year he worked for his board and clothes, and the second year, he was allowed a salary of \$500.

October 14, 1819, he married Jane Hempstead and the same year he went into the business of merchandising for himself and continued it for fifteen years. He made soap and candles, carried on a bakery, and a woodyard for steamboats. He sold the wood to steamboats at \$1.00 to \$1.50 per cord. Elijah Glover, as a boy did his first work in cording wood for Mr. Lodwick at thirty cents per cord. In the year after he was married, he built the Buckeye House on Front street and lived in it until 1850. While in the bakery business, Martin F. Timmonds came to him as an apprentice to learn the business under him. He also had Robert Montgomery for an apprentice and taught him the bakery business. Mr. Lodwick also sold goods from a keel-boat, which traveled between Portsmouth and Guyandotte.

In 1832, he began selling lumber on commission for B. Chamberlain. At the end of two years, he bought out his principal and conducted the business until 1848. At the same time he was in the dry goods business. In 1848, he took his eldest son, John K. into the dry goods business.

He retired from the dry goods business in Portsmouth, on February 15, 1871, having been in it fifty-one years. In 1852, he became agent for the Protection Fire Insurance Company and, from that time, was an insurance agent the remainder of his life. Mr. Lodwick was not born a Virginian and therefore not born with a thirst for public office, but he held office persistently and long enough to make any Virginian green with envy. John R. Turner, who was a native Virginian has always been considered the star office holder of Scioto County, but a close comparison of his record with that of Mr. Lodwick, will satisfy any one that the latter was a close second to Mr. Turner. The first office he held in Portsmouth was that of town councilman in 1823, but the honors wore on him and he resigned in 1824.

In the fall of 1825, his brother, William was nominated as county commissioner, but declined to run and thereupon, James Lodwick run in his place. At that time parties had not been organized to any extent and it was a free for all race. The vote was James Lodwick, 424; Daniel McKinney, 265; Charles P. Hatton, 203; John Brown, 122; James Chapman, 121; Samuel Monroe, 79, and Thomas W. Burt, 19. His first official act was to concur with the other two commissioners in appointing Samuel M. Tracy as legal adviser for the county.

In those days no act was done by any city or county officer until Mr. Tracy had been consulted and advised it. Mr. Lodwick was a candidate for the same office in 1853, and was elected. The vote stood James Lodwick, 1,446. Leonard Groniger, 1,076. In 1874, Mr. Lodwick was a candidate for the same office on the Democratic ticket and was elected. The regular Republican nominee was Dr. L. A.

Norton. Col. Sampson E. Varner ran as an independent Democratic candidate and contrary to expectation his candidacy defeated the Republican nominee. The Republicans divided between Norton and Varner, while the Democrats stood by Lodwick. The vote stood, Lodwick, 2,255; Norton, 2,023; Varner, 728.

In 1823, 1825 and 1835, Mr. Lodwick was a trustee of Wayne Township. From June 23, 1829, to February 9, 1842, he was the postmaster at Portsmouth. He received the appointment from Gen. Jackson and his appointment created a great newspaper controversy because of the removal of John R. Turner to give him the place. This was the first example the people had had of Jacksonian doctrine that "to the victor belonged the spoils." He removed the office to the Buckeye House and kept it there till November 15, 1841, when he removed to the market house, where he kept it till relieved by Gen. Wm. Kendall.

In 1839, he was appointed by the council as inspector of domestic spirits and served as such until 1839. In 1838, he was elected a school trustee for the First ward.

In 1839, he became a councilman for the Second ward and in 1841, was re-elected for Third ward. In 1842 to 1851, he was City Treasurer, elected annually.

In 1845, he was a town guard for the First ward. In 1850, he was a guard for the Third ward. In 1840, he was a director of the Portsmouth Insurance Company and in 1844, its president. From 1832 to 1879, he was Treasurer of Aurora Lodge of Free Masons.

The only time that we have found that he was defeated for office was in 1870. He was a candidate for City Treasurer and the poll stood W. T. Cook, 884, James Lodwick, 788. In 1844, he and Mr. Joseph Riggs were sent by the town council to Columbus to lobby against the machinations of the Portsmouth Dry Dock Company, which was then supposed to be intending to have the mouth of the current made a mile below Portsmouth. Their errand was successful.

In 1863, 1868 and 1873, he was appointed to the City Board of Equalization and served nine years. In 1867, he was in the City Board of Health. In 1872, he was appointed city collector and served as such until his death, October 11, 1879. His wife died October 11, 1865, and he never re-married. His four sons were, John Kennedy, Oliver C., Eggleston B., and Henry C.

Mr. Lodwick made a great deal of money in his time, but made no noise about it. He was very liberal with his sons and helped them while they were in business to the amount of \$60,000 all told. Mr. Lodwick was a quiet unostentatious citizen. He had a great vein of humor but never used it offensively. He had a faculty of dealing pleasantly with every one and was for this reason much liked. He was just and exact in all his dealings. He was very fond of Mas-

onry. He became a Master Mason in 1820, Royal Arch in 1839, and Knight Templar in 1850. He was secretary of the Chapter over twenty-five years. He was a man whom every one trusted. In 1861, when Sumter was fired on, he was appointed one of three to take charge of the \$5,000, appropriated by the county for the defense of the town. Whenever there was any public business to be done which required discretion and good judgment, he was usually called on. He was a safe man, and the whole public knew it. He was true to every trust he ever undertook and was as reliable as the bank of England. He was of dark complexion, over medium height, with small black eyes deeply set in his head. He had a pleasant salute and greeting for his friends, enjoyed a good joke or story and liked to tell it himself. He was a firm Democrat in faith and practice all of his life and never wavered. He was a good husband, a good father, a good Democrat, a good citizen and a good Christian. He never failed in any duty, and left the record of a busy, pure and good life.

Captain Preston Lodwick

was born on three mile creek, three miles from Manchester, in 1810. In 1824, he came to Portsmouth, Ohio, and engaged in mercantile business with his brother, James Lodwick. He continued in that till 1828, when he moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, and became a member of the firm of Barr, Lodwick & Co., dry goods dealers. In 1832, he formed a partnership with Thomas Huff as Huff & Lodwick. They purchased the store of Graham & Clare at Second and Main streets. They continued their business for several months, and then moved it on a boat on the river. He closed out this business and then he and his brother, John N., and two others bought the steamboat "Argo" and took her south and entered her in the Natchez and Shreveport trade. "Honesty" Joe Jones was one of the pilots. He kept the boat one season, made a lot of money and brought her back and sold her at Cincinnati. He then re-entered the dry goods trade, where he remained until 1842.

He bought a one-half interest in the steamboat "Sylph" with his brother, Capt. John N., and they ran her from Louisville to Owensboro, Ky., making two trips per week. The trade was profitable and they purchased the "Gallant," and put her in the same trade. They extended her trips to Henderson, twenty-four miles further. They sold the "Sylph" and ran the "Gallant" on this trade for two years, when they sold her. Captain Preston then built the "Swallow" and sold her in New Orleans. Then he built another boat and called her the "Argo." He took her to the Upper Mississippi, and sold her, and became a Captain on one of the boats of the Northern line. Soon after, he went to Madison, Ind., and superintended the building of a large steamboat called the Northern Light, for the Northern line. After that he returned to Cincinnati where he, David Gibson and oth-

ers built the "Prince of Wales," a fine steamboat. She was sold to the southern trade, captured by the rebels and burned. He bought the steamer "Kentucky" and ran her in the St. Louis and New Orleans trade. The rebellion coming on, his boat was impressed. After a time he escaped, and came north. He bought the interest of Captain Wm. McLain in the "Bostona." She was burned and another built and he kept his interest till he sold out to Captains Wm. and Enos Moore. He bought an interest in the Arms & Wick Rolling Mill in Portsmouth and dropped \$80,000 in it. He again went to Cincinnati and commanded the steamer "Ohio" for a while and then the Kanawha steamer, "Virgie Lee." He was associated with Captain W. W. Little in constructing the "Eldorado" in 1874. This closed his steamboat career. He returned to Cincinnati and dealt in real estate there. He accumulated quite a fortune. He died at his home in Sedamsville, Ohio, November 16, 1887.

John Newton Lodwick

was born October 24, 1812, on the Col. John Means farm in Adams County, now owned by A. V. Hudson. As a boy he was very fond of fun and mischief according to his own accounts. He used to play all manner of tricks in school and out of it and sometimes came to grief. Notwithstanding his aptitude for mischief he thought he got a whipping too much when he was a school boy and he laid it up against the teacher, intending to whip him when he became a man. When he became a man he was mate on a steamboat, and the teacher came aboard the boat and recognized him. He spoke very pleasantly to Mr. Lodwick but he was very gruff and told him he intended to whip him the first time he saw him and as this was the first time the whipping was in order. Capt. Lodwick says that he got the best whipping then and there that he ever got in his life.

In 1826, he came to Portsmouth and attended the school taught by Erastus Dwyer for two years. He began life on a flat boat in 1828. At the age of 20, in 1832, he took the river and made a trip to New Orleans with two flat boats loaded with pork, lard and bulk meat. The cargo was owned by Renich and Hurst of Circleville. In 1831, he began to learn the trade of ship carpenter under Archibald Gordon at Cincinnati. In 1832, he built the steamboat "Carroll" at Portsmouth for Gordon. In 1834, he was shipping clerk at Portsmouth for a canal boat line called the Troy and Erie. There were two boats a day for the line which was then considered a small business. In 1833, he went on the river as a mate on the "Helen Mar" under Captain Fuller.

He was captain of several different boats, and in 1836, he went as mate on the "Comanche" to New Orleans and Texas. When he arrived there the war for Texan Independence was going on and he joined a company of independent scouts, as he then believed them,

but thinking over the matter for 50 years he thinks they were plain cattle thieves. Their business was to go into Mexico and steal cattle from the Mexicans and sell them to the Texan government. After the war, and some bouts with the Mexicans and Indians the Captain returned to New Orleans and continued on the river as captain and mate.

In 1840, he was married to Elizabeth A. Stephens, of Wheeling and took up his home at Hawesville, Ky. He then owned one-fourth of the steam-boat "Pensacola" and was its Captain. She was sunk and he came down to mate again. In 1834, he came to Portsmouth and bought the "Sylph" of McDowell and Davis. The boat cost \$2,700 and he did not have a dollar to pay for her. He took her to the Illinois river and paid for her in six months. He bought a new boat, the "Gallant," and the purchaser of the "Sylph" sunk her on the first trip out. Captain Lodwick wore the "Gallant" out in the Louisville and Henderson trade. In 1833 he moved back to Portsmouth. He purchased the "Hamburg" and run between Portsmouth and Pomeroy. He was Captain and J. W. Vance was Clerk. Dr. A. B. Jones and Col. S. E. Varner were part owners with the Captain and Clerk.

On April 26, 1854, he was walking along the track of the Little Miami Railroad near its station in Cincinnati and was reading a paper as he walked. A switch engine with a baggage car attached was backing up and struck him and knocked him down in the middle of the track. The baggage car passed over him but the fire box caught him and he was dragged 95 yards. He held on to the fire box and this saved his life. About all his ribs were broken loose and his jaw and nose were broken. His right arm was wrenched out of place and his left leg lacerated from hip to foot. He was laid up for twelve months. After this he bought a shoe store and run it for a while.

From 1856 to 1862, he was wharf master at Portsmouth, Ohio, and built a fine wharf boat, the first one ever at Portsmouth. During this time he was agent for the B. & O. Ry. In the year 1862, he sold his wharf boat to Thos. T. Yeager and went on the river and remained until 1868. He ran as Captain on all the "Bostonas" but the last one. In 1879-80 he served on the city Board of Equalization of Portsmouth and from 1883 to 1888, the time of his death, he was a member of the Board of Health of Portsmouth. In 1881 he was invited by his friend, A. W. Williamson to take a ride on the propeller, "W. F. Gaylord." When she was opposite Ashland in the night the tow boat "D. T. Lane" was coming down. She ran the "Gaylord" down and sunk her and the Captain was thrown into the river. He seized two board life preservers and floated down the river until he was picked up by the "Nellie T. Brown." The cook, Elizabeth Meade, was drowned.

After that the Captain stated that he had been blown up four times, sunk three times and run over by the railroad once. After his experience at Ashland he came to the conclusion that he was bound to die in bed; and was not born to be killed on the railroad or drowned in the river. However, he did die with his boots on, as he was found dead in his yard in March, 1888. He served on the Board of Health twelve years, and took a great interest in the work. After he had left the river for good, he became a member of the First Presbyterian church. In politics he was a Democrat, and ready to serve his party at all times, although he was not a strong partisan. In 1868 he opened a commission house on Pig Iron Corner. The same year he was a candidate for the position of wharf master and was defeated. He was also a candidate for Coroner in 1873.

He was a very strong patriot in the civil war, and when his son Blashford got up a company of volunteers, he spent \$600 in equipping them. He had a fund of anecdotes entertaining enough to entertain a regiment at any time. He was one of the most agreeable companions and was greatly esteemed by all who knew him. He was one of the old fashioned steamboat captains, the generation of which has forever passed away.

John Wood Lummis

was born near Vineland, Cumberland County, N. J., September 5, 1813. His father was James Lummis, and his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Wood, a native of Holland. His education was limited to the common schools of Cumberland County, N. J. When a youth of eighteen, he went to Wheeling, W. Va., where he served three years as an apprentice in a machine shop. At the age of twenty-one, he went to Hanging Rock, Ohio, and became an engineer for Mr. Dempsey. He worked here a time, then went to Tennessee, to a furnace, and worked for a man by the name of Peters, running a furnace engine. He did not like it there and returned to Portsmouth. Shortly after returning to Portsmouth, he was offered the place of engineer at Bloom Furnace, and went there and remained in the employment of the Bloom Furnace Company for twenty years. After leaving the furnace, he bought eighty-four acres of land in and near Webster. He built him a comfortable home in Webster and resided there until his death.

He married Elizabeth Chaffin, the daughter of Shadrach Chaffin of Vernon Township, February 4, 1849. She died in March, 1883. They had eight children, all of whom are deceased, but three, Sarah E., wife of Simeon E. Evans, of Jackson, Ohio; Jacob W., agent on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and Postmaster at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., and Shadrach Chaffin, Treasurer of Custer County, South Dakota.

Mr. Lummis was always an abolitionist but acted with the Republican party. He had a talent for accumulation, and left a good estate at his death, September 5th, 1891. He was a religious man and a Christian. He was a member of the United Brethren church at South Webster, and one of its main pillars. He was a man of strong convictions. He examined a subject carefully and made up his mind. When once made up, nothing could prevent him. He was never idle a day in his life. He always found something to do. He was not only a good mechanical engineer, but a draughtsman as well. He built the engines for Ohio, Buckhorn and Bloom furnaces. When he took up farming he was just as busy at that as he had ever been before, and death struck him and took him while he was out in his field at work; but he had been ready for his call for years. Mr. Lummis was essentially a good citizen and a credit to the community in which he dwelt.

William Maddock, Sr.,

was born in Staffordshire, England, in the year 1803. His father was a manufacturer of porcelain ware and pottery. John B. Maddock of the firm of John B. Maddock & Sons, of London, England, manufacturers of the widely known Maddock ware, is a brother. William learned the trade of a foundryman and machinist in Manchester, England. He was raised a Quaker and when he came to America in 1824, at the age of twenty-one, he wore the conventional Quaker dress. He first landed in Maine, but located in Detroit the next year and worked for a Mr. Pond in a foundry, but did not stay long.

He came to Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1826, and with money which his thoughtful mother had stowed away in a chest for him, similar to those brought by most emigrants to America, and with \$600.00 borrowed from Judge William Salter he bought the lots where the Opera House now stands and built a woolen mill with a grist mill attached. After operating the mill in this way for some time he purchased the balance of the lots between Fourth and Fifth streets, fronting on the east side of Chillicothe and built a foundry and machine shop. To these as side lines were attached mills for flour and linseed oil, so that he had a monopoly on the manufactures of the town. This foundry and machine shop was the first of the kind in Portsmouth. Maddock and Beyerly advertised in 1836 as manufacturers of sheet iron, and Stevenson and Maddock as foundry. He was connected with the foundry business until his death from apoplexy, May 11, 1865.

He was married in 1826, to Elizabeth Buffington and had nine children. John B., died June 29, 1898; Mary J., widow of Captain Charles A. Barton; Addean E., widow of Captain William Stoner; William H., died December, 1897, was a mechanical engineer in

Pittsburg; Emma and James died in infancy; Charles R., United States Inspector of woolen goods for army use at Chicago; Ida C., widow of Walter Mann, now living at Columbus, Ohio; Richard Cotton of Philadelphia, agent for the output of several knitting factories (stockings). Mrs. Elizabeth Maddock, wife of our subject died November 1, 1868, aged fifty-five years and nine months.

Our subject always retained his Quaker ideas, but attended the Episcopal church. He was a Whig and afterwards a strong Republican. When he died he left his business to his sons and \$8,000 each to his daughters.

Isaac Malone,

one of the twelve children of Benjamin Malone and Priscilla Guthrie, his wife, was born in Scioto Township, Ross County, Ohio, Nov. 20, 1820. His father was a native of Bedford County, Va., and emigrated to Lawrence County, Kentucky, near the Blue Lick Springs and afterwards to near Chillicothe, Ohio, about 1813. Shortly after arriving, he was asked to convey the news of peace to Detroit at the conclusion of the war with England. Three days after being asked, he started and made the journey on horseback. Benjamin Malone was born December 25, 1785, and died January 15, 1881. The mother of our subject was a daughter of William Guthrie, one of the pioneers of Pike County, who emigrated there from Pa. about 1799, and was married March 1, 1816.

Isaac Malone came to Scioto County when about 20 years of age and was married to Mary Ann Utt, daughter of John Utt, February, 1844. He lived awhile on Pond Creek and afterwards moved to Hygean Run and bought 138 acres of Scioto bottoms of George Davis which he continued to own until his death. Of the eight sons born to them, seven are now living: George, Frank, Joseph, Charles, Isaac, Fred and John. All daughters are living: Lizzie, wife of John L. Hinze; Priscilla, wife of Frank Turner; Mary, wife of Carl Huber and Hattie, wife of Charles McMillen.

Our subject was always a Democrat but often voted for the man and not the party he represented. He died November 7, 1884.

Samuel Marshall, Sr.

Samuel Marshall, his wife and four children were the first persons to settle permanently in Scioto County. They left Pittsburg in the summer of 1795, and went to Manchester where they remained till after Wayne's treaty. He then took the same boat he came down in and went up the river to opposite the mouth of Tygart creek in Kentucky, where he landed and built the first log cabin in Scioto County. His family consisted of himself, his wife Polly Marshall and her children: Labina Marshall, Jesse Marshall and Samuel Marshall, Jr. This was in March, 1796, when he located in Scioto County. His daughter, Nancy, did not come till the next year, and



MAJOR HENRY MASSIE.
FOUNDER OF PORTSMOUTH. BORN 1768—DIED 1830.

then as the wife of William Rollins. Labina married a Pyles; and she and Samuel Marshall, Jr., were living (August 2, 1873) in Madison Township. The log cabin built by Samuel Marshall in 1796 was, when completed, the only one on either side of the river between Gallipolis and Manchester.

John Lindsey and wife and children soon followed. They came from Manchester also. His children were Beulah who married George Edgington, John H., William, Oliver, Lemuel, Peter and James. Sallie Lindsey married Samuel Perry. John A. Lindsey and Polly Marshall were the first couple married in Scioto County, but when or where does not appear. They probably went to Kentucky. They built a cabin where the Scioto Furnace now stands. Samuel Marshall, Sr., had five children when he settled in Scioto County. A daughter Fanny was the first white child born in Scioto County. She married George Shonkwiler, reared a large family and died at an advanced age.

Major Henry Massie

was a son of Nathaniel Massie, of Goochland County, Virginia, and Elizabeth Watkins his wife, and was born February 7, 1768. His elder brother, General Nathaniel Massie, founder of Manchester and Chillicothe, was born in 1763. His father was said to have been a Colonel in the Revolutionary War. He was well educated, but the place or extent of his education is unknown. It is certain that among his educational acquirements was the science and art of surveying.

He followed his brother, Nathaniel, to the Northwest Territory and became a land speculator. Like all men of his time, he was in the militia, and rose to the position of Major. He married Helen Bullitt, daughter of Colonel Alexander Scott Bullitt, one of the first settlers of Jefferson County, Kentucky. No children were born to them, but they adopted four—two of his own nieces, and two of his wife's nephews. The nieces were Constance Massie, who married Major James Love of Louisville, Ky., and Elizabeth Watkins Massie, who married William L. Thompson, of Jefferson County, Kentucky.

The nephews were Henry Massie Bullitt, son of Cuthbert Bullitt and Scott Bullitt, son of William Bullitt. He owned a large farm of 300 acres eight miles out of Louisville, Ky., which he called Ridgeway. There he built a beautiful home, from which he dispensed a generous hospitality all his life. He was married about 1807. He spent considerable time in Chillicothe, Ohio, and prior to his marriage, in Adams County, but Ridgeway was always his home.

He died February 8, 1830, and is interred at Oxmore, the family burial place of the Bullitts.

His widow re-married twice—first to Major John L. Martin, and second to Colonel Marshall Key, of Mason County, Ky., and is buried at Oxmore.

Ridgeway is now occupied by Joshua Bullitt, a nephew of his wife whose post office is Buechel, Ky.

Henry Massie came to the site of Portsmouth as early as 1798. He saw what others failed to see, that Alexandria was predestined to failure, and undertook to purchase lands on higher grounds on the eastern side of the Scioto, but he was not the first one to appreciate the site of Portsmouth.

Jeremiah McLean, Nathaniel Willis, William Lawson, and Thomas Parler had all of them entered the lands he wanted, before him. As four of them were non-residents he did not have much trouble with them, and William Lawson, the only resident yielded quickly. He bought them out in 1802, but the lands were not patented, to him until August 4, 1806, when he received his patent from the United States for fractional sections, 17, 18, 19 and 20, Township 1, Range 21 and fractional sections 1 and 2, Township 1, Range 22.

This covers all the land on which the original town of Portsmouth was located by him, in May, 1803, and hence any one who has real estate in Portsmouth and can trace it clear to Henry Massie has a good title. His patent embraced 2,024 and 26-100 acres.

He dedicated in-lots 130 and 143, where the Second street school house now stands, and out-lot 39, where the Fourth street school house now stands, to the public schools. He dedicated lots 3, 146 and 147 on Second and Market streets for public purposes, and they were so used for many years.

On July 10, 1807, he deeded to the County Commissioners—Samuel Lucas, James Edison and Gabriel Feurt—in-lots 18, 19, 30, 62, 63, 66, 78, 99, 110, 111, 114, 115, 126, 131, 142, 177, 186, 200, 205, 211, 219, 226, 235, 241, 246, 261, 264, 268, 269, 271, and out-lots, 14, 15, 16, 21, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 46, 51, 53, 54 to be sold by them and the proceeds used to build a court house and jail.

On March 8, 1809, he deeded in-lot 31 to the Commissioners for building a court house. It is in the center block, on the south side of Second street, between Court and Market.

When he made the town plat he left all land south of the present Front street vacant, and made no indications of his intentions in respect to the same.

About 1811 he undertook to plat and sell the Front of the town on the river south of Water street, and went so far as to sell one lot to General William Kendall for \$80.00. It was opposite lot 280, and was six poles square. About the same time he sold two lots to William Lodwick, opposite his lots on the north side of Front street. The latter bought them for a wood yard. This matter troubled the

town for years, and was the subject of much public agitation. Delegates were sent to him at Louisville, lawyers were employed and testimony *de bene esse* taken. The matter was supposed to be settled on August 7, 1829, when Massie was paid \$3,000.00 and he gave the town a deed, but it was not signed by his wife.

In the deal William Lodwick reconveyed his lots to the town, but General Kendall's lot was lost sight of.

After Henry Massie's death, his widow asserted a claim as executrix of her husband and dowress in this land, and the matter was bandied back and forth until 1842, when, on June 19, the city paid her and John L. Martin \$1,087.62 for a release of her claim.

It is in tradition that after Henry Massie had purchased the site of Portsmouth, he revisited it and found Captain Josiah Shackford there. The Captain informed him that he had expected to purchase the same land, to plat a town on it and name it Portsmouth. Major Massie then told Captain Shackford, if he would aid him in building up the town, he would name it for Portsmouth, Captain Shackford's native place.

Captain Shackford agreed to Major Massie's proposition, and the town received the name of Portsmouth. Whether the same be true or not, Captain Shackford and Massie became great friends, and Shackford did all he could to promote the town of Portsmouth.

When Massie began to sell lots he usually sold a lot 82½ feet front by 132 feet deep for \$50.00. He was content to sell his land outside of the lots for \$10.00 per acre.

In 1807 he vacated all of his town plat of 1803 north of the center line between Second and Third streets, and made the inlots into outlots of about three acres each. This was probably done because he despaired of the town.

Major Massie made his will but two days before his death. He gave to his wife his home estate of 430 acres and his slaves and their increase, his moneys on hand, debts due him in Kentucky, and his stock in the Shelbyville and Louisville turnpike road; also \$3,000 and the securities for the same, owing to him but payable to him some time in the future by the corporation of Portsmouth in the State of Ohio. He directed that his debts be paid and the interest on \$1,400 be paid to his brother, Thomas Massie during his life, the principal on his death to go to his wife. He gave his nieces, Constance Massie and Elizabeth Thompson each \$3,000. The residue of his estate he divided between his nephews, Heath Jones, of Louisville, Kentucky; Nathaniel Massie of Ohio; Henry Bullitt, son of Cuthbert Bullitt, and Alexander Scott Bullitt. The will expresses a great affection for his wife and his desires to provide for her. She seemed to have been much attached to him, but that did not prevent her marrying twice after his death. The following is a tribute written by Mrs. Massie in regard to him directly after his death. "He

fell like a noble tree, after two or three strokes, with all his sap and verdure, with extended boughs and rich foliage, while many were reposing in his shadow and partaking of his fruits. Seldom has death gained a richer spoil than in the extraction of the earthly existence of this admirable man."

"Take holy earth all that my soul holds dear,
Take that best gift which heaven so kindly gave."

Benjamin Melcher

was born July 7, 1794, in Rockingham County, New Hampshire. His grandfather was in the Revolutionary War. His father was a farmer. He lived at home until he was sixteen, when he was apprenticed to a shoe maker in Exeter, New Hampshire. He served five years. He was in the first company, Fourth Regiment, New Hampshire Militia, in the war of 1812. He was in active service for forty days. Captain Gilliman commanded his company. After his apprenticeship, he worked in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, as a journeyman shoemaker. He had an uncle there in New Hampshire, who resided in Marietta, Ohio. He concluded to go west with his uncle. They drove in a two horse wagon all the way from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, to Marietta, Ohio. He remained in Marietta, a month, and not obtaining work, concluded to go further down the river.

He landed at Portsmouth, Ohio, August 16, 1816. He took breakfast at Eli Glover's tavern. After breakfast, he took a walk to see the town. He dropped into John H. Thornton's shoe shop and asked for employment. He obtained it and in three months bought Thornton out. He had at this time between \$300 and \$400. October 19, 1817 he married Miss Nancy Lloyd. She was born on September 1, 1798. In the spring of 1819, he built a two story brick house on the southeast corner of Second and Washington streets. In 1819, he bought O. F. Moore's lot for \$300. In 1820, he built a two story frame, some distance above, on Second street opposite O. F. Moore's. At that time business began to be dull and many left the place. In 1829, Mr. Melcher built a two story brick on the southwest corner of Second and Court streets. It gave way to the present Elk building. He opened a boarding house in it. He sold his shoe business and went into the grocery business in the same building. He made money and considerable of it, but hard times and unfortunate speculations overtook him and he was compelled to sell out. He then went back to his trade and worked for his brother-in-law, Richard Lloyd until he was unable to work at all. Mr. and Mrs. Melcher were members of the Presbyterian church. They had three children living (in 1874): Richard Lloyd Melcher, Mrs. M. V. Cropper and Mrs. Jesse J. Appller. When he failed he was several hundred dollars insolvent. He paid it off by working at

the shoe bench. He died of paralysis April 9, 1874, aged 79 years and 1 month.

Martin Molster

was born in Oldurf, Holland, on November 20, 1805, and died in Portsmouth, Ohio, on November 26, 1879. He was the son of John and Wilhelmina Molster, and grew to young manhood in his native land, where his father was employed at teaming on the construction of some of the Dutch canals. In 1823, John Molster and a brother with their families set sail for South Carolina, intending to settle there. The writer isn't informed whether they ever reached there, or, if so, why they did not remain. At any rate, they settled in and near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where the men found employment in the rolling mills, and there our subject met and married Charlotte Blecker, a native of Lancaster, a Pennsylvania Dutch girl, whose parents were natives of Alsace.

In 1831, Martin Molster who had become a skilled worker of iron, with his young wife and their first child, traveled by wagon over the then great highway the Cumberland road, to Wheeling, West Virginia, and thence by boat to Cincinnati, Ohio, whither he went to assist in the construction of one of the first mills in the west. In the next year they returned to Philadelphia or Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, and remained about two years when they again went to Cincinnati. In 1836, he came to Portsmouth and with the exception of about one year 1839-1840 when the family resided in Cincinnati, continued to reside in Portsmouth till his death.

For thirty-six years he was employed in the Gaylord rolling mills, and when in 1873 he retired from the mill he had completed fifty years of toil in various iron works. He acquired in that service a splendid knowledge of the building and operation of every feature of the rolling mill, was the wise counselor of his sons and co-laborers in the mills, and enjoyed the highest esteem of his employers, and especially of the late Benjamin B. Gaylord. He had "run with the machine" as a member of the Volunteer Fire Department, Independent Company No. 1 for many years and in recognition of that service was elected Chief of the Fire Department in 1876, serving until 1878. At the time of his death, he was Street Commissioner of the city to which office he was elected April, 1879. In politics he was a Republican, though up to the beginning of the Civil War he had been a Democrat.

His was a vigorous mind and body and whatever he undertook was done with enthusiasm, with all his might. So after he took the vows which united him with the First Presbyterian church in 1841, he was ever a consistent and faithful member evidenced by attendance on its service, the study of his Bible and his walk in life, where to know him was to love him.

During the Mexican war, a company of guards of which the late Peter Kinney was Captain and our subject was a member, was engaged in a sham battle north of the court house, and during its excitement Charles Kinney, a fellow member let the steel ramrod remain in the gunbarrel and on being discharged, a piece of the rod was driven through Mr. Molster's neck and into his shoulder. It was removed with great difficulty and the flow of blood checked by some heroic means. A long fight followed, but he eventually recovered his full strength. At the time of the accident, his son, Henry, then a lad of eight years, was playing nearby and learning of the affair, ran all the way to the family home on Second street, where he fell prostrate in his mother's presence, unable to deliver the news. During the war of the Rebellion, he did service as a member of the Home Guards and did scout duty at the time of Morgan's Raid. He was an expert rifleman and loved to hunt.

Four sons and three daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Molster: Mary Ann, John T., both deceased, Henry, Cornelius, Susannah E., wife of Peter J. Monaghan, James M. and Wilhelmina, all of whom together with numerous grandchildren, gathered at the family residence on the evening of Monday, November 24, 1879, to celebrate the golden anniversary of their wedding. It was a joyous assemblage with little thought of what a day might bring forth. Martin Molster was taken deathly sick that night and after intense suffering endured with wonderful fortitude for thirty-six hours, died on Wednesday morning. All the people mourned his death and sympathized with the bereaved household and especially the widow. Mother Molster as she was known to many (as our subject was "Daddy") lived eleven years thereafter till December 8, 1890, and many a sad heart or sick one was gladdened by her visit, generally with some delicately prepared food, always with a sunny smile. The world is better for their living.

Captain Enos Bascom Moore,

the son of Levi Moore and Amanda Gunn, his wife, was born December 27, 1823. His mother was a daughter of Samuel Gunn, one of the pioneers of Portsmouth, who has a sketch herein. His grandfather was Phillip Moore, a native of New Jersey. A fuller statement of the ancestry of our subject will be found under the title of Capt. Wm. Moore, an elder brother.

Enos Moore grew up on his father's farm, graduated from the country school of his vicinity, and was preparing to enter Delaware College with a view to the study of law. At this time, a flat-boat loaded with flour from New Orleans came down the river and landed at the bank near his father's farm. He was invited to become a part of the crew and take a trip to New Orleans. If he did so he had to give up his project of an education at Delaware. The love of

adventure was too strong, he decided to make the river trip, gave up the idea of being a lawyer and followed the career of a boatman.

For forty-two years from that time his life was given to the occupation of boating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. For ten years he served as a pilot between St. Louis and New Orleans, and afterwards as a master. In 1858, he and Capt. Duvall Young built the steamer "Champion" and ran between St. Louis and New Orleans. The breaking out of the war compelled the abandonment of the trade and the boat was sold. Capt. Enos Moore has served as master, on no less than forty different steamboats, but most of his service has been in the Cincinnati and Portsmouth trade, on the boats of the White Collar line, in which company he was largely interested until his retirement from the river in 1889. In 1863, he and his brother, William, purchased an interest in the foundry and machine business, conducted at that time by Murray and Stevenson. The firm was originally Murray, Ward and Stevenson. In 1863, the Moore brothers purchased the business, and conducted it under the firm name of Murray, Moore & Company, until 1872, when Mr. Murray sold out his interest to the Moore brothers; and afterwards the business was incorporated as the Portsmouth Foundry and Machine works, and has been conducted as such ever since. Capt. Enos Moore is now president of the company, and has been for a number of years. Capt. Moore has been twice married; first to Miss Maria Prime Pratt, of Washington County, New York, and second time to Miss Mary E. Switzer, of Dayton, Ohio. There are two children of the first marriage: Mrs. Frances Geiger of Troy, Ohio, and Mary Young Moore at home. Of the second marriage, the children are; Ralph, Lucy, Edith and William. Capt. Moore is a Republican in his political views. He has been a member of the First Presbyterian church since 1862, and is one of the board of ruling elders.

Capt. Moore is a gentleman of the most agreeable temperament. He is always calm and collected, never loses his equipoise. As a captain of a large steamboat he was unexcelled. Whatever dangers threatened, he was equal to the emergency, and never was taken off his guard. No matter what happened he was always ready for it. He used to claim to the passengers on the old "Bonanza" that they were safer on his boat than they were on land, and they believed it. He is a gentleman of the most excellent judgment in business and in social affairs. He has always been a most pleasant companion and could always entertain the passengers with him on the steamboats, as well as take care of their safety, and navigate the boat. He looked for the comfort of his passengers with great care, and it was always a real pleasure trip to travel on the "Bonanza" with Capt. Moore as master. He has made as excellent a citizen since 1889, as before that he did a steamboat master. It would be useless to at-

tempt to inventory his good qualities, he has so many of them. While his life has been mainly devoted to business, he has been very successful and all the while, has enjoyed the highest regard of all who knew him.

Captain William Moore

was born October 8, 1815, in Alexandria, Scioto County, Ohio. His father was Levi Moore, born in Fayette County, Pa., February 9, 1793. His mother was Amanda A. Gunn, daughter of Samuel Gunn, who was born in Waterbury, Conn., and came to Portsmouth, at five years of age. Levi Moore was the same age when he came to Scioto County in 1797. Philip Moore, grandfather of our subject, was born at Allentown, Pa. Levi Moore had the following children: our subject, the eldest; Milton, died in Mississippi, of yellow fever in 1854; Maria, who married Solomon B. McCall; Lora, died when 18 years of age; Mary Ellen, died about the age of twenty-five years; Enos and Samuel.

Our subject was educated in the common schools, and did not learn any trade. He labored on his father's farm until he was about fifteen years of age, then he began to run machinery wherever steam was employed. He worked for Dr. Offiere in the old Red Mill, as engineer for a year. He began steamboating for Samuel Coles on the steamer "Home" from Cincinnati to Pittsburg, as engineer. He went to Franklin Furnace and was engineer for Dan Young in 1837. The year 1838 he spent on his father's farm four miles below Portsmouth. In 1839, he made a trip to New Orleans on a flat boat, and while there became an engineer on a steamboat on the Yazoo river. He built the steamboat "Reliance," and was her master in 1841. He was then a steamboat engineer for two years. Then he was off the river for one year; and in the meantime ran a flat boat of corn to New Orleans in 1845, and was at his father's home in 1846. In 1847, he ran the steamboat "St. McClean" from Yazoo to New Orleans.

He was married August 11, 1847, to Elizabeth Smith, daughter of John F. Smith, and her mother Margaret Russell. Directly after his marriage, he went to New Orleans and began running a corn sheller on the steamboat, "Grace Darling," and also shelled corn on the flat boats. He was then employed by the Yazoo Packet Company, to run the packet "Hard Times" from Yazoo city to Vicksburg, one hundred miles, and he lived in Yazoo city. He was master and kept at that for four years, when he sold her in 1851. He built the steamboat "Home" in Cincinnati in the summer of 1855, and the "Hope" in 1859, and run her until the war broke out when the Rebels took and sunk her. Then Capt. Moore stayed at home and fished until he could get a chance to escape the Rebels. Gen. Heron brought an expedition up the Yazoo in 1863, and Capt. Moore

got in with him and came home. He then went into a partnership with David N. Murray and his brother, Enos B. Moore, in the fall of 1863, as the firm of Murray & Co. In 1878, Murray sold out and a corporation was formed, under which the business has been conducted. This corporation was called the Portsmouth Foundry and Machine works. Capt. Moore has had the following children: Louisiana, wife of James W. Ricker; Mary; Virginia, married E. B. Greene; Elizabeth, married R. R. Peebles. He has two sons, Enos and John. He has been a communicant of All Saints church for many years.

Captain Moore has been a great reader and accumulated a large collection of books which he sold to the public library of Portsmouth. He is quiet and retired in all his tastes and prefers the fellowship of his books, papers and family to public assemblies. He has taken no interest in political affairs since the war, though he keeps fully informed in all public affairs. He has been very successful as a business man and devoted all his life's energies in that direction. Capt. Moore died suddenly on Sunday, June 22, 1902.

David Morrison

was born September 16, 1807, in Pennsylvania. He was a nephew of John Loughry. He went from Pennsylvania direct to Rockville to engage in business under Mr. Loughry. He remained with John Loughry from about 1831 to 1841 as superintendent of the business of quarrying and shipping stone. From 1841 to 1847, he was engaged in boating on the Ohio river. He owned a towboat and a number of barges and engaged in transporting heavy goods on the Ohio river. From 1851 to 1859, he resided in Covington, Kentucky. He bought the Judge Mitchell farm, lately owned by his sons, Albert R. and James H. Morrison, removed there in 1859, and resided there until his death, though he never was at any time a farmer, but was always engaged on the river.

He was married to Martha Mitchell, the daughter of Associate Judge David Mitchell, on the 28th day of November, 1835, by Rev. Eleazor Brainard, and they went to housekeeping in Rockville.

He was a large man, weighing over two hundred and fifty pounds and was always active and energetic. He died suddenly March 23, 1863, from the effects of an operation on his eyes. His wife survived him until March 18, 1886. They both rest in the Mitchell cemetery on the hill overlooking the former home of Judge David Mitchell, her father. They had the following children: Mary, wife of Loyal Wilcox, residing in Kansas, who has a large family and a son and daughter married; Armour Morrison, resides in Chicago and is engaged in the life insurance business; Albert R. Morrison, married Elizabeth McMasters, now his widow, who resides in the old home in Nile Township, Scioto County; James H. Morrison, the second son, died September 23, 1901; Charles W. Morrison, the

youngest son, is a teacher of music in the Conservatory of Music at Oberlin College, and has been so engaged for the last twenty-three years. He went there as a young man to study music and after he had completed his studies there and in Europe, he was engaged to teach and has remained ever since. The sons are and were all like their father, active, energetic and industrious men.

David Whittaker Murphy,

son of Recompense Murphy and Catherine Newkirk, his wife, was born in Salem County, New Jersey, in 1800. He was brought by his parents to Adams County when five years old.

This incident occurred when our subject was about twelve years of age. He and another boy near his own age were crossing the Ohio river in a canoe, one sitting at either end. When they had gotten far into the current, they noticed a large animal swimming toward them. It proved to be a bear, nearly grown, and was almost exhausted by its efforts. Seeing them, it made for their canoe and climbed in. The boys, of course, were very much frightened, but nevertheless, continued paddling their canoe to the landing. The moment they touched the shore, bruin sprang out and disappeared. The boys were as glad to be rid of their shaggy companion as he was of their company.

Our subject grew to manhood in Sandy Springs neighborhood, having the advantages of such schools as were there, having the fun and sports that boys of his time were privileged to have. His first wife was a Miss Julia Ann Turner, whom he married in Bracken County, Kentucky. By this marriage there were two sons and a daughter; James, William, and Anna Maria. The sons both went south before the Civil War, and were soldiers in the Confederate Army. William was Lieutenant of a Mississippi Battery.

David Murphy's second wife was Cynthia Givens, a widow whose maiden name was McCall. The children of this marriage were: David A., married to Jennie M. Ball, of Portsmouth, Ohio, now living at Oxford, O.; Ella M. Evans, wife of Mitchell Evans, a prominent citizen of Scioto County, residing at Friendship, Ohio; Leonidas Hamline, a partner in the recently organized shoe house, The Murphy Shoe Company, of Portsmouth, Ohio; John Fletcher Murphy, a clerk in the Auditor's office of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway Company, in Cincinnati, and Miss Tillie M. Murphy, residing at Valparaiso, Indiana. Our subject and his second wife, Cynthia Givens, were earnest members of the Methodist church all their days. Until 1848, he was a farmer, residing in Adams County, Ohio. In that year he left Adams County, and removed to Buena Vista, just over the line of Adams County in Scioto County, where he kept a hotel for awhile. He was postmaster at Buena Vista from 1868 until 1873. His home in Buena Vista was

a delightful one where it was always pleasant to visit. After the death of his second wife, in 1873, he made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Evans, of Friendship, Ohio, until his death in 1892.

Mr. Murphy had a great deal of dry humor and could express himself so as to entertain his hearers and amuse them at the same time. He was always anti-slavery, and once, a long time before the war, being asked if he would help execute the Fugitive Slave Law, he said, "Yes, if called by the United States Marshal to be part of a posse to catch fugitives, I would help, as I must obey the law, but I would be very lame." He served as a Justice of the Peace in the two counties of Adams and Scioto, for a period of fifty years, and his decisions gave general satisfaction. He would draw an ordinary deed as well as any lawyer. In politics, he was a Whig, until the Republican party, was organized, when, after 1856, he went into that party and remained a member of it during his life. However, he voted for Fillmore for president in 1856, because he felt that his election would better preserve the Union. In 1860, he voted for Lincoln and for every Republican presidential candidate from that time until 1888, his last presidential vote, which was for Benjamin Harrison. He died in February, 1892.

Lorenzo Dow McKinney

was born in Madison Township, Scioto County, Ohio, June 17, 1816. He was the son of Daniel and Catherine (Samson) McKinney, and a grandson of Daniel McKinney, one of the first settlers of Scioto County. He lived on the home farm until he grew to manhood, has always followed farming pursuits, and by his own industry has accumulated a large property. He was married September 12, 1841, to Isabinda Stockham, daughter of Joseph and Hannah Stockham, pioneers of Scioto County. She was born February 26, 1819. They were the parents of eight children, two of whom are dead. Those surviving are: William, a farmer of Madison Township; Samantha, wife of Jacob Deemer of Crabtree, Ohio; Ruth, wife of Eli Stout residing in Portsmouth, Ohio; Maria, wife of John Decker residing in Los Angeles, California; Charles, in the Steam Shovel Works at Marion, Ohio, and Eliza, residing in Denver, Colorado. His wife died in 1886. He was always a Democrat and at one time was a member of the U. B. church, but is no longer.

He announced his intention of having his funeral preached on his eightieth birthday. The fact was heralded all over the United States and his picture was printed far and wide in all the great newspapers. He was a widower and gave it out that if he survived his funeral he would marry again. That was published broadcast and he was deluged with offers of marriage by mail. His post office was Scioto and the post office was overwhelmed with scented and tender missives. He received over a hundred such offers. They were

from old women, widows with children, widows without children, and young misses. Some of them sent photographs and three of them were from Portsmouth.' It is only the eccentric people in this community who attract attention. Lorenzo Dow McKinney was eighty years old on the 17th day of June, 1896. For twenty-five years, he had been contemplating having his funeral sermon preached if he ever reached his eightieth birthday. The services held in the grove at Fallen Timber were carried out according to his directions. Six weeks previous, he made the matter public and it was published in all the great daily newspapers in this country and even in the London Times. The place was on the farm of John Diffen, six miles east of Lucasville, Ohio. There were 6,000 to 8,000 people present. The newspaper men present were: C. I. Barker, George Mitchell and Walter C. Taylor of the Blade; E. C. Dover, C. A. Goddard and H. E. Taylor of the Times.

Rev. Forest E. Evans delivered the funeral sermon. He resided at Pride in Ross County, Ohio, and Fallen Timber was one of his regular appointments. His text was from 11 Timothy IV Chapter, 6 verse, "The time of my departure is at hand." It was a funeral without a corpse. Uncle Dow was seated on a round platform, surrounded by a dozen newspaper reporters and listened to his funeral sermon. The minister gave some account of him. The corpse behaved himself properly only sometimes he talked to persons in the crowd when he ought to have been listening to the sermon. After the services were concluded, each man, woman and child present filed past the platform and shook hands with the anticipated corpse. It took an hour for the people to bid him farewell. They picniced on the ground and there were services in the afternoon at 2 p. m. and again in the evening. The sentiment, "I would not live always" has no response in Dow McKinney's heart. He would live always if he could, and enjoy it too.

After his funeral was preached, he took a long trip west, and where he was known, he had an ovation. Everyone who had heard of the man who had had his funeral preached on his eightieth birthday wanted to see him and shake hands with the corpse. Wherever they found him out, Uncle Dow's receptions vied with those of Prince Henry. In all the history of the world, "Uncle Dow," as he is best known, Charles V., of Spain and a Japanese gentleman are the only examples of those who have had their funeral sermons preached while they lived.

Uncle Dow takes life easy. He never worries about anything. That is perhaps the reason he has lived so long. At eighty-six, he can take a tramp like a young man and there is nothing that he enjoys more than a festive occasion. He has outlived all the enmities of life and having a competence, he has nothing to worry about. He resides

in New Boston with a grand-daughter, Mrs. Thomas Lantz, and does not permit a wave of trouble to roll across his peaceful soul.

Colonel John McDonald

was born in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, January 28, 1775. His father was William McDonald and his mother Effie McDonald, a distant relative. He was the first born of his parents and had four brothers: Thomas, James, William and Hiram and two sisters: Nancy and Henrietta. Nancy married George Duncan McArthur and Henrietta married Presley Morris. His grandfather, Thomas McDonald was a shepherd in Scotland, born near Lock Shin. He came to America in 1772. William McDonald, father of our subject, was a soldier of the Revolutionary War and about 1780 crossed the mountains and settled in the Mingo Bottoms near Steubenville, where he remained until 1798, when he removed to Washington, Kentucky, where he lived a number of years. He then settled in Ohio. He died near Chillicothe on the 6th of September, 1823, and his wife died on the 10th of September following. They were buried side by side on Fruit Hill. The husband was seventy-eight and his wife sixty-eight.

Our subject learned to be a woodman while his father lived at Steubenville. He was a contemporary with Simon Kenton, General Nathaniel Massie and others, well known pioneers of Ohio. He was so anxious to go with parties from Washington, Ky., to pursue Indians, that on one occasion, he stole a rifle and joined a party going in pursuit of the Indians. In the spring of 1792, he joined General Nathaniel Massie's settlement at Manchester and was engaged in many dangerous expeditions. During the Indian war, his life was one of extreme hardship and constant peril. He was a boatman, a hunter, a ranger, and a surveyor. In 1794, in Gen. Wayne's campaign he was a member of a company of seventy-two men, commanded by Capt. Ephraim Kibby. It was their duty to traverse the country in every direction in front of the regular army.

McDonald was a man of the most unquestionable bravery, persevering and wonderfully ingenious and surveyed over the entire Virginia district. He was skilled in woodcraft and had a thorough knowledge of Indian habits and tactics. He was courageous enough to attempt any task and he was judicious enough to conduct it to a successful issue. He was of short stature, broad built and heavily muscled and had great physical power and ability to resist fatigue. He was agile and active and always on the alert. He was married on the 5th of February, 1799, to Catharine Cutright, and in 1802, settled on Poplar Ridge in Ross County.

He was elected several times as Justice of the Peace and served as a militia officer, being Captain, Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Col-

onel. When the war of 1812 broke out, he enlisted in the first regiment of Ohio Volunteers and was immediately made Paymaster General of the army. He went to Dayton where he accepted this appointment and there was made quartermaster of the regiment and served in both capacities until General Hull's surrender. In 1813, he was made a Captain in the regular army. In 1814, he was a Colonel of volunteers. He remained in the service until peace was made in 1815.

He entered the Ohio senate December 7, 1816, from Ross County and served at the 15th and 16th legislative sessions. On December 20, 1816, Lawrence County was organized. During his second session of service, on December 2, 1817, Brown County was organized and Hocking County was organized December 17, 1813. He removed to Portsmouth, Ohio, sometime prior to 1825 and resided on Front street with his family. In that year, he was Captain of one side in a great squirrel hunt, which took place in Scioto County. On March 7, 1837, he was elected a councilman of Portsmouth, for three years, by 27 votes and had no opposition. He served the first year on committee on streets with Doctor Hempstead. In 1828, he was on the committee to repair the public well. November 28, 1829, he vacated his office and William Hall was elected to succeed him. In the year 1827, he was Assessor for Scioto County. He returned to his Ross County farm on Poplar Ridge, late in 1829, where he spent the remainder of his days.

In 1834, he began writing his sketches of the pioneers with whom he had been familiarly acquainted. They were first published in the Western Christian Advocate and four of the more important biographies were published in book form in 1838, and known as "McDonald's Sketches." The prospectus of his work was published in the Portsmouth papers. When published it sold for seventy-five cents but the books are rare now and a copy sells for five dollars. He was not an educated man but he possessed a strong and vigorous mind. As an author, he was very modest and was very reticent in regard to himself, a matter much to be regretted by readers of this day who would like to know more about him. His work was valuable beyond his fondest hope, and has given him a place in the minds and hearts of the thinking people of the present time, which he never thought to fill. His early years were spent in the midst of excitement, toil and conflict. The later years of his life were occupied in the promotion of public good and almost every work of material and moral improvement and every benevolent enterprise found in him an unselfish friend and warm supporter. He died September 11, 1853, after a long and lingering illness, having survived his wife over three years and his intimate friend General Nathaniel Massie over forty years.

Col. John McDonald had the following children: Effie, born on the 15th day of January, 1801, married Henry Core, November 11, 1817; Maria, born on the 14th day of December, 1802, married White Morgan, March 20, 1820; Henrietta, born on the 4th day of December, 1804, was never married; Nancy, born on the 6th day of December, 1806, married Enos Gunn, September, 1827; Mary Tetter, born on the 8th day of July, 1808, married David Core, March, 1833; John Cutright, born November 26, 1809, married Hannah Tetter, January 17, 1833; Margaret, born on the 20th day of March, 1811, died July 7, 1814. Elizabeth, married to John B. Morgan, October 7, 1820.

Captain John McDowell

was born September 24, 1798, near Winchester, Virginia. His father was Doctor William McDowell, who was born in Ireland and died in Chillicothe, Ohio, November 11, 1841, in his 81st year. His mother Rachel McClintick was born in Philadelphia and died in Chillicothe, in 1831, in her 60th year. In 1806, his father removed to Chillicothe. In 1818, our subject joined the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married September 20, 1820, to Mary Whiting Jefferson.

He came to Portsmouth, Ohio, on January 1, 1821, with his personal goods, overland in wagons and loaded them on a keel boat to go further west. After they were loaded the boat was snagged and sank in shoal water near the shore. Their goods were somewhat damaged by water and they took them out and put them in an empty warehouse to dry out, intending to resume their journey. While waiting for their goods to dry, John McDowell concluded to try to sell some goods and met with so much encouragement, he concluded to remain in Portsmouth. He was a zealous and earnest member of the M. E. church and lived his religion every day. In 1821, he was appointed a class leader in the Methodist church and took part in organizing the first Sunday school. This Sunday school met at the Academy on Fourth and Market streets until 1834, when the church on Second street was built, after which it was held there.

In 1827, he was a Captain of a Light Infantry Company of the Ohio Militia and served five years. In 1823, he was an Overseer of the Poor of Wayne Township and was such in 1826 and 1834. In 1832, he built the steamboat "Diana," and ran her as master. He and Captain Davis built the "Scioto Valley," a fine side wheel boat. In 1834, he was in the Commission business with James W. Davis as McDowell and Davis and was associated with him for many years. In 1836, he purchased of C. C. Hyatt and moved into the Moses Gregory property on the north side of Third street and remained there until he moved into the William Knowles residence on Second street, built by Captain Frank Oakes. Then the B. Kepner property

on Second Street was bought, and the family afterward resided there. In 1839, he was inspector of the schools.

In 1839, he kept ferry across the Ohio at Portsmouth and paid a license of \$50.00 per year. He was to cross every half hour in daylight from May to December, and every hour the remainder of the year. In 1840, he was Treasurer of the Portsmouth and Columbus Turnpike Company. In 1842, he was agent of the Columbus Insurance Company. In 1842, he was elected mayor of Portsmouth and served two years. In 1846, he was active in the Sons of Temperance. He was County Infirmary Director from 1848 to 1854; 1865 to 1868 he was County Commissioner. In 1853, he and Captain A. W. Williamson established a wharfboat and paid the city \$295 per year wharfage. In 1861, he was Captain of a Military Company, known as the "Silver Grays." No man under forty-five years could be a member. From 1873 to 1875, he was one of the City Infirmary Directors. He built the three story brick on Front street, just south of the Washington hotel. For years he conducted a commission business in Portsmouth.

In his political views he was first a Whig and afterwards a Republican. In his church, he was esteemed one of the Saints on earth, and in the latter years of his life was affectionately referred to as Father McDowell. He was one of the few men as to whom everyone agreed that his life accorded with his professions. In his latter years, had anyone inquired as to the best man in Portsmouth, in virtues, Father McDowell's would have been the first name used. He was a citizen whose memory should be sacredly cherished by his townsmen as the record and exemplification of all the Christian virtues. He died March 20, 1876, leaving a widow, five sons and two daughters.

David Nevin Murray

was born in Gallowayshire, Scotland, May 23, 1814. His parents were John Murray and Hannah (McKean) Murray. He was reared on a farm and received a good education in his native country. When a lad of seventeen, having a desire to try the fortunes of the new world, he embarked for the United States, and landed at St. Andrews, New Brunswick, in July, 1831. There he clerked in a wholesale dry goods and hardware store for three years. In 1834, he removed to Brighton, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, his father's family, having come to America and located at that place. He was engaged as a clerk there until 1837, at which time his father removed to Morgan County, Illinois, and he came to Portsmouth and became a member of the hardware firm of McNairn & Murray and so continued for six years. After the dissolution of this partnership, Mr. Murray carried on the hardware business for some twenty-five years, thus making thirty-one years in which he was engaged in the hardware trade. In 1854, he with Messrs. Ward & Stevenson erect-

ed the machine shops and foundry in Portsmouth, now owned by the Portsmouth Foundry and Machine works. In 1857, Mr. Ward sold out and the firm was Murray & Stevenson. In that year, Mr. Murray offered to sell the whole property for \$10,000, but could not. It was to avert the panic of that year that he offered so low. Afterwards when he sold out, he received \$138,000 for his interest from Moore brothers. These shops built the cars for the railroad from Portsmouth to Hamden, then known as the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad. When that company failed, Murray & Stevenson were their creditors to the amount of \$69,000 of which the firm lost some \$9,000. In 1855, Mr. Murray built the Portsmouth Rolling Mill, assisted by James W. Davis and Charles A. M. Damarin. They each put in \$10,000. They afterwards took in seven more partners and made the capital stock \$100,000. In 1857, it went down and its debts were paid by five out of the ten partners, Mr. Murray being one of the five. In 1862, he and other prominent business men of Portsmouth undertook to get a National armory at Portsmouth but failed. In 1871, he was interested in building the Portsmouth Agricultural Works, which failed in 1874. In 1875, he organized the Citizens' Savings Bank of Portsmouth, and at the outset owned half its stock, and was its president. He was a member of the School Board as early as 1849. In 1882, he was elected president of the Board of Education and served several years as a member and was also its treasurer. From 1875 until 1880, he was a member of the Board of Health and was for two years president of the Board of Trade. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church for forty-two years, and a teacher or superintendent in the Sunday school for forty-seven years. He was the first man to introduce the plan for the superannuated ministers' fund in his church. He was also the first to establish a young men's prayer meeting in the Presbyterian church in Portsmouth. He was a staunch Republican. His first wife was Isabella McNairn, whom he married May 23, 1839. She died April 28, 1849, leaving three children: Joseph, now in Grand Rapids, Hiram B., a resident of Portsmouth and Mary deceased. May 14, 1850, he was married to Harriet White, daughter of Josiah White of Hadley, Massachusetts. There were seven children of this marriage; the survivors are: Emma, the wife of J. Boyd Herron, of Chicago, Ill.; Addie, the wife of John Naesmith, of Marion, Ind.; Lucile, the wife of William A. Harper of Portsmouth, and Maggie, the wife of Mr. Kerner living in Columbus. Mrs. Harriet Murray is deceased. Mr. Murray died August 13, 1895. At one time, he was worth \$100,000, but lost every cent of it before his death.

Colonel Jacob Noel

was born in 1778 in Virginia. In 1809 he was a commissioner of the County and served as such until 1823, a period of fourteen years.

In 1810, 1815, and 1817, he was a supervisor of Wayne Township. In 1817 he was also a Justice of the Peace of Wayne Township. In 1818 he was an overseer of the poor. He was a Colonel of the Militia. He appears to have been a popular citizen, capable and highly appreciated.

He died June 27, 1828, in the 50th year of his age and is buried in the Noel graveyard on the Nicholas Gable farm. Mrs. Joseph Briggs is a granddaughter of his.

Aaron Noel

was born in Scioto County, Ohio, July 13, 1807. His father was Philip Noel, a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother's maiden name was Susannah Putnam, a native of Virginia. His parents had thirteen children, Aaron being next to the youngest. His father emigrated from Virginia in 1798, with his wife and seven children, Peter, John, Philip, and Jacob P., Mary, Solomon and Catherine. After his location in the northwest territory, Isaac, David, Margaret, Aaron and Elijah were born. Philip Noel came to Wheeling by land and thence to the town of Jackson, from there he removed to Oldtown. He was a weaver by trade and a great hunter. He died in the year 1849, at the age of eighty-five years, and his wife died October 11, 1851. Aaron's four brothers, Peter, John, Philip and Jacob P., were in Captain Roup's Company, in the war of 1812, and were surrendered by Hull at Detroit. Aaron worked on the farm until he was of age, and he also learned the trade of a baker, and worked at it for his brother, Jacob P., in Portsmouth, Ohio, for eight years. Aaron Noel never saw window glass till he was five years old. His father's house till that time had greased paper for lights. In 1814, his father built a frame house, where Michael J. Noel now lives and it was used for an inn for thirty-eight years. In 1831, he traded on a boat on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, selling dry goods, groceries, etc. In 1832 to 1835, he conducted a dry goods store in Portsmouth, Ohio. After that, he went back to farming. August 15, 1844, he was on the Whig Central Committee. October 8, 1867, he was elected County Treasurer on the Democratic ticket, and he served one term. The vote stood Charles A. Barton, 2,344; Aaron Noel, 2,503; Noel's majority, 159. In October, 1869, he was again a candidate for County Treasurer, but was defeated. He received 2,078 votes to 2,530 for his opponent, Charles Slavens, his son-in-law, majority of 452. He has been a trustee of Clay Township a number of times. In 1886, he owned 600 acres of land within four miles of Portsmouth, all highly improved. He was married June 3, 1832, to Catharine Ann Orm. She died February 25, 1864. They had eleven children. His son, Nathan Milton was drowned in the Scioto river, November, 1855, aged twenty-two years, three weeks after his marriage. His older children: were Josiah O., Ann

Eliza, married Henry Briggs, John Philip, Elizabeth S., Aaron T., Mary C., married Charles Slavens, Jacob S., Oscar B., Maggie J. and Sarah M. He was a Whig during the continuance of that party, and then became a Democrat. Mr. Noel died April 1, 1895, on the same farm on which he was born. He was a very generous man and hospitable. He was firm in his convictions and not easily moved. He could be led but not driven. He was remarkably charitable to the poor. He was never anti-slavery in his views and this fact caused him to join the Democratic party when the Whig party dissolved. He was a man of great public spirit and in favor of public improvements. He gave the Scioto Valley Railway the right of way through his lands, a distance of three-fourths of a mile. Mr. Noel was a very agreeable companion and was always disposed to make the best of every situation. He accumulated much wealth in land and money and was very liberal with it to his children, to charity and public enterprises. He was the last survivor of the early Scioto Valley farmers, a hardy race who conquered the forest and gave their descendants good estate.

Abraham Good Noel

was born in Scioto County, Ohio, six miles northwest of Portsmouth, January 29, 1809. His grandfather Peter Noel is said to have come to America from Holland, at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war and to have enlisted in that war from Virginia and served during the contest. After coming to this country he learned the trade of a weaver. In 1793, he removed to the Northwest Territory where he died.

His wife was Sophia Good and he had thirteen children, all of whom grew to maturity and married. The third of these, Peter, was fourteen years old when the family located in the Northwest Territory. He learned the trade of a gunsmith, which he followed much of his life. He was an expert marksman. He was in the war of 1812, and was a scout and guide. For this work of guide he was well adapted, for he was a thorough woodsman and could tell the points of the compass at night by feeling the bark of the trees. He was at Finley's block house, eighteen miles from Detroit, when notified of Hull's surrender and paroled. He was taken sick immediately after, and it is said that on recovering, he re-enlisted in the war of 1812, in which he was promoted to be a Colonel.

He left Ohio in 1850, and went to Will County, Illinois, where he died in the spring of 1851. He was a large land owner in Ohio, at the time he left the state. In politics, he was a Whig and it is said that in 1840 there were 76 Noels in Scioto County who voted the Whig ticket. In the militia he commanded a company of riflemen and he was a great hunter.

In 1833, our subject and two others were out hunting at the time of the shooting stars, which made the night light as day, an interesting phenomenon which our subject vividly recalls. In the month of October, 1833, Peter Noel, father of our subject, shot 47 deer and our subject 37, while one was shot by both, making a total of 85, which suggests that there ought to have been a law for the protection of game at that time.

Peter Noel, father of our subject, married Susannah, daughter of Joseph DeFeurt, said to have belonged to the nobility of France, who came to America, and served in the Revolutionary War. He settled in New Jersey and afterwards removed from there to Ohio, making the trip in the same boat with Peter Noel. Peter Noel's children were Joseph, Abraham G., Mary, Sophia and Mercy, all of whom are deceased.

Our subject obtained what was then considered a good, practical education in the subscription schools. November 9, 1837, he married Evelina Glasscock, the daughter of Gregory and Elizabeth (White) Glasscock, the latter a cousin of Zachary Taylor. Her father, Warner White, a native of Virginia, but for years a resident of Ohio, served in the Revolution. She was born and reared in Brown County, Ohio.

After his marriage, Mr. Noel bought a farm and began life for himself. In 1844, he removed to Indiana, and to Will County, Illinois in 1848. Since 1850, he has resided in Joliet or near there. He was a farmer until 1885, when he moved to town. For many years he served as a school trustee in Joliet, and was regarded as a man of good judgment and had great influence in his community. In his political views, he was a Republican.

He had five daughters: Mary, the wife of Lewis Linebarger, a banker of Orient, Adair County, Iowa; Sophia L., died in 1890; Susanna E., the wife of Joseph Campbell, a grain dealer of Lacon, Illinois; Sarah, married James Watkins and is now deceased; Melvina M., widow of Carlos F. Long, resides at Joliet. He has four grandchildren: H. Norwood Linebarger, a banker at Greenfield, Iowa; and Sarah E. Linebarger, the wife of A. A. Wright, a banker of Kent, Iowa; Ethel M. Campbell, a water color artist of New York city and Harry Noel Campbell, who resides in Chicago. He also has four great grandchildren.

Mr. Noel died February 5, 1902, aged ninety-three years, at his home in Joliet, of injuries resulting from a fall. He furnished the account of the shooting stars on November 13, 1833, which is published in this book. He also furnished a list of the animals, birds, trees and plants of this county when he was a youth, which will be found herein. He was a citizen highly respected at Joliet and was noted for his honor and integrity in the whole course of his long life.

Philip William Noel

was born on the George Davis farm, September 16, 1824. His father was Solomon Noel and his mother Mary Huston, daughter of Joseph Huston.

His education was obtained by attending a country school, a month and a half each winter, commencing in December and quitting in February to make maple sugar. He lived in the Davis Bottoms till he was eight years old. He was run out in 1832 and moved to the Hereodh farm. In 1834, he moved to where he now lives.

He was elected Clerk of Clay Township in 1847 and served fourteen years. He was treasurer of the Township for ten years. He was county Treasurer from 1860 to 1864 and Auditor from 1865 to 1869. He has always been a Republican and was formerly very active in politics.

He was married January 3, 1830, to Harriet Oldfield, daughter of Judge Oldfield. She died February 13, 1851, leaving one son, John F., still living. He was again married April 3, 1861, to Miss Sophia S. Chase. She died June 14, 1873, leaving three daughters: Janette C., Anna Sophia and Elsie Catherine.

Joshua Oakes.

Joshua Oakes was born at Haverhill, Scioto County, Ohio, January 11, 1826. His father, Ephraim Oakes, was born at Long Island, February 1, 1796, and came to Ohio when about twenty-one years of age, being one of the early settlers, suffering the hardships incident to pioneer life, and in the course of time amassed a considerable fortune. He lived to see a large family of children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren bear his name, dying at the ripe age of ninety-two. Joshua Oakes, his eldest son, soon after attaining his majority, went to Illinois, where he operated a saw mill for three years. Returning to Ohio, he purchased the ferry at Haverhill, running it for seven years, when in 1857 he bought a farm of two hundred acres in Green Township, on a portion of which he now resides. On this land, in 1877, he erected the tile factory which has since grown to extensive proportions, and is one of the thriving enterprises of the county.

January 10, 1850, he was married to Temperance, daughter of Jesse Marshall and Mary Gervais Serot Marshall, who was born June 21, 1791, at the French Settlement at Gallipolis, and who has always been claimed by her relatives and descendants to have been the first white child born in that settlement. Her parents, Marie Avaligne and Peter Serot, were married in Christ church, Alexandria, Va., just after landing in America. In token of her being the first white child born, she was given two town lots and a half dozen solid silver teaspoons and table spoons, each inscribed with her bap-

tismal name, "Mary Gervais," by the members of the French colony.

Joshua Oakes and Temperance M. Oakes were the parents of eight children, all of whom are living: Mary C., the wife of Charles W. Austin, residing in Lawrence County, Ohio; A. Davis, Oscar F., and Frank E., residing on the home farm; Ella T., the wife of Samuel Mathes, residing at Charleston, West Virginia; Elona O., the wife of Elmore Musser, and A. Elmore, residing at Portsmouth, Ohio; and C. Henry, residing at Yazoo City, Mississippi. The mother passed to her reward, at the age of seventy-two years, on March 10, 1901, after having celebrated with her husband, the fifty-first anniversary of their marriage. Joshua Oakes is still vigorous in mind and body, is a practical farmer, a prosperous manufacturer, a good citizen and a kind parent.

Doctor Jacob Offnere

was born October 4, 1775, in Virginia. His father was Samuel Offnere, a native of the Canton of Berne in Switzerland. His mother was Sarah Carpenter, only daughter of a Dr. Carpenter of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He studied medicine with her father. The name Carpenter is a translation of the German name Zimmerman which was the name the family bore in Germany. Dr. James Offnere was the eldest son and he studied medicine. When he came to Scioto County, he had his diploma as a Doctor of Medicine, a horse, saddle, bridle and saddle bags. At the close of his life he was in as good circumstances as any one in Portsmouth. One of his mother's ancestors was a Dr. Zimmerman, physician to Frederick the Great of Prussia.

Samuel Offnere lived in Lancaster County, Pa., and was the owner of "Wheatland," the estate afterwards owned by James Buchanan. He was ready to endorse for his neighbors, and lost all he had, including "Wheatland." Everything was sold and he died. His wife then began the practice of medicine and thus supported herself and children. Her sons Jacob and George came to Portsmouth. Dr. Jacob built a brick house on his farm near the river, the present Damarin farm, and was residing there in 1816. When he moved to Portsmouth, in 1823, he built a red brick house on the street just east of the first alley above Market street on Front street. It had a hall through the center and a large flower garden back. Mrs. Harriet Damarin was married in that house. They had three children, a daughter Caroline and a son Samuel, both of whom died young.

He did not practise his profession subsequent to 1830. He had a natural adaptability for business and followed it. He was conservative in all matters prudent and economical. He knew when to buy and when to sell, but he did very little selling. He invested in real estate as opportunities offered and held it as did his descendants after him, until now it is in the possession of the third generation.

The first official recognition of him at Portsmouth, was in 1810, when he was elected treasurer of Wayne Township and refused to serve. In 1817, he was elected township road supervisor and served. He evidently wanted good roads and to keep out of the mud, and to do so was obliged to accept the office. From 1819 to 1823, he served as county Treasurer being appointed in June of each year. In 1820, he served as township Clerk of Wayne Township. In 1823, the town authorities appointed him and Drs. Waller and Hempstead to investigate the slaughter houses, then being conducted in Portsmouth, with a view to report to what extent, if any, they affected the public health. Their report was not a matter of record. In July, 1823, he was elected a member of the town council, but refused to serve. In 1824, he was one of the three health officers of Portsmouth, the others being physicians. This particular Board of Health officers was the beginning of a Board of Health in Portsmouth, and it was suggested by Mr. Samuel M. Tracy, the year previous.

In 1825, Dr. Offnere was supervisor of the East ward in Portsmouth, being all that part of the town, east of Market street. The office was then the same as street commissioner now, but for only one-half of the town. In 1823, he was elected treasurer of Wayne Township and was re-elected each and every April thereafter, except 1836 until 1842, when he retired and was succeeded by William G. Whitney. Apparently he was elected without opposition. A singular thing occurred in 1836. John Smith, grandfather of our Col. Floyd L. Smith was elected by 71 votes to 15 for Doctor Offnere. Doctor Offnere was not a candidate in seeking the office and whatever may be the cause of his being dropped in 1836, the Township was sorry for it and re-elected him in 1837, and thereafter until 1842.

His wife, Mary Harness, was born October 4, 1775, and died April 9, 1843. He never married. His daughter Harriet married Charles A. M. Damarin and his grand children are the well known members of the Damarin family.

In 1820, he was carrying on a nail factory in Portsmouth. In 1839, he was a Director of the Commercial bank in Portsmouth. In 1840, he was a Health Officer in Portsmouth. His principal business in Portsmouth was conducting a mill which stood on what is known as the York place. In this business, George Corwine was his partner for a long time and the firm was Corwine & Offnere. They were in business many years and were quite successful. Doctor Offnere had the faculty of King Midas. He was always successful in business. He was exact and precise in all his business methods and far seeing.

He had a patent from the United States for the 400 acres constituting fractional section 14, township 1, range 21, what is now the Damarin farm, and there has never been a conveyance of it since the patent. It descended to his daughter and from her to her children.

His interest in Wayne Township is easily accounted for. He owned considerable real estate in the eastern part of the Township and was desirous of good roads and improvements. Doctor Offnere bought real estate to a considerable extent, but the author cannot find that he ever sold any. He held what he purchased and it descended to his heirs. He was a prominent Mason and contributed liberally to build the present Masonic Temple. He was a useful and valuable citizen and contributed much to the material progress of the town of his adoption. He died December 12, 1859, aged eighty-three years, seven months and twenty-three days.

John Orme

was born March 28, 1774, near Hagerstown, in Maryland. His parents were from England, and the name was originally thought to have been Arms. He was married to Elizabeth Graham, about the year 1798, at Hagerstown, Maryland. They had eight children, the first seven of whom were born in Maryland. John Orme, his wife and seven children came from Hagerstown, Maryland, to the Ohio river at Wheeling, in wagons. They traveled muddy roads and country with no roads at all, climbed over hills, and forded rivers and creeks till they reached the Ohio river. Then he purchased a family boat and went in it to Portsmouth, where he rented what was then called the Offnere farm near Gallia and Offnere streets. His family lived there in a log house for several years and then they purchased land about four miles north of Portsmouth on the Chillicothe pike, and moved there. John Orme was a tall man, fully six feet high, wore side whiskers, and had a slight stoop in the shoulders.

His eldest son was Thomas Orme, born in 1799, and died February 18, 1872. His second son, Nathan, married Margaret Noel, daughter of Philip Noel; his son, John Orme, married Philura Hayward, daughter of Moses Hayward. He was a farmer in the Scioto Bottoms. His children were: Martha E., wife of A. B. Cole; Sarah, married to Charles O. Cole; George W., married Effie Fenton, and died at the age of twenty-six, leaving two children, both now deceased; Mary Jane, married to James Richardson; Lloyd, married to Elizabeth Hayward, another daughter of Moses Hayward; Mary, married to Isaac Noel and Eliza married Aaron Clark, who was born September 12, 1817, in Portsmouth, on Offnere street, in a log house near the mound, on the Heinisch lot.

John Orme cleared up his land and resided on it till his death on the 25th of March, 1844, at the age of seventy-six years, one month and twenty-seven days. He and his children went through the hardships of the early settlement of the country. He paid for his land by hard work, and at his death he owned the largest portion of Big Island. In order to do this, each of the boys and girls had their share of work to do. Eliza, being the youngest, had to do the mar-

keting. She walked four miles or more to Portsmouth and carried a big basket of eggs and a half dozen chickens to market. She says she sometimes rode horseback, if one of the horses happened to be idle. Eggs were three cents per dozen and other things were in proportion. When there was no marketing to carry to Portsmouth, she worked at the spinning wheel, or worked on the farm. She says she was never idle, as there was always plenty to do. She remembers when the old Methodist church stood on Fourth and Market streets. It was a one story brick church with two fire places for burning wood. She remembers two of the ministers: Mr. Brown, of Kentucky and Mr. John R. Turner. The school house where she attended was on the Alpheus farm about five miles from Portsmouth. It was a small log house with benches made out of slabs with wooden pins for legs. One log was taken out for a window and the vacant space was covered with greased paper. Some years they had school for three months. The teacher boarded week about among the families. She says he never forgot to have a switch, which he kept in the corner of the school house and used it as though he thought he had to. Mrs. Clark is living at this date, August 31, 1902.

John Orme was a Democrat, but was not a member of any church. He was an upright, honorable citizen and well respected by all who knew him. He tried to do his best for his large family of children. He made them all rich, and his grandchildren are enjoying the fruits of his labors at this day.

Conrad Overturf

was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, February 9, 1801. When about seventeen years of age, he came to Portsmouth, Ohio, and on July 20, 1826, married Rhoda Kendall, daughter of General William Kendall. She was born December 9, 1808, and died April 19, 1837. Their children were: Elizabeth (Mrs. Hughes) born May 6, 1827, died May 8, 1901, aged 74; Eleanor (Mrs. A. Marsh) born April 16, 1829, and died May 25, 1901, aged 72; William born September 16, 1831, died September 9, 1834. On August 23, 1838, he married Rachel Kendall, the youngest sister of his first wife. She died October 30, 1874. To them were born John W. who after a residence of sixty years in Portsmouth removed with his family to Columbus, Ohio, where he now resides; Rhoda, who died in infancy; Ewing K., who resides in Rush Township, Scioto County; Thomas J., who resides in Buffalo, New York; Emma, who married Peter Brown and resides in Rush Township, and George who resides in Waterville, Douglas County, Washington. From 1830 to 1834, he was Sheriff of Scioto County. From 1838 to 1839, he was Treasurer of Scioto County. In 1832, he was elected County Assessor. At that time there was an unwritten law that the Sheriff should also be County Assessor. In 1833, his bill as assessor was \$57.75. His assessment

roll as returned was \$10,974.06 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents and the commissioners cut his bill to \$51.04. In 1834, he again assessed the County and his fees for the same was \$61.40, for 41 days labor. In 1835, he was elected councilman of the town of Portsmouth and re-elected in 1836. He was on the committee on claims, in 1835 and in 1836. In 1839, he was Captain of the steamboat "Post Boy." From 1849 to 1852, he was assessor of Wayne Township. He resided in Portsmouth until 1864, when he removed to a farm in Rush Township and spent the latter part of his life there. He was employed for a number of years with the grocery firm of M. B. Ross & Company. He was a member of the dry goods firm of Kendall, Kepner & Company, and for a number of years was connected with the flour mill (which property is now occupied by the Times Publishing Company) run by C. S. Smith & Company. He was a Whig and afterwards a Republican. He was a member of the Methodist church and when he removed to Rush Township was instrumental in building a church there. He died October 31, 1872, and was buried on his farm. Afterwards his remains were removed to Greenlawn Cemetery. He was respected by all who knew him.

John Peebles

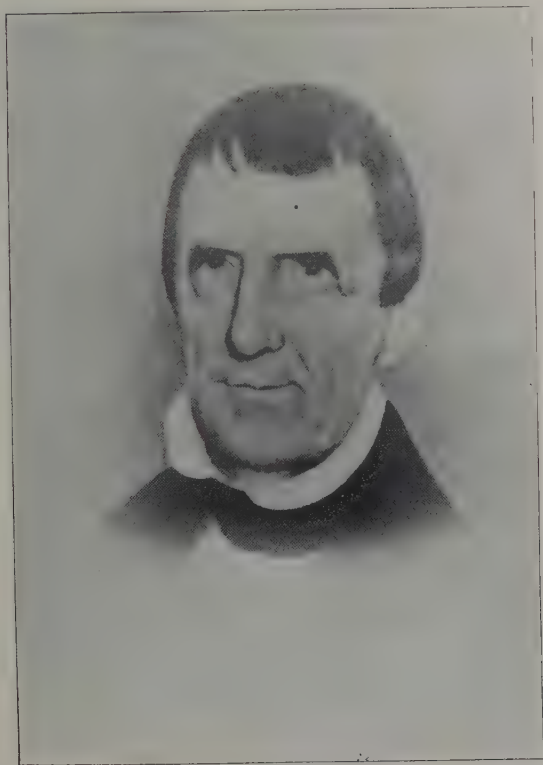
was born near Shippensburg, Pa., November 21, 1769. His father, William Peebles, was a Captain in the Second Battalion of Miles' Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment, March 9, 1776. He was taken prisoner at Long Island, August 27, 1776, and died while a prisoner October, 1776.

He spent four hundred pounds sterling to raise and equip his Company and was repaid in continental money only.

John Peebles was married November 17, 1795, to Margaret Rodgers, a native of Shippensburg, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, born May 17, 1777. They came down the Ohio river on a flat-boat in 1807. They stopped at Portsmouth, Ohio, near the mouth of the Scioto, and went on to Chillicothe, where they remained until April 2, 1819, when they came to Portsmouth in a keel boat in the Scioto river.

Mr. Peebles stopped with his family at the Hotel on Front street, and the same day purchased it. The next day was Sunday, and he and his wife attended the Presbyterian church. They put their letters in that Sunday and remained members all their lives. He believed in the doctrine of the final perseverance of the Saints and practiced it.

They had a family of nine children, William, the oldest, died July 24, 1829, aged 33 years, and was the first person buried in Greenlawn Cemetery. Rachel Rodgers, the wife of Robert Hamilton, died August 27, 1883, at the age of 83 years. Elizabeth, the wife of Dr. G. S. B. Hempstead, died April 11, 1875, aged 75.



JOHN PEEBLES.

PIONEER OF PORTSMOUTH. BORN 1769—DIED 1847.

years. Fanny Denny died at 16 months at Shippensburg, Cumberland County, in Pennsylvania, November 11, 1804. Jane Finley, wife of Robert Wood, died November 1, 1875, aged 69 years. Richard Rodgers, died August 8, 1893, aged 83 years. Margaret Rodgers died at Portsmouth, Ohio, September 17, 1822, aged 11 years. Joseph Scott, died at Portsmouth, Ohio, July 8, 1893, aged 73 years. John Geddes died October 30, 1901.

John Peebles was a cabinet maker by trade. He followed that and a commission business and conducted a hotel.

In 1819 and 1820, he was engaged in making iron nails. They were made by hand, and sold from forty to sixty cents per pound.

In 1822, he was Overseer of the Poor of Wayne Township.

In 1824, he was Supervisor of the East Ward in Portsmouth, and a health officer of the town the same year.

The first Board of Health in the town of Portsmouth was composed of John Peebles, Jacob Offnere and Ebenezer Corwin. In 1824, he was appointed by the County Commissioners as Custodian of the Standard Measures of the County. He was appointed by the County Commissioners House Appraiser of Wayne Township, and was allowed \$3.75 for his service.

In 1825, he was Assessor of Wayne Township, and was allowed \$4.00 for his services. The taxes collected in that year were \$205.48.

In 1826, he was Overseer of the Poor and a Trustee of Wayne Township.

In 1828 and 1833, he was also a trustee of the Township.

On July 17, 1828, he was one of the jury in the celebrated case of Jackson vs Clark, reported in 1st Peters, 666. This case was heard in Columbus before Judges Robert Todd and Charles Willing Byrd. Mr. Peebles' business often took him to Columbus during the sessions of the United States Court there, and he was frequently called as a juror. The verdict in the case was sustained by Chief Justice Marshall.

In 1828, he was Secretary of the County Agricultural Society.

In 1830, he was conducting a hotel in Portsmouth, which he called the Portsmouth hotel, at Glover's old stand, corner of West and Waller streets.

In 1832, he was a director of the Columbus and Portsmouth Turnpike Company.

In 1836, he was a Commission Merchant in Portsmouth and agent of the Protection Insurance Company of Columbus. He kept his office in with his son-in-law, Dr. Hempstead.

He died at Hanging Rock, Ohio, October 22, 1846. His wife died at the same place, August 28, 1847.

William Peebles,

the eldest son of John Peebles and Margaret Rogers, his wife, was born November 16, 1796, in Pennsylvania and came with his father and mother to Ohio in 1807. When they located in Portsmouth in 1819, he was twenty three years old, and the hotel business was carried on by him in his name in Portsmouth for some time.

In 1826, he was fence viewer of Wayne Township with John R. Turner as his colleague.

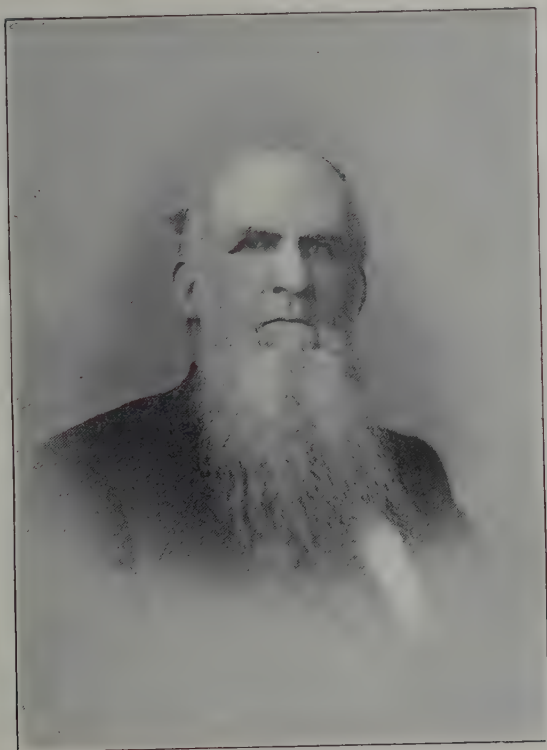
In the same year he received one vote for Justice of the Peace and John Noel had 32. He died unmarried July 24, 1829, and was the first person interred in Greenlawn cemetery. His remains were taken up when Mr. John G. Peebles purchased his family lot in Evergreen cemetery and now repose in the family lot with an appropriate headstone.

John Geddes Peebles

was born on a small farm on Lick Run, five or six miles from Chillicothe, Ohio, November 30, 1813. His father, John Peebles, one of the pioneers of Portsmouth, has a sketch herein. His mother was Margaret Rogers, fully mentioned in the sketch of her husband. His parents located in Portsmouth, Ohio, April 3, 1819.

Our subject, John G. Peebles, attended the primitive schools of the village of Portsmouth until he was fourteen years old. He then entered the dry goods store of his uncle, John McCoy, at Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1828, and continued there in a clerical capacity for eighteen months, when he returned to Portsmouth to assist his father in his hotel and commission business. In the summer of 1831, his father was appointed Deputy Marshal and sold his hotel. Then young Peebles clerked on the steamboat "Hermit" and was afterward in the employ of A. B. Ellison and Charles Scarborough. In 1836, he took two flat boats loaded with stone to New Orleans for Lemuel Moss, whose employ he had entered in 1833 as clerk and manager at the quarry mills. Moss was engaged in the manufacture of sawed stone. In 1836 he left this position and started a store on the West Side with Captain Francis Cleveland. He closed his store when the panic of 1837 came and moved his stock to a flat boat and traded along the river for about a year and then sold out what goods he had left and returned to Portsmouth, where he worked for Colonel John Row until 1842.

This year he removed to Pine Grove Furnace where he worked at the carpenter's trade. While thus engaged he studied the iron business and so well did he learn it that he was made General Manager of the furnace in 1844. Mr. Peebles continued in this position for about ten years, during which time he accumulated a small capital. In 1854, he and his brother, Joseph Scott Peebles, and Samuel Coles, bought a half interest in Pine Grove Furnace and the Hanging Rock Coal Company. In 1864, this interest was sold to Thomas W.



JOHN GEDDES PEEBLES.

Means and others. In 1860, our subject became the successor of James Rogers, as president of the Iron Bank of Ironton, Ohio, which position he filled until the bank merged into the First National bank of Ironton, when he became its president, and so continued until his removal to Portsmouth.

During his residence in Lawrence County, he was interested in other enterprises than those mentioned, the most important of which were the Belfont Iron Works Company at Ironton, Ohio, the Ashland Coal Company, the Ashland Coal and Iron Ry. Company and the Lexington & Big Sandy R. R. Company. Mr. Peebles changed his residence from Ironton to Portsmouth, August 28, 1865. Two years later, in partnership with Sherman G. Johnson and Benjamir B. Gaylord, he built the hub and spoke factory of Portsmouth, the firm being Johnson, Peebles & Company, and later sold his interests to Josiah H. Roads and Sherman G. Johnson. Mr. Peebles was a stockholder in the Portsmouth National Bank from its formation, later he became a director and on the death of George Johnson, in 1875, was elected President. He held that position until his death.

After coming to Portsmouth to reside, Mr. Peebles retired from the more active sphere of business life, in the sense that he did not engage in new enterprises. He continued, however, to look after the interests that he already had, with the shrewdness and ability which always marked his business dealings. A large part of his time was devoted to work along charitable lines. As an instance of this, he bore a prominent and influential part in securing the establishment of the Children's Home, and served continuously as president of the Board of Trustees of that institution for twenty-five years. He avoided all political positions, and, although solicited often, never accepted any position in the gift of the people. He has, however, held appointive positions.

In his political affiliations, Mr. Peebles was a Republican from the time the party was organized, and previous to that time was an old line Whig. He was a faithful and consistent member of the First Presbyterian church of Portsmouth, and contributed liberally toward its support.

Mr. Peebles was married June 10, 1835, to Miss Martha Rose Steele, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Nine children were born, five of whom reached maturity: Robert, Secretary and Treasurer of the Ashland Coal and Iron Railway Company at Ashland, Kentucky; John, formerly of the firm of Reed, Peebles & Company, Portsmouth, Ohio; Margaret J. and Mary E. who reside at the Peebles home on West Second street, Portsmouth, with their mother; Richard R. who recently died at Wooster, Ohio.

Mr. Peebles was killed instantly on the afternoon of October 30, 1901, by being run over by a trolley car going west on Second street, at the corner of Second and Washington streets.

Notwithstanding he was in his eighty-eighth year, his faculties were well preserved and he filled all the positions he occupied with credit and ability to the last. At the time of his death, he was president of the Portsmouth National Bank, President of the Belfont Iron Works of Ironton, Ohio, and Vice President of the Ashland Coal and Iron Company of Ashland, Kentucky. He took an active interest in many matters of public interest. He was deeply interested in the Presbyterian church and in the enterprise of the preparation of this book. Mr. Peebles had not lost his interest in anything going on around him on account of his age or his infirmities. He was not willing to admit that he had any infirmities, at his advanced age, and his unwillingness to depend on others in going about cost him his life.

He was a man of the most positive convictions. When he would investigate a matter and make up his mind on the subject, that ended it, but he was always open to conviction and if any one approached him on a matter and it was meritorious, he could interest him in it. He had a wonderfully keen insight in business affairs. His integrity was most strict. He had remarkable executive ability, was a shrewd observer and his acquisitions and knowledge were extensive. In every matter of business or social duty, he was prompt, and never forgot anything incumbent on him to do. As a business man he had phenomenal success, and accumulated a fortune. He made the very best use of it; his charities and beneficences were innumerable. They were carefully and meritoriously bestowed and were given or made without any ostentation. When Portsmouth lost this prominent and distinguished citizen, it lost one of its most useful and valuable business men. This fact was shown in the attendance at his funeral. No larger or more numerous attended funeral was ever held in the city of Portsmouth. Distinguished people from neighboring towns and cities attended to show their respect for his memory. All who knew him well felt as if they had lost a friend and more than a friend.

Joseph Scott Peebles

was born at Chillicothe, Ross County, Ohio, June 19, 1817. His father, John Peebles, has a sketch herein. Our subject was two years of age when his parents removed to Portsmouth. He attended school till fifteen years of age, finishing at the old seminary that stood on the corner of Market and Fourth streets, Davis and Archibald being the teachers. After leaving school, he spent a few months with his brother, John, who was bookkeeper and financial manager of Lemuel Moss's flour and stone mill at the Three Locks, and a few months with G. J. Leet, agent for the Troy & Erie Canal boats. He was then a year or two with William Hall, of Portsmouth, where he learned the dry goods business. He next went with his brother-in-law, Robert Wood, who was in the supply business, on the corner of

Front and Madison streets (the Lodwick corner) ; and afterwards on the corner of Jefferson and Front streets.

In 1836, Mr. Peebles went to Hanging Rock to take charge of the store owned by his brother-in-law, Robert Hamilton, which was connected with Pine Grove Furnace.

During the years 1842, 1843, 1844, after Mr. Hamilton had become exclusive owner of Pine Grove Furnace, he associated with him John Ellison, the manager of the furnace, James A. Richey, his bookkeeper, and Joseph Scott Peebles, under the firm name of Hamilton & Company. In 1844, Messrs. Ellison, M. R. Tewksbury and Richey purchased Jackson Furnace, Ohio, and Mr. Peebles, in company with Robert Wood and Thomas Martin, built the Hanging Rock Foundry, and carried on business under the firm name of Peebles, Wood & Company. This business proved very successful.

In October, 1850, John F. Steele, the junior partner and bookkeeper of Hamilton, Peebles & Company, died, and Joseph was solicited to take the position thus made vacant, with the promise of an interest at some future day. In 1854 the new firm was formed, consisting of Robert Hamilton, John G. Peebles, Samuel Coles and Joseph Scott Peebles, the firm name being Hamilton, Peebles & Coles. September 11, 1856, Mr. Hamilton died, and the business was carried on eight years longer under the same name, and in 1864 was sold to Messrs. Kyle & Company.

April 30, 1864, Mr. Peebles removed to Portsmouth, and with his brother John G. and others bought the Ashland coal and railroad property including a large number of iron and coal mines. They opened the coal banks at Coalton, and built a coal furnace at Ashland. A year later, Joseph Peebles' health becoming impaired, he sold his property to his brother, John G., and traveled a year through the Eastern and Southern states. In June, 1866, he returned to Ohio, and went to Lebanon where he purchased the Corwin property, and remained there till June, 1869, when he purchased a residence at 49 Wesley avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

He was married April 8, 1851, to Nancy Finley Lodwick, daughter of Colonel John Lodwick and Hannah Finley, his wife. They had but one child; William, now deceased. September 28, 1874, he went with his son William, who had been appointed vice consul by Hon. James S. Scott, United States Consul to the Hawaiian Islands. On December 1, 1875, he returned to San Francisco and took a steamer for Japan, traveling through the countries of the Eastern continent, and returned to America October 28, 1876.

After his return, he visited all parts of his own country, and has been in thirty-six of the states, of the United States. In 1884, he was a stockholder in the Portsmouth Steel and Iron Works, Portsmouth, and the Peebles, Foulds & Company flour mills, Cincinnati, Ohio. March 18, 1860, Mr. Peebles united with the First Presbyter-

ian church at Hanging Rock. His first vote was for Wilson Shannon, Democratic Governor in 1838. He voted for Van Buren, Polk, Cass, Pierce and Buchanan for presidents. In 1860, he changed his politics and the rest of his life voted for the Republican candidates. He died July 8, 1890, aged seventy-three. His wife died October 23, 1881, aged sixty-one years.

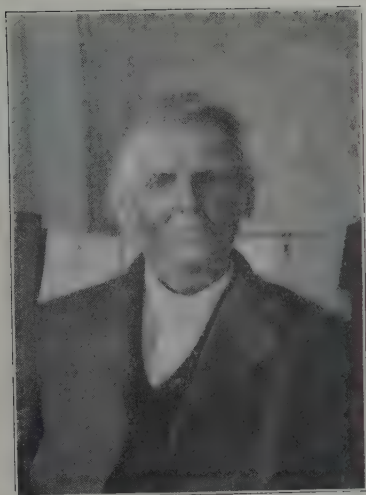
Nathaniel W. Preston

was born near Danvers, Massachusetts, April 17, 1817. His father died when he was a babe and his mother in company with eighteen others, emigrated to Ohio, in 1820. They landed at Hayport, near Wheelersburg, Green Township, December 20, 1820. There were nine adults and eleven children in the party, among them were Rev. Daniel Young, his brother, John Young, Joseph and Asa Merrill. Mr. Preston's mother, Mrs. Jane Preston, reared two sons, Nathaniel and Ira. She lived a long life of great usefulness and died June 22, 1879, aged 83 years. From December 20, 1820, at the age of three years, he lived on the banks of the Ohio river at Hayport, in Porter Township and led the life of a plain and simple farmer.

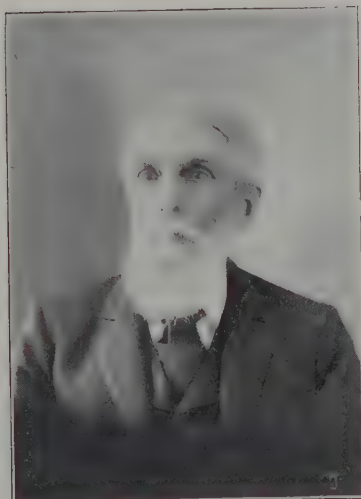
He was married February 19, 1850, to Mary Ann Holmes, who survived him. He never tried to make money and never did so, but always had enough of this world's goods to be comfortable. He was always cheerful and always cordial. No man was more attached to his friends than he. He never had a dishonest thought. In fact, he was too honest with his neighbors and gave them the benefit of the doubt all the time, instead of reserving it for himself. He believed in simplicity in living and lived in that manner all his life. He was not a member of any church. He often compared himself with his brother Ira and thought himself very wicked. He would sometimes say "damn it" but he possessed all the Christian virtues in an eminent degree. No kinder hearted nor more sympathetic man ever lived. He was always in earnest in all he did. He loved his country and would have given his life for it on a second's notice. In his political views, he was a Republican and strong anti-slavery. He died May 23, 1901, at his home near Wheelersburg, Ohio.

Rev. Ira Mills Preston

was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1818. His father died a few months before his birth and when he was two years old his mother took him and another son, Nathaniel, thirteen months older, the long and then very difficult journey to Wheelersburg, Ohio, to join her father, who had gone there some time before to secure land for a home. Ira grew up there helping in the farm work, but considering himself not strong enough to be a farmer, he went to Marietta to fit himself for a position as clerk in a store in Portsmouth, Ohio. He very soon became a Christian and his conversion changed all his plans



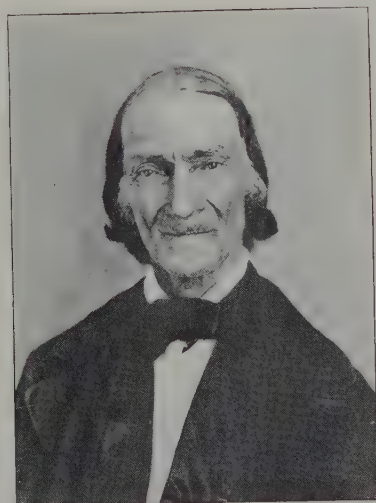
NATHANIEL W. PRESTON.
[PAGE 808.]



REV. IRA M. PRESTON.
[PAGE 808.]



EZEKIEL POWERS, Sr.
[PAGE 809.]



GEORGE SALLADAY.
[PAGE 823.]

for life. He decided that he must preach the Gospel and that he must have a thorough education. He entered Marietta College in 1841, graduating in 1845. He went to Lane Theological Seminary, graduating there in 1848. He had some time before this decided to go as a missionary to the heathen, choosing as his field, West Africa. On the 29th of May, 1848, he married Jane Sophia Woodruff of Marietta, and soon after sailed for the Gaboon Mission in Equatorial Africa. After nineteen years of service under the A. B. C. F. M., he returned to this country, broken in health. His health improving, he taught school for several years. He was tutor in Marietta College for three years. He was a man of great fortitude, bearing hardships and trials without a murmur, always a singularly upright, conscientious man. After years of great feebleness, he died in Marietta, February 7, 1901.

Seymour Pixley

was born July 14, 1801, in New York state. In October, 1830, he was County Assessor of Scioto County and John Peebles, G. S. B. Hempstead and James Lodwick were on his bond. On June 7, 1831, he was allowed \$56.81 for his services as Assessor. September 16, 1831, he was a candidate for Sheriff in Scioto County, Ohio. In 1832, he was County Assessor. The total expense was \$68.37½ of which his bill was \$49.00. 62½ cents was for two quires of ruled paper and \$18.75 for Ira Preston for 12 days as deputy. April 3, 1841, he was appointed Assessor of damages on the Portsmouth and Columbus turnpike, by the County Commissioners.

September 30, 1827, he was married to Eliza Ann Smith, daughter of Major John Smith. She was born February 15, 1807. Her mother was a sister of Doctor Lincoln Gooddale of Columbus, Ohio, and daughter of Major Nathan Gooddale, who was abducted by the Indians. Their children were: Hezekiah Squire Pixley, born July 8, 1828; Edwin Pixley, born June 10, 1830; Mary Ann Pixley, born November 17, 1832; Susan Gooddale Pixley, born February 20, 1835; Eliza Ann Pixley, born January 7, 1838; Eliza Ann Smith Pixley died January 14, 1838.

June 20, 1838, Seymour Pixley married Elizabeth Orme, widow of Lloyd Orme. Her maiden name was Hayward and she was a daughter of Moses Hayward. Their children were: Charles Lloyd, born May 6, 1839; William Henry Harrison, born August 20, 1840; Milton Smith, born June 2, 1842; Martha Hannah, born February 5, 1850, married Joseph Merrill, January 20, 1874, and died September 13, 1901. Elizabeth Orme died August 3 1857, and Seymour Pixley died October 16, 1860, on his farm on the Ohio river near Wheelersburg on which he had lived for many years.

Ezekiel Powers, Sr.,

was born October 11, 1793, in Harrison County, Virginia. His

father was John Powers, a Revolutionary soldier, who married a daughter of William White, a native of Ireland. About 1802, he went with his father to Butler County, Ohio, where they lived for several years. The family returned to Virginia about 1810, on account of ill health. When the war of 1812 with England commenced, Ezekiel, with his father, joined the First Virginia Militia, in Harrison County, Virginia and went to the war. He was afterwards granted a pension for his military services.

The records of the War Department at Washington show that John Powers, Sr., grandfather of our subject and father of John, Jr., served as a private in Capt. Thomas Meriwether's Company of Light Infantry, First Virginia regiment, Revolutionary war, from September 14, 1777, to March 4, 1778, when he died.

His son John, Jr., also served in the Revolutionary war in Capt. William Hoffler's Company, First Virginia state regiment, from March 1, 1777 to April, 1780. He and his son, Ezekiel, Sr., our subject, afterward served in the war of 1812. The former was a member of Capt. John E. Brown's company, 1st (Clark's) regiment of Virginia militia, from February 11, 1813, to June 25, 1813, when he was killed in action at Hampton, Va. The latter served in Capt. John McWhorter's company of infantry, 1st Virginia militia from September 16, 1812 to March 29, 1813.

Ezekiel and his father escaped from the British at the time of Hull's surrender, and traveled across the state of Ohio, most of the time in the night, to avoid hostile Indians. They sustained many hardships, living upon the inner bark of trees and ground nuts and found their way to the Ohio river at the mouth of Guyan river, West Virginia, where a camp of hunters in Virginia heard them and constructed a raft on which they were taken across the river. When the raft was near the Virginia side, a band of Indians, who had been in pursuit, came yelling through the willows on the Ohio side and fired at them, but without effect. Their clothing was almost worn from their bodies from struggling through the dense brush at night, their moccasins entirely worn out, their feet bleeding, and they were almost starved. They were well cared for by the hunters who proved to be from near Clarksburg, their home, and with whom they returned. Young Powers had hunted about Guyan river before and had met the famous Davy Crockett and heard from him many incidents of his career as an Indian fighter. On his second removal to Ohio, he settled in Portsmouth, where he resided but a short time. He then removed to the mouth of the Little Scioto river, where he lived for several years.

In 1815, Ezekiel, Sr., was married to Jane Simpson, daughter of James Simpson and Jane Van Sickle, of Harrison County, Virginia, who were themselves married on the day of the first battle of the Revolution, in Sussex, County, New Jersey.

His first child, Sarah, was drowned at the age of two years, in 1818, by falling down the steep bank into the deep water. His son, James was born October 7, 1818. He married and lived at Lexington, Indiana, many years, but now resides at Dehesa, California. His second son, John Simpson was born October 13, 1820, and went to California in 1848, and has lead the life of a miner and prospector ever since. He now resides in Dehesa, California. He joined the First California Regiment, United States Volunteers, war of 1861 and served until its close. A second daughter, Harriet, born March 13, 1823, was married to William Campbell, at Lexington, Indiana, and resided there. She died February 14, 1900. The third son, William Powers was born October 6, 1826, was Captain in the Mexican war of a company of Louisiana Rangers, and in the war of 1861 to 1865 was Captain in the Twenty-second Indiana Volunteers. He died May 30, 1901. Ezekiel Powers, the fourth son, was born October 9, 1828, on Bonset's Run. He died at Sciotoville, October 14, 1894. George Read Powers, the fifth son, was born July 27, 1832, near Sciotoville. He went to Indiana when a young man. He joined an Indiana Regiment in 1861, and served until 1865. He resided at Madison, Indiana. Jane Simpson Powers, the wife of our subject, died at Wheelersburg, June 28, 1838.

Ezekiel Powers, Sr., was a stone mason and worked upon the first bridge across Little Scioto river at Sciotoville. He also worked on the Ohio canal, near Chillicothe. He was a Democrat until the war of 1861, when he became a Republican. He was a devout member of the Methodist church and took great interest in the welfare of the church. He was postmaster in Wheelersburg from 1839 to 1843. He owned 160 acres of land near Sciotoville upon which he discovered fire clay, which in 1861, he brought to the notice of Mr. Thomas, a fire brick manufacturer of near Wheeling, West Virginia, who soon organized a company, procured the old Wilcox saw mill at the narrows at Sciotoville and converted it into the first fire brick works in Scioto County.

He married again in later life. He died in Wheelersburg, January 15, 1876. He was a citizen respected and honored by all who knew him.

John Walter Purdum

was born April 15, 1815, in Cumberland County, Maryland. His parents were Zadock and Matilda (White) Purdum, both of whom were born in Cumberland County, Maryland. His ancestors emigrated from Wales to America in the time of Cromwell; his mother was of English ancestry. In 1817, his parents, in company with a colony of relatives and neighbors, came to Ohio and located in Ross County, near Chillicothe. His father located and cleared a farm in the Paint Creek Valley, where he spent his boyhood; but upon the

death of his parents, while he was yet a lad he went to Chillicothe where he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. In 1832, on the opening of the Ohio canal, he came to Portsmouth.

October 9, 1838, he was married to Eliza, daughter of John Ratcliff who was a prominent citizen of English nativity. She died in 1854. Of this marriage, were born eight children, all of whom died in childhood, except Harriet who died in 1863; John W. Jr., who died in 1870, and Annie E., who died in 1899. April 10, 1855, he was married to Sarah Pursell, who was born in Burslem, Staffordshire, England February 3, 1824, and was a sister of James Pursell, one of the pioneer merchants of Portsmouth. She survived him and died August 10, 1894. Of this marriage, four children were born, two dying in childhood, Martha A., dying in 1880, at the age of 22 years, and James P. Purdum, who is a practicing attorney of Portsmouth, Ohio.

From 1832 until 1880, Mr. Purdum engaged in contracting and building in Portsmouth, during which period he constructed many of the largest and finest public and private buildings in the city.

In 1885, he built, and for some years afterwards operated, what was then one of the largest planing mills in the Ohio Valley. This mill was located on the north side of Fourth street between Chillicothe and Gay streets. The panic of 1857 and the war of the Rebellion made its operation unprofitable and he sold it to James Bryson who converted it into a flour mill, which he operated for several years.

Mr. Purdum was a Whig and Republican and prominent in the councils of those parties, but never sought public office. On several occasions, however, he served as a member of the city council. He was an early, earnest and consistent member of the First Presbyterian church, in which he served as an elder. On the organization of the Second Presbyterian church, he and his family became members of that congregation. He died at Portsmouth, Ohio, September 7, 1891.

James Pursell

was the son of Charles and Ann Pursell, born at Burslem, Staffordshire, England, March 11, 1817. At the age of fifteen, he left his native place and went to Liverpool where he embarked for the United States on the 19th of January, 1831. He arrived in this country on the 8th of March, 1831, and went to the home of his uncle, Thomas Pursell, a queensware merchant in Washington, D. C. There he remained until 1835, and obtained an excellent business training in his experience with his uncle.

While in the city of Washington, he made the acquaintance of Mr. Mathias B. Ross, of Portsmouth, Ohio, who was much impressed by his observation of Mr. Pursell. Mr. Ross offered him a position

in his dry goods house in Portsmouth, which he accepted and he remained with M. B. Ross & Co. in the dry goods business until 1839, when he engaged in business for himself. In 1842, he opened a branch store with Karns Laughlin in charge, and another in 1847 with Lon Heaton in charge. In 1850, he built and moved into his own building in Enterprise block. In 1852, he divided his business of queensware and dry goods and took James F. Towell in the dry goods business with him and James Y. Gordon and Thomas J. Pursell in the queensware business.

On March 16, 1843, he married Miss Amanda Thompson, of Wheeling, West Virginia, daughter of Sarah Cowles and Moses Swan Thompson. In October of 1856, while in the east purchasing goods he contracted a cold which resulted in consumption and he died on the 22nd day of March, 1856. His wife survived him with six children, who are noted under her sketch.

Mr. Pursell was always noted for his integrity, in all his dealings. He had great business talent and was very successful. He was one of the most active and energetic citizens who ever lived in the city of Portsmouth. His death was a calamity, not only to his family, his church and social circle, but to the community at large.

Mrs. Amanda Pursell

was born at Wheeling, West Virginia, April 30, 1821. She was a daughter of Moses and Sarah (Cowles) Thompson. She was one of a family of seven children, six sisters and a brother, Dr. John Thompson. She came to Portsmouth with her parents, and on March 16, 1843, was married to James Pursell. He died March 22, 1856, in his thirty-ninth year.

A few days after the departure of Company G, the first Ohio troops to answer the call of President Lincoln for volunteers, she organized the first Aid Society in the state and began making comforts, clothing, lint, etc., for those whom she felt would need such assistance. Soon after the first engagement, the remains of the boys were sent home for burial, and she and her co-workers were instrumental in having public funerals, such as had never been witnessed in southern Ohio. Soon thereafter, she and some thirty other mothers adjourned to Greenlawn cemetery and held a memorial service, decorating the graves of the fallen heroes. This occurred as early as 1862.

This womanly organization has honored the dead and themselves, by each year strewing flowers upon the three hundred graves at Greenlawn cemetery, until now there are only five or six of them left to impress upon the youth of the land the lesson of patriotism and of commemorating the memories of the heroic dead. She may justly be regarded as the originator of our beautiful memorial day exercises.

Later on she organized the Monumental Society, and was largely instrumental in the erection of the Soldiers' Monument in Tracy Park. Still later, realizing that the country's need was men, and, being a widow with no sons of suitable age, she had her agent hire a substitute, paying \$800 therefor, and sent him in answer to one of the calls for volunteers.

She was the mother of six children, two of whom are deceased: Charles T. and Henry P. Those surviving are Mrs. Julia P. Rupel and Mrs. Edward Ricketts of Cincinnati, and William McLain, of Portsmouth, and Morris H. She was a prominent worker in Bigelow M. E. church. She died March 10, 1895.

William Raynor

was born in Leeds, England, October 4, 1810. He married a sister of Joseph Micklethwait, in England and came to the United States in 1831. His wife died soon after he reached this country, and he married Miss Mary Kinney Barber, in 1833. She died in 1864. Their children were: General William Raynor, now of Toledo; Uri Raynor, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Maria, widow of the late John B. Maddock. For a third wife he married a Mrs. Munn, a widow, daughter of Major Isaac Bonser by whom he had one child, a son Charles, of Sciotoville. He was a shoemaker by trade, but in his latter years he was a gardener. Mr. Raynor was, during his life in Portsmouth, a well known and highly respected citizen. He was a man of energy and great industry. He was thoroughly domestic in his habits and very hospitable. Nothing delighted him more than to entertain his friends in his own home. His greatest pleasure was in making his family and those around him comfortable and happy. He died March 4, 1878.

Major Charles Frederick Reiniger

was born in Wurtemberg, in Germany, November 11, 1805. His father educated him, expecting him to become a Lutheran minister. However, the son's tastes were all military, and at 18 years of age, he went into the military service and served until he was promoted Major. In 1830, he went to Montreal, Canada. Here he engaged in the butchering business for one year and then went to Cleveland, Ohio, penniless and a stranger. In 1831, he came to Portsmouth, Ohio.

In 1833, he married Barbara Suiter, daughter of Valentine and Frances Suiter. He had thirteen children, eight of whom survived him, four sons and four daughters. The sons were: Charles Frederick, Jr., Joseph, Louis and George. Joseph and Louis are now deceased. Charles F. lives in Portsmouth and George lives at Washington Furnace. His daughters are Mrs. Jacob Bender, Mrs. Samuel Culbertson of Portsmouth and Mrs. Frank Seth of Parkersville, Kansas.

When he first came to Portsmouth, he worked in the Gaylord mill at 75 cents per day. He conducted the butchering business for a while, and for a time he ran a canal boat to Cleveland. In 1837, he began to build the National hotel at the Point, but did not finish it till 1844. It was the finest hotel in the city, and cost \$30,000. He ran it with his brother-in-law, William Briggs until 1852. It was a mistake to build it and a greater mistake to have built it at the point. It never paid and never could be made to pay. In 1840, he organized the Washington Guards and was Captain of the Company from 1840 to 1860. He was a city street commissioner in 1849; and the same year was supervisor of Wayne Township. In 1852 he was a Justice of the Peace of Wayne Township.

In 1860, he organized the Steuben Guards, twenty-four of whom afterwards went with him into Company B of the 56th O. V. I. Major Reiniger was born with military tastes. He was every inch a soldier. When the Civil War broke out, he was fifty-five years of age, yet he organized Company B, of the 56th O. V. I. as its Captain. He entered the regiment August 7, 1861, and served as Captain of Company B, till May 2, 1863, when he was promoted Major. He was discharged October 27, 1864, by reason of his age and physical disability.

In 1865, he was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for County Treasurer against John L. Ward. He received 1902 votes and Ward received 2,130, making a majority of 228. He was always a Democrat in faith and practice. Personally Major Reiniger was a fine looking man. He had the most determined expression on his face. His features were large, regular and handsome. When in the height of his physical powers and dressed in his uniform, he looked every inch a soldier. He loved the profession of arms, and had he followed it he would have acquired great distinction. He was a good and loyal citizen, but had no qualifications as a man of business. He died in November, 1880. His wife survived until August 17, 1888.

Joseph Riggs

was born near Amity, Washington County, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1796, the eldest son of Stephen and Anne Baird Riggs. He had four brothers and six sisters. His father removed to near Steubenville, Ohio, when he was a child; and later to Sardinia, Ohio, where both he and his wife are buried. In August, 1817, our subject left his home near Steubenville, Ohio, to visit his uncles James and Moses Baird in the Irish Bottoms in Green Township, Adams County. While there he was offered the position of clerk in the West Union bank, kept by George Luckey. This position he accepted on December 31, 1817; and in coming from Steubenville to Manchester traveled on a flat boat.

While living at West Union he was a great friend of lawyer Geo. Fitzgerald, and frequently borrowed his fine horse to ride to North Liberty to court Miss Rebecca G. Baldridge, daughter of Rev. Wm. Baldridge. On January 1, 1819, he was elected cashier of the West Union bank; and on December 8, 1819, he married Miss Rebecca Baldridge, before named. Soon after they joined the Associate Re-form church, at Cherry Fork. He served as cashier of the West Union bank until 1823. On March 1, 1824, he was appointed Auditor of Adams County, Ohio, to serve an unexpired term. He was elected, and re-elected; and served from March 1, 1824, until the fall of 1831. In 1831, he was appointed a deputy surveyor of the Virginia Military District of Ohio, from Adams County. While holding that office he made a connected survey of all the lands in Adams County, and made a map of that county which remained in the Auditor's office till it fell to pieces from age. Mr. Riggs was an accomplished surveyor, but when or where he learned the science we are not advised. He resigned the office of Auditor on October 3, 1831, to accept the office of State Senator from Adams and Brown Counties, to which he was elected as a Democrat in 1831, and served until 1833. In the fall of that year he moved to Hanging Rock, Ohio. He remained there until 1837, when he removed to Portsmouth, Ohio, where he resided the remainder of his life.

On reaching Portsmouth in 1837, he and his wife connected with the First Presbyterian church, and he was ordained an elder in 1838. He served until February 9, 1875, when he connected with the Second Presbyterian church. He was at once made an elder in that church, and continued as such during his life.

In 1837, he opened a general store in the city of Portsmouth, and continued in that business, either alone or with partners, for many years. He was a man of substance and of excellent business qualifications. In March, 1838, he was elected to a township office in Wayne Township, in which was located the town of Portsmouth. He was elected a member of the city council of Portsmouth, March 3, 1838, and continued in it, with intervals, until 1868. He was elected Recorder of Portsmouth April 10, 1838, and served until March 15, 1844, and again from March 17, 1848 to March 16, 1849. He was county surveyor of Scioto County from 1839 to 1841. On May 21, 1838, he was appointed on a committee to secure an armory at Portsmouth. He was surveyor of the town of Portsmouth from November 7, 1845 to March 7, 1849, and again from 1852 to 1854. On December 4, 1846, he was appointed one of the first infirmary board of Scioto County, Ohio, and served by subsequent elections till 1852, and during that time he was clerk of the Board. In 1860, he engineered the construction of the tow path from the city of Portsmouth to Union Mills, and charged \$70.00 for his entire services. In 1867, he was president of the city council of Portsmouth. He was usually

on the committee of ordinances, and was one of the most useful members of the council. He was responsible for most of the city ordinances and general legislation during his membership of council.

Rebecca G. Riggs, wife of Joseph Riggs, died April 3, 1862. Twelve children were born of this marriage. The oldest, Mrs Rebecca A. Kendall, resides in Oakland, Cal.; Eliza, deceased, was the wife of L. Newton Robinson, who commanded Battery L of the First Ohio Light Artillery during the Civil War; Mary died in infancy; Harriet, wife of Robert Dunlap, Jr., died in Pittsburg, Pa.; James W., was killed in a railroad accident on the Scioto & Hocking Valley R. R., in 1857; Martha, widow of J. V. Robinson, Jr., who was Major of the 33rd Ohio Infantry during the Civil War, resides in Florida; Stephen B., is engaged in the real estate business in Emporia, Kansas; Samuel A. and Joseph E. are lawyers at Lawrence, Kansas; Charles H. is connected with the Union Freight Line at Pittsburg, Pa.; Alexander Brown is a professor in Lane Theological Seminary at Cincinnati, Ohio; Emma, the youngest child, died in 1848, at the age of three years.

He was a public spirited citizen, and was so recognized. When any delegation was to be sent on a public mission by the city authorities he was usually one of it. In 1869, he retired from all business, and lived quietly until his death on July 28, 1877, at the age of 81 years, 26 days. He was a just man, a consistent Christian, and a most valuable citizen.

Ephraim Wanzer Rickey

was born in Porter Township, Scioto County, Ohio, October 4, 1820. His parents were Jacob and Tryphena (Strong) Rickey, who came from New York to Scioto County, in 1817. They landed at Scioto-ville. There they remained four years, and then removed to the flats of Madison Township. Jacob Rickey was a Baptist Minister and for forty-five years preached in this county. He died at the age of 72. His wife was a teacher, and after her marriage taught subscription school in Madison Township.

Ephraim, through his mother's efforts, received some advantages of education which most others, of his cotemporaries did not have. He was married July 19, 1841 to Annie, daughter of Jonathan and Rebecca (Mead) Rockwell, of Madison Township. She was born October 21, 1821, in Madison Township. Mr. Rickey engaged in farming until 1873, when he removed to California, Pike County, and commenced dealing in merchandise and live stock, which he continued for several years. He returned to his farm about 1881 and in 1894 removed to Harrisonville, where his wife died April 17, 1896. The following were their children: Rose, Etta, wife of Nathan M. Kent of Harrisonville; James Silas, who has a sketch herein; Telina, wife of Thomas M. Kent, living in Madison Township; Jacob Frank, liv-

ing on Duck Run, and Nathan Thomas, who has a sketch herein, and is a real estate agent in Portsmouth. Mr. and Mrs. Rickey lost four boys and one girl in childhood. After the death of his first wife he lived with his son, James S. Rickey until his marriage to the widow of Thomas Campbell, of Morgan Township, April, 1900. His second wife died November, 1901, and since that time he has lived on his farm in Morgan Township. He is now 82 years old, and enjoys good health. He was a Whig and took an active part in the elections of that party. He was one of the very first Republicans in Madison Township when there were only eight votes all told out of four hundred, and has been a Republican ever since. He is a believer in Christianity, and the Seventh Day Adventists express his belief nearer than any thing else. He has a clear conscience, and is ready for the world to come.

Captain William P. Ripley

was born near Madison, Indiana, February 26, 1824, a son of William P. Ripley, who located in Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1833, where he died in 1845. Captain Ripley commenced life by selling fruit, etc. at the wharfs, when boats landed. He then worked on the canal about four years, and when thirteen years of age, was engaged as cabin-boy on the river. He worked in that capacity for two years, and then was in a grocery and saloon, with his brother-in-law, William Sickles, about nine years. He was subsequently employed on the river boats as chief engineer, cook, bottle washer, and mud clerk. He attended to business and was promoted till he became a master. In 1857, he was Captain of the "Reliance," and in 1858, of the "Swallow." In 1860, he bought an interest in a steamboat. In 1861, he was Captain of the "Moses McClellan." In 1865, he went into the wholesale liquor business, but in 1870, sold out and returned to the river. He built the "Jim Fisk," Jr., in 1870, and sold her the next year. He afterwards bought an interest in the "Kanawha Belle," and in 1873, was Captain of the "Fannie Dugan." He then had an interest in the "Mountain Belle" and was Captain six months. He owned a tug-boat that was commanded by his brother. He sold this boat but afterwards bought it again at a United States Marshal's sale, and of it made the "Iron Duke," which he soon sold. Captain Ripley has been an energetic business man, and made a success of his undertakings. For a number of years he has been retired from all business, and made his home with his son-in-law, Thomas B. Nichols.

He died October 19, 1902.

Joshua Vasant Robinson, Sr.,

was one of the most successful merchants and business men who ever resided in Portsmouth. He first came to Portsmouth about March 29, 1829, and opened a general store which he conducted for years, either alone or with his sons. He was for a long time an insurance agent

conducting that business in connection with merchandising. He was largely interested in the Scioto furnace at the time it was most flourishing. He never interested himself in politics, though he was a Whig and afterwards a Republican. He bought and sold real estate, but like Jacob Offnere, he was mostly a buyer and he died possessed of a large quantity of valuable real estate.

He took a great interest in the public schools, and was a school trustee from 1838 to 1845. While a member of the board, he gave the minutest attention to his duties, and the reports made, while he was one of the board, were models of accuracy. They gave all the information any one could ask. In 1830, he built a brick residence on the northeast corner of Second and Court streets. There was a great yard connected with it and weeping willows stood in the yard. A portion of the brick house is yet standing in the rear of the premises cast of Otto Zoellner's jewelry store.

In 1838, he built and occupied the residence now occupied by the Peebles-Hamilton Reading Rooms. This he occupied for his family home until his death. He was greatly instrumental in building the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad, in 1857. In 1842, he was a director of the Portsmouth Insurance Company. He was director in every business enterprise in Portsmouth while he was in active life. In the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad, the Commercial Bank, and in the Portsmouth branch of the State Bank of Ohio, he was a director. He was President of the latter from its organization, March 1, 1847 until January 7, 1850.

He was born October 18, 1790, and died on Sunday evening January 8, 1865, at the residence of his son-in-law, Col. J. R. Turley, aged 74 years, 2 months, 20 days. He was in apparent good health and attending to business on the day previous to his death. The funeral services took place on Wednesday afternoon at the Bigelow chapel. His wife, Hannah Cooper, preceded him about one year. She was from Coopersville, N. Y., born and reared a Quaker. The following were their children: Lucien Newton, Joshua V., Jr., Lewis Cooper, Cornelia M., wife of Hon. Wells A. Hutchins, Charlotte, wife of Col. John A. Turley, Mary Ellen, wife of Daniel A. Glidden, Camilla, who died young, and Charles Henry.

Captain Lucien Newton Robinson

was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 19, 1817. Soon after, his parents removed to Evansville, Indiana. In 1829, his father's family came to Portsmouth and he helped in his father's business. At the age of twenty-two, in May, 1839, he was married to Eliza Jane Riggs, daughter of the Hon. Joseph Riggs. From that date to 1841, he carried on a foundry, at Springville, Kentucky. He removed to Portsmouth in 1841, and engaged in steamboating and buying and selling corn. After his father purchased the Union Mills, he removed

there and lived a number of years. The Distillery was built under his supervision, as was the Suspension Bridge. The date of his removal to Washington Township was 1848.

In 1850, he was candidate for Commissioner and was elected by a vote of 1,190 to 514 for Fullerton, his opponent, and served one full term of three years. On the 8th day of October, 1861, he enlisted in Battery L First Ohio Light Artillery, at the age of forty-four. His health was never good, but he managed to stay in the military service until November 12, 1862, when he resigned on account of physical disability. In the fall of 1862, he went off at a tangent and supported his brother-in-law, the Honorable Wells A. Hutchins for Congress, on an independent platform, "A more vigorous prosecution of the war." He, more than any one, was responsible for Mr. Hutchins election. He canvassed the entire district with him.

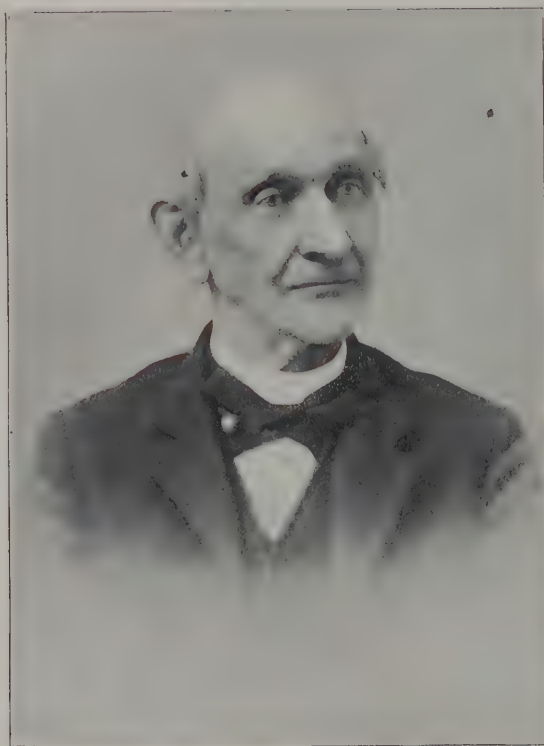
After his retirement from the army, he formed a company to distill oil from shale. He would have made a fortune out of it, but for the discovery of petroleum, just at the time he had the oil ready to put on the market, after the company had put fifty thousand dollars in it. In 1868, he was appointed Indian agent and went west. He soon had to give this up and ran a hotel at Emporia, Kansas. He was a member of the Kansas Legislature for a term.

He returned to Portsmouth in 1873 and was made mail agent. He ran for State Senator as a Republican in 1875 and was defeated by I. B. Monahan by ten votes. From this date, until his death, he was in poor health. He was a gentleman of very swarthy complexion, prominent features and he had a saturnine expression of countenance. His face in repose was as solemn as that of ten ministers on funeral occasions, but when he relaxed all that changed. He was an excellent political speaker. He could please the people and reach them and he was in demand in every political canvas when he would go. In 1859, he addressed Republican meetings all over the country. He was a very nervous man and full of energy.

He died on Fourth street, Portsmouth, Ohio, in the residence now occupied by Perkins Pratt, November 26, 1877, at the age of sixty years, eight months and seven days. His daughter, Kate married Mr. Harry Willard, of Wellston, Ohio. His daughter Camilla married first Eugene Bigler and after his death Joseph A. Modica. His son, Harry G. Robinson died June 2, 1876, aged 28 years, 8 months and 12 days, and is buried in Greenlawn. His daughter, Lucy A., is now Mrs. S. G. Clark. His son Frank H. Robinson is still living. His wife died August 11, 1886.

Mathias Baldwin Ross

was born in Lebanon, Warren County, Ohio, August 4, 1808. He received his education in the Lebanon school, and was a contempo-



SAMUEL RANDALL ROSS.

rary with Thomas Corwin. At the age of fifteen, he located in Cincinnati, and for some two years was a clerk in the store of George Graham. For the next two years, he was a clerk for his father, under John McLean, Post-master General, in Washington City.

In 1829, he came to Portsmouth, and embarked in the dry goods trade. On September 5, 1834, Havillah Gunn resigned as Town Recorder and Mr. Ross took his place. April 3, 1835, he was re-elected and he served until April 10, 1838. December 4, 1835, he was one of a committee of three in regard to the Ohio canal. The others were C. A. M. Damarin and Isaac Noel. On April 1, 1836, and March 27, 1837, he was re-elected Recorder. From his location in Portsmouth, he was engaged in a wholesale grocery and general commission business and continued until 1845, when he removed to Cincinnati, and engaged in the same business in Portsmouth. In 1869, he located in New Orleans and became general agent for the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western railroads, but fell a victim to yellow fever, and died September 20, 1878.

He was a remarkably well-preserved, fine looking man for his age, and a kind, noble-hearted husband and father. Both as a business man and as a citizen, he was greatly respected for his scrupulous honesty and purity of life. On June 29, 1843, he married Elizabeth D., daughter of Samuel M. Tracy, of Portsmouth. His widow and a daughter, Miss Alice Tracy Ross survived him, and resided in Portsmouth during the remainder of their lives.

Samuel Randall Ross

was born April 8, 1819, at Oxford, Chenango County, New York. His father was Samuel Ross, a graduate of Princeton College, New Jersey, and a contemporary of Theodore Frelinghuysen and N. S. Prime, the father of Ireneus Prime of the New York Observer. His grandfather, Andrew Ross, was a descendant of John Ross of Scotland, who was one of the first settlers of New Jersey. His mother's maiden name was Maria Randall. He was educated at the famous Oxford Academy, at Oxford, New York, and left his father's home at the age of twenty-four and located in Portsmouth, in the fall of 1844, where he has since resided. He first advertised as a grocer in Portsmouth, November 7, 1844. He bought the wholesale grocery business of his cousins, M. B. and J. W. Ross, and conducted it until 1857, when he retired from business until 1861. At that time he engaged in the wholesale tobacco business in Cincinnati with J. G. Kercheval, under the name of Kercheval & Ross, and conducted that for twelve years, when he retired.

He was married, September 7, 1847, to Miss Elizabeth Kinney, the eldest daughter of Washington Kinney and Mary Waller, his wife. Mrs. Ross died October 28, 1897. The following are the sur-

living children: Miss Anna Ross, who resides with her father in the old home in Portsmouth, O.; George Kinney, who has a separate sketch herein, and Thomas Waller, of Cleveland, O.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross moved into the home in which Mr. Ross now resides at No. 310 Court street, in December, 1847, two weeks before the great flood of 1847. Mr. Ross has resided in the same house ever since, and he went through the floods of 1847, 1883 and 1884 in the same residence. The flood of 1847 was three feet deep in his residence. Mr. Ross in his well appointed home has been a greater dispenser of hospitality to distinguished visitors in Portsmouth than any other person in the city. He has entertained Bishop's McIlvaine, Bedell, Jagger and Vincent. His house has always been open to the Episcopal clergy and other clergy visiting the city.

Mr. Ross in his political views was first a Whig and afterwards a Republican; but never a seeker of any political preferment. He is a strong church man, and has been connected with the Episcopal church ever since he has been in Portsmouth. He was connected with the All Saints until the organization of the Christ church, and during the activity of that church he was a member of the vestry and a senior warden much of the time.

Mr. Ross has passed his 83rd mile stone, as he states it, but he has the most excellent health and a wonderful flow of spirits. He is the best of company, and delights in being in the society of his friends. Mr. Ross is one of those few men who make old age a delight. He has no infirmities. He is in the possession of all his faculties, and all the excellent qualities of mind and heart which he possesses have been enriched and developed by age and experience. His society and companionship is much sought after and highly appreciated among those who know him. He is the last survivor of the old time merchants of Portsmouth, Ohio. As an entertainer and a host, and a member of a reception committee, Mr. Ross never had any equal in Portsmouth; and it is the cordial wish of every one of his friends that he may live to see his 100th anniversary, in the same health and spirits which he enjoys at the present time.

Colonel John Row

was born in Northumberland County, Pa., in 1796. In 1808 his father removed to Circleville. There, at sixteen, he was apprenticed to Charles Cavalier to learn the saddlery and harness trade. In 1812 he was out in the war and was in Hull's surrender. In 1817, when he came of age, he married Susan Baltimore, at Circleville, and moved to Adelphi, where he set up a harness shop. In 1820 he removed to Richmonddale and began merchandising. He carried that on until 1832 when he moved to Waverly, Ohio, where he had a flour mill and carried on merchandising. In 1832 he was a director of the Columbus and Portsmouth Turnpike.

find to do until he was twenty-six years of age, when on the 27th day of May, 1840, he married Martha, daughter of Moses Hayward, a pioneer of Scioto County. They had three children: Harriet Jane, who died at the age of seventeen; Lora A., wife of Sam Bierley, of Portsmouth, Ohio; and George M. Salladay, who has a separate sketch herein.

Mr. Salladay by economy and careful dealing accumulated a fortune, chiefly in the rich bottom land of the Scioto valley. In 1884, he owned 767 acres and has accumulated much more since then. He was first a Whig, but since the organization of the Republican party has been a member of that. He and his wife have been members of the M. E. church since 1864. He has served as trustee of Clay Township. His wife died May 29, 1892. Since then he has been making his home part of the time with his daughter, Mrs. Sam Bierly and part of the time with his son, George M. Salladay. He died August 20, 1902.

Mr. Salladay made his fortune by strict attention to his own business. He was always just and honest in his dealings with others and expected the same treatment in return. He was always noted for his obedience to and respect for law and for the rights of others. His character has always been above reproach and criticism. He is one of the last survivors of the men who made the Scioto Valley what the present generation find it.

John A. Schafer

left Wurtemberg, Germany, September 19, 1819, for the New World. He was accompanied by his family, consisting of his wife, Sabina, his three sons and five daughters. They took a sailing vessel at Amsterdam, Holland, for the United States. After being out at sea for about a week the vessel sprung a leak and had to put into the port of Lisbon, Portugal, where they remained until December 24, 1819, when they again put to sea, bound for Baltimore, Maryland. They arrived there without further mishap on the 25th day of February, 1820.

Mr. Schafer had spent all of his means on the voyage and three of his oldest daughters were bound out at Baltimore from three to five years to pay for their passage, eighty dollars each. The others of the family proceeded by wagon to Brownsville, on the Monongahela river in Pennsylvania, and thence to Portsmouth, Ohio, by means of a flat boat. Mrs. Sabina Schafer died in 1821 soon after their arrival in Portsmouth.

In August, 1824, George Schafer, one of the sons, walked to Baltimore to bring out his sisters. He made the trip, one way, in fourteen days. This brother brought his two elder sisters out in a wagon. The younger sister remained in Baltimore eight years longer, and then came alone. In 1832, Mr. Schafer went to Indiana,

settling in Hamilton County, where he remained until his death on the 8th day of July, 1870, aged ninety-five years, five months, and thirty-two days.

Captain Josiah Shackford

was born in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1736. He came to the location of Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1802, and intended to purchase the town site, but Henry Massie got ahead of him. The idea of founding the town of Portsmouth, undoubtedly originated with Captain Shackford. When he examined the location he saw it was a better one for a city than Alexandria. Henry Massie appreciated this fact, though he made no special examination till after his purchase. When Massie came to examine his purchase, he found Captain Shackford on the ground and the two became good friends. Captain Shackford suggested the town to Massie and its name, and Massie named his town Portsmouth, for Portsmouth, N. H., at Captain Shackford's request.

Captain Shackford was sixty-eight years of age when he landed at Alexandria in 1802, and he was the most self contained man who ever lived on the town site of Portsmouth. He brought no relation, or friend, when he came, but came alone in a boat. He never asked any favor of any one. He never borrowed any money, but always had it when he wanted to buy anything. He was a large man, had a large head, a prominent Roman nose, keen and piercing eyes. He had a wart on the bridge of his nose. In his youth, he had been a sailor, and was very fond of spinning yarns as to his voyages. While he talked freely of his sea-faring life, he kept still about his domestic and social affairs. Till he died it was not known whether he was a widower or a bachelor. There was much speculation as to his family history, and the women folks told a story of his disappointment in a love affair, but he kept a quiet tongue and enlightened no one. He had studied attending to his own business, till he had it reduced to a fine art.

After his death in 1829, one of his nephews came in to settle his estate and then something was learned as to his story. His father, Josiah Shackford, was married twice. The first wife was a widow named Eleanor Marshall. She has a grown daughter, Deborah, who came to live with her step-father. Deborah was attractive and comely and the usual result followed. Young Shackford fell in love with her, and married her. Shackford, however, was her second choice as she lost a lover, John Hart, by his premature death. Captain Shackford lived with Deborah, a number of years, and after a few years of sea-faring life, wanted to come west. She refused to leave her mother and he would not stay. He left and came to Portsmouth, Ohio. After his wife's mother died, Deborah wrote and offered to come to him, but he would not answer her letters and she was too proud to come uninvited.

In 1840, he participated in the great Masonic celebration of St. John the Baptist's Day. In 1845, he was Assessor of Wayne Township. On September 19, 1845, he was elected one of the school directors for the Second ward. His associates were J. L. McVey and Moses Gregory. On May 1, 1857, he was elected chief engineer of the fire department. April 11, 1859, he was elected president of the council, and re-elected April 9, 1860. March 18, 1862, he presided at the meeting at the Court House in Portsmouth with a view to secure a National Armory at this place. Senator Sherman introduced a bill to appropriate one-half million dollars for that purpose, but the measure failed.

Mr. Stevenson was a communicant of the All Saints church and a vestryman. He was a Democrat in his political views. His family home stood on Market street just one door above the present residence of John Lynn.

William Stewart

was born at Ayr in Scotland, in 1816, the son of Hugh Stewart, a miller, and Jeannette Forsythe, his wife. He was one of a family of five sons and three daughters. He was brought up in the strict Presbyterian faith, a son of the covenant. He was taught the trade of a stone mason and followed it in Scotland. In 1840, he came to the United States and worked at his trade in New York city. In 1842 he came to Portsmouth and engaged in the stone business on the West Side.

He built a stone saw-mill near the site of Alexandria, and carried on the business of quarrying and sawing stone till 1855. His health began to break down, and he felt he must go into other employment. In 1856, he purchased forty acres of the old Martin Funk land of his son, Jacob Funk, for \$4,000 and moved on it. He occupied himself as a market gardener until his death.

He was married in 1844 to Miss Jeannette Bryden, also a native of Scotland. They had seven children. The eldest was Walter P., who has a separate sketch herein. His second child was Miss Jeannette, who with his son, Gilbert, his fifth child, have a pleasant home on the Stewart place. His daughter, Margaret, married W. C. Silcox and has one daughter, Jeannette. His daughter, Ella, married Le-grand B. Smith. She died in 1896, leaving two sons, Walter, now aged twenty-two and Stewart, aged fifteen. They make their home with their Aunt Jeannette and Uncle Gilbert. A son, William, is married and resides at Pomona, California, where he conducts a ranch. He has four sons and one daughter. His sons are: Jay, Wallace, Walter and Donald, and his daughter is Amy.

Mr. Stewart was an upright and just man. He was as fond of the bawbees as any Scotchman, but they had to be earned honestly and fairly. He was a typical Scotchman and his appearance and speech

announced that fact wherever he went. He was a devout Presbyterian and fully believed in all and singular, the Westminster Confession. He not only believed it, but he lived it in his every day life. He was esteemed by all for his uprightness and sense of justice. He died July 26, 1870. His wife survived until July 14, 1901.

Levi Sikes

was born at Wilbraham, Massachusetts, on October 29, 1794. His father was John Jones Sikes, the Revolutionary soldier who is mentioned on page 212 of this work. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Sowles. The family left Massachusetts in 1801 and located in New York on the Genesee river. In the spring of 1804, the family came to Scioto County and settled at the mouth of Munn's run. He learned the brick-maker's trade and worked at that business from 1815 to 1822 in Portsmouth. In February, 1819, he married Mary Keyes, the daughter of Salma Keyes, who was born July 17, 1799. He had the following children: Malvina, married John Wait; Harriet; Eliza, married David Ball; James Sikes, born May 20, 1826, resides in Porter Township; Ruhama, died in infancy; Sarah, married Addison Batterson and died soon after her marriage; Melvin, the father of Frank L. Sikes; Thomas, Colonel in the 33rd O. V. I.; Elsie, married Edward Neary; and Hiram Sikes, who resides in Portsmouth, Ohio.

In 1822, Levi Sikes moved to Porter Township and became a farmer. In 1836 he moved to Harrison Township where he died on March 30, 1870. His wife survived him about four years. She was a woman of remarkable force of character and James Keyes gives a full account of her in his book.

James Simpson

was the son of John Simpson, one of the first settlers of Portsmouth and Mary Noel, his wife, a daughter of Philip Noel. He was born November 9, 1819, on a farm where the Children's Home now stands, which was then owned by his father. He was brought up at his father's trade, that of a carpenter, and followed it most of his life. He had charge of the Cuppett & Webb lumber yards for years. He had twelve brothers and sisters, ten of whom lived to maturity. He received his education in Portsmouth.

He was married April 4, 1839 to Elizabeth Jane Lewis, daughter of Wm. Lewis and Rachel Feurt, his wife. Her father was Frederick Feurt. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Wm. Simmons. Mrs. Simpson was born in 1822. They have had four children: Wm. Henry, who lost his life in the fire of 1877; Elenora, married first Thos. J. Fritts, and second Thos. T. Yeager; Thomas Jefferson, and Margaret, the wife of Wm. Worth Donaldson. Their son Thomas J. enlisted September 1, 1861, at the age of seven-

teen in Company E, 81st Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was transferred to Company H, November 15, 1862, and served until July 13, 1865, and veteranized. He died June 10, 1892.

Mr. Simpson was a Whig and Republican in his political views. He joined the Scioto Lodge of Odd Fellows, Oct. 8, 1845, and was a member of it till his death. He spent most of his life in Portsmouth, but lived in Stephenson County, Ill., from 1854 to 1856. During the war he was a resident of Clermont County, Ohio. He was first a member of the Bigelow church, but since 1867 had been a member of the Sixth Street Methodist Episcopal church. He was a member of the first choir organized in the Bigelow church. He never sought or held any public office except he was Assessor of Wayne Township in 1854.

He was an industrious, energetic citizen, and lived up to his profession was a Christian. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was very tall, of dark complexion, thin and spare, and of fine carriage. He had a remarkably firm expression of countenance, which was repellant to strangers, but at the same time to his friends, he was most companionable. He was earnest in all things. He died June 2, 1899.

Elias Simpson

was born in Hampshire County, Virginia; December 15, 1818. His parents were John and Rebecca Simpson. His father died in Virginia and his mother was married there to Hiram Alloway. He came to Pike County, Ohio, in 1827, with his step-father and remained there ten years, when he removed to Scioto County and began working for George Herod in 1837. He went to Mr. Herod's an orphan, ragged and torn, cold, tired and hungry. He was taken in and fed and told his story. He stayed through the winter for his clothes. He stayed several years and grew to manhood. He received no education but was active and industrious and made money. He bought a team and that helped him. April 1, 1842, he was married to Mary Howard.

He leased land of his employer where he lived until January 17, 1848, when he moved to his farm on Survey 464, in Morgan Township and resided there the remainder of his life. When he first went there he leased land with John Rankins. When he married he bought a small farm and soon paid for it. In 1854, he began buying land and continued it until at his death, when he owned 3,500 acres in Rush, Morgan and Valley Townships. He was said to have owned more land in acres than any man in Scioto County and to have paid more taxes. He returned more personal property for taxation than any one in the county. His tax return in 1896, is said to have been \$30,800. When the war broke out, he thought corn would go up and he rented all the land he could and put it in corn. His expectations

were realized, and as he said, he made a bed tick full of money. He held on to his crop until 1862 and made \$50,000. The rest was easy. At the time of his death his wealth was estimated at \$150,000.

His wife died August 8, 1881. Of this marriage there were thirteen children: Mary Ann, deceased, wife of James Allison; Rhoda, deceased wife of Joseph Morgan; Rebecca, wife of Jesse Johnson; Franklin, deceased; Henry; Jane, deceased; John, enlisted October 4, 1864 in Company B, 22nd O. V. I., and served one year. He died November 2, 1865. Elias, deceased; George, deceased; Amos, deceased; Andrew T., deceased; Cynthia, deceased; Alice, deceased; and A. Lincoln, deceased. He was married July 12, 1883, to Mary Dunlap. She died July 16, 1894, leaving two daughters, Louise and Scioto Valley.

He was a member of Lucasville Lodge, F. and A. M. No. 465. He was first a Whig and afterwards a Republican. He died June 3, 1897, in his seventy-ninth year. He had been a resident of Scioto County for over forty years.

Elias Simpson was an honest man. He never permitted an obligation to lapse. His fortune was made by industry, economy and a close application to business. He had a great deal of faith in his fellowmen and never lost much by it. Honest himself, he took it for granted every one else was honest. He demonstrated what obstacles can be overcome by patient and unremitting labor, guided by a full knowledge of the business he was engaged in. He was one of the few men who could make money in agriculture, and who did it.

Luke Philpot Newson Smith

was born October 10, 1818, on the lot where J. C. Hibbs formerly had his hardware store on Front street. His father was John Smith, a native of Massachusetts and his mother's maiden name was Mary Stretton. As a child he was precocious and could read in the New Testament when he was only three years old. He had a very meager education in the common schools, but he was a diligent student all his life and educated himself by learning from his well educated friends. As a child he was of a pious disposition; as a young man, he was the life and soul of his circle and was always fond of the society of young people.

At the age of eighteen he began life for himself as delivery clerk for McDowell & Davis, who were then doing a commission business in the McDowell corner. He had literary tastes and on February 11, 1842, he was made Vice President of Franklin Institute. In October, 1844, after he had served as a clerk for the firm for eight years, he was taken into the firm on his birthday and the firm became Davis, Smith & Company. He and his brother Joseph W., were the Smiths of the firm.

He was a man of great public spirit and when Mr. Robert Bell started in the manufacturing of shoes in Portsmouth, to encourage it, Mr. Smith took an interest. In 1850, he was a member of the Portsmouth Council and one of the Committee on Claims. In 1854, the firm of Davis & Smith exchanged their interest in the Buckhorn tannery with M. R. Tewksbury for his interest in Jackson furnace, and Mr. Smith removed there and afterwards became sole owner of the furnace.

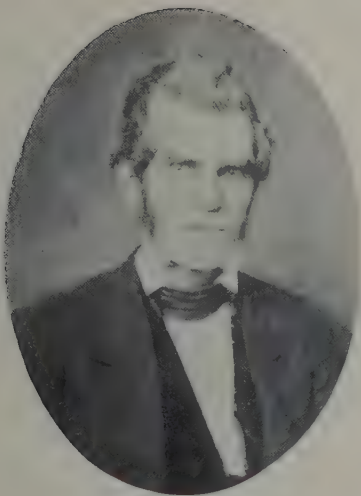
On October 10, 1839, he was married to Rebecca Peebles. She was born at Wilkinsville, Pennsylvania, May 18, 1821. She and her husband joined the Presbyterian church January 19, 1851, under the pastorate of Rev. Marcus Hicks. In 1852, he was made a ruling elder of the church and continued until his death. He maintained his residence, until 1872, at Jackson furnace, when he built a large and commodious home at Sciotoville, to which he removed and in which he died October 21, 1873, leaving a widow and seven children to survive him. They were: Anna Thane, Mary Davis, Gertrude, Hugh Cook, Joseph Stretton, who died in October, 1875, Bertha and Lilius. Hugh Cook married Miss Ella Finton of Portsmouth in November, 1895. Lilius married John Henry Holman at Sciotoville, June 2, 1886, and has one daughter. Luke P. N. married Miss Lydia McLaughlin, in March, 1885, at Sciotoville and has four children. Gertrude was married in March, 1877, to Charles N. Sellers, in Colorado, and has a family of four children. Mr. Smith lost six children in infancy or childhood.

Our subject was a fine looking man of dignified carriage. He always wore a full beard. He was courteous to all he met and made a good impression on friends and strangers alike. He was most highly esteemed by all who knew him. He died from an attack of flux and his death was a calamity not only to his family and friends but to the whole community. As a religious man, he lived up to his professions.

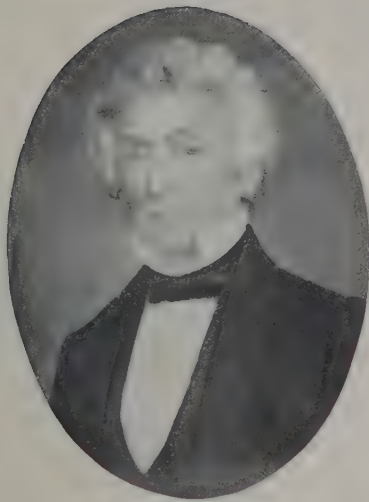
Charles Stratten Smith

was born November 1, 1816, on the McColm farm below Carey's Run. His father was a native of Boston and his mother was a Miss Stratten, of Virginia. He attended the Portsmouth schools, and was a clerk in the store of Hall & Gales. He afterwards traded on the river. From May, 1838 to May, 1839, he was a wharf-master at Portsmouth, Ohio.

November, 1843, he was married to Miss Mary G. Locke, of Oxford, New York. Directly after he went into the grocery business, and remained until 1850 when he went to California to find gold. His wife died December 20, leaving two children, Floyd L. and Addie M., now Mrs. Walter M. Tibbetts, of Indianapolis, In-



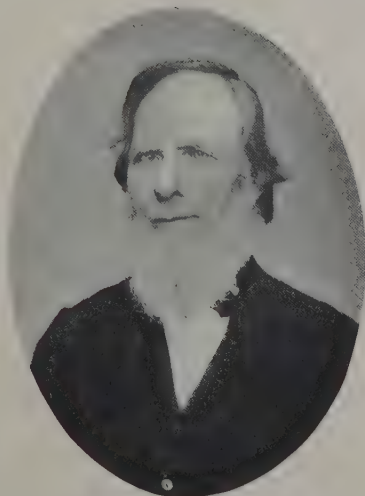
GEORGE STEVENSON.
[PAGE 827.]



J. V. ROBINSON, SR.
[PAGE 818.]



JOHN P. TERRY.
[PAGE 840.]



MOSES GREGORY.
[PAGE 109.]

diana, and he left them with her parents in New York and sailed from New York City, May 12, 1850.

He made twenty thousand dollars in three years and came home. In 1854, he was the proprietor of a wharfboat at Portsmouth, Ohio. He went into milling, where the Times office stands and made money. He built several steamboats, one the "D. M. Sechler" and ran her on the Muskingum river. He built the John Dice home on Second street.

On January 5th, 1854, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Kate Ackerman. The children of that marriage were Isabel Ellis, wife of Howard H. French, of Indianapolis, Indiana, and Mary Allen died in infancy. Mr. Smith was a half brother to Alpheus, Thaddeus and Robert Cook and Mrs. William Salter, his mother having, after the death of his father, married Hugh Cook. He conducted a paper mill on Mill street. He was a man of fine personal appearance, a handsome man. His son, Colonel Floyd L. Smith, owes his good looks to him. He was genial and agreeable, very much appreciated among his friends. He died August 28, 1900.

Joseph Mills Glidden Smith

was born December 28, 1807, near Tilton, New Hampshire. He was the son of Jeremiah and Betsey (Glidden) Smith. His mother was the daughter of Charles Glidden, a Revolutionary soldier, (see his record under Revolutionary Soldiers) and Alice (Mills) Glidden. He came to Ohio in 1827 and located near Wheelersburg. He first commenced his life's work at Franklin Furnace. He aided in the construction of Junior Furnace. He built Vesuvius Furnace in Lawrence County, and then went to Jackson Furnace, Ohio. He moved to Scioto Furnace in 1841 and was its principal owner and manager until 1853, when he sold his interest to J. V. Robinson, Senior. He continued to manage the furnace until 1855, when he moved to Portsmouth. He had been identified with the iron business since 1832 and when he came to Portsmouth, he had \$90,000 on deposit in the banks. He concluded to build a distillery at Springville and in so doing, lost all his fortune. He was afterwards interested in Diamond Furnace, at Jackson, in 1864 and 1865 and in 1867 and 1868 he managed Kenton Furnace. His last active employment was at Talladega, Alabama, where he remained until 1881. At that time he returned to Portsmouth and made his home with his daughters, Mrs. J. W. Bannon and Mrs. James Orin Murfin. On November 3, 1832, at Franklin Furnace, he was married to Miss Charlotte Marie Hurd, daughter of John and Mary (Young) Hurd. Her mother, Mary (Young) Hurd was the daughter of Jesse Young, whose record will be found under Revolutionary Soldiers. They had five children: Warren Smith, now in California; Brigadier General Jacob Hurd Smith of the regular army; a daughter Alice who died in in-

fancy; Mary, the wife of James W. Bannon and Josephine, the widow of James Orin Murfin, of Ann Arbor, Michigan. Joseph M. G. Smith died April 4, 1889, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Murfin, of softening of the brain. His father lived to be 100 and his mother 98. He was a man of great force and determination, and honest in all his dealings. His generous hospitality was well known. He was a unique character and many are the tales told by the old inhabitants of his adventures.

Mrs. Joseph M. G. Smith

was born September 9, 1814, in Orange County, Vermont, in the town of Burlington. Her father was John Hurd and her mother's maiden name was Mary Young. John Hurd was born in Bath, New Hampshire and her grandfather, Jacob Hurd, was born in England. Jesse Young was her grandfather and he was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His record will be found under Revolutionary Soldiers. Jacob Hurd's wife was Hannah Barron. Her father Timothy Barron was in the Revolutionary war. Our subject came to Ohio in 1821 with her father, and his family, Orin Gould's mother and her children and the Whitcomb family. Samuel Gould was already here. Benjamin Whitcomb was her uncle and had married Sallie Young, an aunt of our subject. Samuel Gould married Hannah Young. The following are the family of John Hurd, her father, first, Charlotte Marie, our subject, who married J. M. G. Smith. Second, Jacob Hurd married Elizabeth Clough of Ohio. Third, Jesse Young Hurd married Catherine Rogers, at Bloom Furnace. Fourth, Mary Hurd married Leander Comstock in Scioto County. Fifth, Josephine married first, Lewis Tomlinson, second, Dan Glidden, and third Cyrus Ellison. Our subject married Joseph Mills Glidden Smith, November 3, 1831, at Franklin Furnace landing. The wedding party of forty rode horseback from Franklin to Junior Furnace, where the bride and groom went to housekeeping in their own house. Elizabeth Kendall, nee Finton, cooked the wedding supper. They lived there two years and then went to Vesuvius Furnace which Mr. Smith built. Their son, Warren, was born there and they lived there for three years. They then went to Jackson and there General Jacob Smith was born. They lived at Jackson for two and a half years and then went back to Junior Furnace and lived there for two and a half years. They resided at Scioto Furnace for eight years. They came to Portsmouth in 1854 and Mr. Smith then built the Springville Distillery. They lived in Kentucky from 1855 to 1861 and then came to Portsmouth which became their permanent home. Their children are given under the sketch of her husband. Mrs. Smith has been a devout member of the Methodist church since childhood. She is certainly living a happy old age at the home of Judge Bannon. She is a woman of remarkable memory and vitality and of a self-sacrificing, lovable disposition.

William Russell Smith

was born in Scioto County on September 20, 1824. His father was John Funston Smith and his mother's maiden name was Russell. His brothers and sisters were: Stephen Smith, Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, wife of Captain William Moore, Thomas and Reuben. William R. was reared in the County.

Some years before the war he bought a steamboat and went on the river as its master. Charles C. Row was with him. He owned and ran the T. J. Patton, the "Nymph," "Clyde" and "Bierce" successively. He had altogether nine steamboats. During his career as a steamboatman he was engaged in navigation on the Big Sandy, the Ohio, the Mississippi and the Yazoo rivers. He was engaged in the business of navigating steamboats prior to and during the war. His boat, the "Patton," was impressed by the government, and he went with it. The "Bierce" was a tug and was also impressed. The "Patton" carried soldiers and freight, and was used part of the time by General Grant personally. After our subject left the government service, as a master of steamboats, he became a contractor with the Government for the purpose of raising sunken steamboats. He was hurt at one time on the "Bierce" while operating it on the Yazoo river, by a piece of machinery falling on one of his limbs and this laid him up for a year.

He was married in 1863 to Margaret Wishon, sister of Henry and Leonard Wishon. The children of this marriage were William R., Jr., John S., now a resident of McDermott, Ohio, Frank C., Oliver F., Louis D., Everett N., and a daughter, Magnolia Russell.

Captain Smith was originally a Whig, but at the outset of the war he became a Republican. November 13, 1866, he was appointed postmaster at Portsmouth, Ohio; but was not confirmed and served until March 6, 1867, when Oliver Wood succeeded him. After that time he became a Democrat and remained such during his life. He was not a member of any church but believed in the creed of the Universalists. After he left the government service, he engaged in the stone business in Scioto County and was in that for many years. He died in June, 1898, at McDermott, Ohio, of asthma. His wife survives him, and she and her daughter and sons, John S., Louis D. and Frank C., reside at McDermott, Ohio.

John Webb Spry

was born at Whitestone parish, County of Cornwall, England, December 26, 1822. His father and mother, Richard and Frances Spry with their family of seven children, of whom he was the youngest, left their home in England, leaving Plymouth Harbor March 14, 1834, on the sailing vessel, the "Minerva."

After a voyage of six weeks, considered at that time as being unusually prosperous and speedy, they made ready to land upon the

shore of this new and unknown country, when the vessel was wrecked upon Rockaway Beach, Long Island Sound. They were rescued by American seamen who came to their assistance. A rope was stretched from the shore to the ship and the passengers were removed part of the way in small boats and then to the land in the arms of these strong men. No lives were lost, but the possessions of the emigrants went down with the ship which soon sank in twelve feet of water.

After many trials and hardships, this unfortunate and distressed family found their way to Honesdale, Pennsylvania, where English kindred and friends were settled. They next went to Norwich, New York and about 1848, John Spry came to Portsmouth, Ohio, where his brother Richard had lived some time and there he made his home. For several years, he successfully practiced his profession of dentistry and afterwards went into the drug business with Enos Reed.

He was married to Louisa Davey of Alexandria, Virginia by Rev. Spahr, May 2, 1855, and four children were born to them: John Henry, who died in infancy; Allan Webb; Jennie Waller, who died November 7, 1888; and Fannie Grace, who died November 14, 1897.

He was for many years a loyal and consistent member of the First Presbyterian church and devoted his unusually fine musical talents to the services of the sanctuary, adding by his voice and skillful flute playing, much to the interest of the services so dear to his heart. An intimate friend, Mr. Stephen Riggs, also a member of that notable choir thus writes of him, "About that time (1850) also appeared in our midst, the mild genial, wholesouled Doctor Spry, the silvery strains of whose flute could be readily distinguished above voices and instruments for their exquisite softness and sweetness; he possessed a soul for music, and I often think that he must occupy a prominent place now in the celestial choir, contributing no small amount to the diapason of melody that continually reverberates among the Heavenly hills, as they sing the song of Moses and the Lamb." Mr. Spry possessed a gentle nature and a tranquil spirit with a frail constitution and in early manhood he was called to a better world. Beloved and lamented by his friends and respected and regretted by the community, he died February 21, 1868.

Richard Spry

was born in Cornwall, Whitestone parish, England, March 5, 1809. On April 14, 1831, he was married to Elizabeth Hicks. On March 15, 1834, he set sail to the United States. On reaching land their ship was wrecked on the shores of Long Island. They reached the shore in safety but lost all their goods. They settled first in Norwich, N. Y., and afterwards in Honesdale, Pennsylvania. In 1844, they came to Portsmouth, Ohio, but resided a year or two at Springville. He was a blacksmith and gunsmith by trade, and followed that bus-

iness at Portsmouth. He was president of the Gas Company and of the Home Building Association. He was prominent in Odd Fellowship. He was highly trained in music and had served as a chorister. He had been a communicant of All Saints church in Portsmouth, for twenty-one years prior to his death. He died February 12, 1882. His children were, Mrs. T. J. Pursell, Daniel R. Spry, Mrs. Francis Helfenstein, Miss Thyrza G. Spry, and Miss Emma, who died in 1873 and Robert N., who died in 1877.

Mr. Spry was a model citizen and a good Christian. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him. His widow survived until November 11, 1896. She was born June 20, 1811, in Cornwall, England. She was a woman of great kindness of heart and loved by all who knew her.

John Squires

was the town and city Marshal of Portsmouth, Ohio, continually from March 10, 1845, until September 19, 1853, when he became disabled. From 1847 to 1851, he was clerk of the market. In 1848, he was paid for his services as Marshal by the dog tax, and the rent of the market stalls. In 1847, he was allowed \$100 as Marshal and \$50.00 as clerk of the market.

He was born at Chemung, N. Y., 1798, came to Scioto County in 1818, and located on the French Grant. He was first married to Lucinda Lamb. She died within two years. He was next married to Antoinette Vincent and had three children; Lucina, wife of C. C. Row; Susan, killed accidentally at the age of 18; and Sophia, wife of John Rockhold. He was at one time part owner of Franklin Furnace, and was manager at Junior Furnace 1825 to 1831. He suffered a sunstroke in 1853 from riding in an open car after a prisoner, and had for that reason to give up the Marshal's office. He died within a week after his injury. His widow survived until 1880, and died in her 79th year. He made a very efficient officer, was a powerful man and had no fear. He never failed to make an arrest or to hold his prisoners.

Colonel Aaron Stockham

was born August 3, 1787, in Pennsylvania. His father was William Stockham, who was a Revolutionary soldier from New Jersey, born in 1752, and died in Scioto County, Ohio, December 17, 1815. His mother was Susannah Paine, a sister of the famous Thomas Paine. Colonel Aaron was a famous militia Colonel in the early days of the state, and was one of the chief mustering officers of the war of 1812. He was a salt maker at the Scioto salt works, made a great deal of money there, and bought two sections of land on Little Scioto.

He married Ruhama Sikes, a daughter of John Jones Sikes, who has a sketch herein. He died July 16, 1849, and his wife died March

10, 1873, aged eighty-three years, seven months and twenty-two days. He had the following children: Rachel, born, February 19, 1812, married Job Kittles; William, born March 31, 1813; David Jackson, born March 4, 1815; Cynthia Ann, born April 14, 1816, married Claudius Cadot; John, born September 15, 1817; Polly, born April 27, 1819, married Franklin Batterson; George W., born February 4, 1821; Susan, born October 4, 1822, married Solomon Riker; Pardon P., born February 22, 1824; McKenzie, born March 8, 1826; James Harvey, born November 7, 1827; Aaron, born June 13, 1832; Henry C., born March 13, 1834.

His son William is living near Stockdale, Pike County, Ohio. He was married to Abigail Adams, January 23, 1839, the daughter of George Adams and Margaret (Schoonover) Adams. His wife was born October 27, 1820, and is still living in excellent health. Their eldest son, George A. Stockham enlisted in Company G, 91st O. V. I., August 11, 1862, at the age of twenty-two years, and died March 6, 1863, at Fayetteville, W. Va., their daughter, Ruhama is the wife of Levi Brown; Margaret, married Warren Dever; Nancy, married Solomon Dever. They had five children who died in infancy. Mr. Stockham lived the first eighteen years after his marriage in Madison township, and in 1854, he moved to Marion township, Pike county, Ohio, and has lived there ever since. During the time of the Whig party, he was a Whig, and since, he has been a Republican. He is a member of the Methodist Protestant church. In his ninetieth year, his faculties are well preserved, and he is able to give the Revolutionary reminiscences of his grandfather Stockham with great detail and accuracy.

Rev. Landon Taylor.

The Taylors in New York were a Methodist family. Rev. James, a Methodist minister for thirty-seven years, with his wife Julia A. Hathaway, came to Scioto County and settled near Little Scioto about 1835. There were seven sons and one daughter, four of the sons also becoming Methodist ministers, among whom was Landon, who was born in 1812.

Soon after coming to Ohio, Landon engaged in school teaching near Haverhill, at \$25.00 a month, making his home with J. S. Folsom. Later, having married Jane Vincent, daughter of one of the French emigrants in 1837, he secured employment as clerk at Franklin Furnace. The Furnace Company soon after failed, carrying with it all his earnings amounting to \$1,200. Stranded financially, and his family broken up by the confirmed invalidism of his wife, he preached for a few years among the furnaces, at Burlington and Wheelersburg where he labored with Murphy in the great revival of 1843. In 1845 he went to the territory of Iowa, and becoming identified with the Upper Iowa Conference, passed the most of his life

there, filling appointments at Burlington, Davenport, Dubuque, Iowa City and many other important charges. For a time he was Presiding Elder of the Sioux City district, was Conference Evangelist for some years, then Bible Agent until on account of failing health, he superannuated. In 1883 he published his autobiography under the title of "The Battlefield Reviewed" of which he disposed of two editions. A portion of his last years he spent with his son, Doctor J. L. Taylor of Wheelersburg, where he died in 1885.

His religious faith was intense, and of the now disappearing type of Wesleyan Methodism. He had, a grand voice for public speaking, an earnest manner, a fine physique, and withal, was a most genial and interesting companion. His life work was largely one of self sacrifice, since no motives of remuneration, or the lack of it, had the slightest influence in his acceptance of ecclesiastical positions. The joy of his life was that he had contributed to start a number of young people into a religious life who afterwards came into positions of great influence and usefulness in the Christian church.

Doctor Jonathan Tracy

one of the pioneer settlers of the western part of the County, was born in Steuben County, New York, February 2, 1797. His was the hardy frontier life of early days. As a member of the state militia, he participated in the battle of Plattsburgh during the war of 1812. Securing a meager education, he taught school a few years in western New York, and in 1823, emigrated to Stout's Run, Adams County, Ohio, where he resided until 1834. Having made a study of medicine, he located near Otway, Scioto County, Ohio, where he engaged in the successful practice of his profession for over forty years. He was first married to Sabina White in Steuben County, New York, who died in 1824, leaving one child. In 1825, he was married to Elizabeth Westbrook, of Stout's Run, Adams County, Ohio, with whom he lived for sixty-three years. He was a member of the Methodist church for sixty-four years and was ordained a local preacher. He died October 14, 1888, in full communion with the Methodist church.

Elizabeth Westbrook Tracy was born December 25, 1804, at Stout's Run in Adams County, the daughter of John Westbrook. She saw the first steamboat, the "New Orleans" go down the Ohio river in September, 1811. She joined the Methodist Episcopal church when she was eight years of age. She was the mother of ten children, and at death had ninety-three descendants. Six of her children survived her. She had 56 grandchildren and 35 survived her. She had 26 great-grandchildren and one great-great-grandchild, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Smith, of Otway. She and her husband lived together for 63 years. She died January 7, 1893, aged 90 years.

John Pease Terry

was born in Coos County, New Hampshire, February 16, 1807. His parents, Charles Terry and Huldah Pease, were from New Haven, Connecticut, subsequently removing to New Hampshire, where our subject was born. When he was three years of age, the family removed to Oneida County, New York, and one year later, to Ontario, now Wayne County, where his father purchased a farm in the wilderness, and began clearing it, assisted by his eldest sons. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died in 1814 from the effects of a gunshot wound received in the defense of Sodus Point, on Lake Ontario, against the attacks of the British.

Shortly after this event, young Terry was bound out to a farmer, where he remained until he was about 19 years of age. Not liking his master, he left, and, after visiting his sister some thirty miles distant, started on foot for the west, with but one dollar in his pocket, which he had borrowed from his mother. He had at this time no definite destination, but made his way to the mouth of the Genesee river, walking a distance of some forty miles. Then, by boat, he reached the mouth of the Niagara river, where, having spent his dollar, he stopped a short time, and cut wood to earn some money to enable him to pursue his journey by water. Reaching Buffalo, he again stopped, and worked a month carrying brick and mortar, for which he received ten dollars, half in cash and half in dry goods. He then boarded a sailing vessel bound for Cleveland, and was some seven days on the way, the vessel being stormbound. From Cleveland, he walked to Akron, Ohio, where he found employment for six months as a clerk in the store of the contractors on the Ohio canal. This was in 1825. For something over a year subsequent he worked for his brother-in-law, William Lake, at Newburg, near Cleveland, in the manufacture of fanning mills. From 1828 to 1832, he was connected with the engineering corps on the Ohio canal, being for a part of the time assistant engineer. He was also subsequently engaged in contracting on the Cincinnati and Harrison Turnpike. On November 14, 1832, he married Susan Waller, daughter of Doctor Thomas Waller. He then purchased an interest in Clinton Furnace, Scioto County, and had the management of it until the spring of 1834, when he was compelled to sell out and pay a large sum of money on an endorsement for Jacob Clingman, cashier of the old Commercial bank of Scioto. This misfortune left him worse off than nothing.

For several years following he was employed on the public works of Ohio and Indiana. In the fall of 1837, he embarked in the wholesale boot and shoe business in Portsmouth, and so continued for some four years. For the two subsequent years, he was engaged in freighting products to New Orleans, and for two years later in farming in the vicinity of Portsmouth, and still later in the

milling business. In 1853, in connection with others, he built the Madison furnace, in Jackson County, Ohio, and had the general management and supervision of it until 1864. In 1866, he purchased Buckeye furnace, in the same county, conducted it two years and then sold it. He was subsequently interested in a farm in Pettis County, Missouri, and also superintended the building of a furnace in Washington County, in the same state. After 1847, he was variously engaged in business in Portsmouth; was for a while president of the First National bank.

He was town surveyor of Portsmouth from 1838 to 1844. In 1839, he received \$50 per year for his services. In 1842, he and C. McCoy were fence viewers of Wayne Township. In the same year, he was a director in the Portsmouth Insurance Company. He was a school trustee in 1857. In 1864 to 1867, 1875, and 1880, he was a member of the City Board of Equalization. He was a member of the council in 1877. In 1880, he was a candidate for the State Board of Equalization for the Seventh Senatorial District, but was defeated by W. T. Washam. He was a director in the Portsmouth Iron and Steel Works until June 1, 1881, when he became president and general superintendent; and was also interested in a large tract of wood land near Portsmouth, working up the timber into lumber.

He always manifested a large degree of public spirit; and has been prominently active in advancing the efforts of his adopted city. He was a member of the county military committee, during the Civil War, appointed by Governor Dennison. In the discharge of the duties of this office, he was independent, conscientious, and true to the interests of his country. Politically, Mr. Terry was a staunch, uncompromising Republican. He was very successful in his business, and always maintained first class credit. He was a fine specimen of a self-made man, and, as his record shows, worked his way from a poor, fatherless boy to a leading position among the business characters of his community. Retiring in manners, strictly honorable and conscientious in all his dealings, he was greatly respected in the community for his sterling qualities, both as a man and a citizen.

Mr. Terry had four sons and two daughters: Charles Terry, Louis Terry, deceased, who has a sketch herein, George Terry, Thomas Waller Terry, who died in the Civil War and has a portrait and sketch herein, Mary I. Terry and Alice B. Terry, who died November 25, 1890. Mr. Terry gave three sons to the cause of the Union, all three of them entering the army while yet under age. Mr. Terry died May 17, 1886.

Moor Russell Tewksbury

was born in Bath, New Hampshire, April 27, 1808. His father was Ezekiel Tewksbury, a native of Amhurst, Mass. His mother, Sallie Barron, was a native of North Haverhill, New Hampshire.

Our subject remained on his father's farm until his majority and had only a common school education. At 22 he went to Michigan, but not liking it there went to Portsmouth, Scioto County, Ohio, in 1830. Directly after that, he went to Franklin Furnace and chopped wood and employed himself about the furnace until 1833. In that year, he went to Hanging Rock and engaged as a river agent for Robert Hamilton, who at that time was proprietor of Pine Grove Furnace. Here Mr. Tewksbury remained until 1841 when he became book-keeper for D. Agnew & Co., proprietors of Hanging Rock Forge. This concern failed a year later and the assets were sold out to Mr. Henry Hanna. Mr. Tewksbury remained as their book-keeper until 1844. He had saved some money and bought an interest in Jackson Furnace, filling the position of river agent for this Company until January, 1853.

In September, 1845, he was married to Miss Sarah W. Lynn, daughter of Andrew and Jane Lynn, of Brown County, Ohio. Three children were born to them: one child died in infancy; Ella S. married Joseph N. Murray, January 29, 1867, who is deceased, leaving two children; Albert L. and Isabella, the wife of George T. Sellow of Galesburg, Illinois; Sarah L., married John Peebles, November 8, 1870. She died July 7, 1881, leaving one daughter, Martha S. now the wife of Elmer Dover, of Washington, D. C., secretary to Senator M. A. Hanna. In the spring of 1851, our subject removed to Jackson Furnace, and in the following year, his wife died.

In January, 1853, Mr. Tewksbury sold his interests in Jackson Furnace and became a resident of Portsmouth. He first went into the employ of Robert Bell & Co. manufacturers of shoes, and remained with them until 1856. A part of this time he was agent for Madison furnace. In 1854, he was one of the company who built Madison furnace and held an interest in that until April, 1868. Mr. Tewksbury was interested in the bank of Means, Hall & Co. in 1855.

On May 27, 1856, he was united in marriage to Sarah A. Baird, daughter of Captain William Baird of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. They had four children, one son and three daughters: Jane T., deceased wife of Frank E. Todd; Russell B., business man of Cleveland, Ohio; Julia, married to Theodore N. Johnson, Jr., and Margaret, the wife of Albert T. Johnson, President of the Portsmouth & Kentucky Fire Brick Company.

In 1860, the banking house of Means, Hall & Co. suspended and he wound up its affairs. In 1862, our subject was Deputy Collector of Internal Revenues under John Campbell of Ironton, and remained as such until 1865. He was one of the charter members of the Portsmouth National bank in 1865 and was a director for many years. In 1872, he served on the City Board of Equalization. In 1875, he became president of the Norton Iron Works of Ashland, Kentucky, and held it a year. In politics, Mr. Tewksbury was an

old line Whig. He was a trustee of the Young Ladies' Seminary for a number of years, and a member of the Presbyterian church. He died August 4, 1892.

John Theron Tillow

was born in Duchess County, state of New York, July 12, 1820. Until he was seventeen years old, the family lived on a farm. His father came to this county from Loraine, France, in 1790. At the age of seventeen, the family moved to Rochester, New York. After his father's death, in 1831, the family came to Portsmouth, Ohio. A short time afterwards, Mr. Thomas Lawson, a well and favorably known citizen married his sister, Jane. Mr. Lawson was then in the grocery business and Mr. Tillow became associated with him in business for a number of years. He was married to Julia Elizabeth Williamson, sister of Capt. A. W. Williamson, of Portsmouth, in 1847. He died in February, 1862. Four children and his wife still survive him, Mrs. Louis W. Terry, of Portsmouth; Mrs. T. N. Cheek, of Seattle, Washington; William H., and Frank N., of Lexington, Kentucky. He was a Democrat in his political views.

As a business man, and a man of honesty, and integrity no man ever stood higher. He held the office of treasurer of Odd Fellows in Scioto County. He was beloved by the poor, and honored by all. At his funeral every business house in the city was closed, and the streets crowded with people to do him honor. He was a self-made man, and at his death had accumulated quite a competency.

Martin Funk Timmonds

was born December 14, 1818, in the town of Portsmouth, then but three years old. His father, John Timmonds, came from Cumberland, Md., and was reared in the Roman Catholic church. His mother was Catherine Funk, daughter of Martin Funk; they were married October 16, 1817 by John Brown, Esquire. His father died in August, 1831, in his fortieth year, when Martin was but twelve years of age, and upon Martin fell the burden of supporting the family. His mother survived until June, 1877, when she died in her seventy-ninth year. His father had made a good living, but signed too many notes as security for others and left his family nothing.

Martin began to work at once, and within a year became the baker for M. B. Gilbert & Company, remaining in their employment as such for fifteen years. In 1847, he went into business for himself in a one story frame building on the lot next west of the Biggs House. In 1852, he took his brother Samuel Dole Timmonds into partnership with him under the firm name of M. & S. Timmonds, a firm which was well known to every steamboat man between Pittsburg and Cincinnati. It kept a small cannon called the "bull dog" which barked every time a new boat came on the river, or an old boat reappeared after an absence. In 1857, they first built the store room

next the Biggs House, and during the war made a great deal of money, supplying steamboats and the military camps at Portsmouth with bread, ice and groceries. Samuel Timmonds died in 1866, but the firm name remained unchanged. In 1871 the store was burned out in the Biggs House fire but immediately rebuilt. Mr. Timmonds was a stockholder and director of the Portsmouth National bank.

Mr. Timmonds was married in 1852 to Mary Jane Lawson, daughter of Thomas Lawson. She died January 3, 1871. They had the following children: Mary Virginia, wife of Frank Waterman Hills, Comptroller American Smelting & Refining Company, New York; Samuel Bradstreet, who was one of the organizers and the first manager of the Portsmouth Electric Railway and Light Co.; Katherine Maria, wife of William H. Ware, Jr., of Portsmouth, Ohio; and Jeannette Timmonds Ford.

Mr. Timmonds never remarried, but his children made their home with his mother and sister, Maria, on the old Timmonds homestead near the Children's Home.

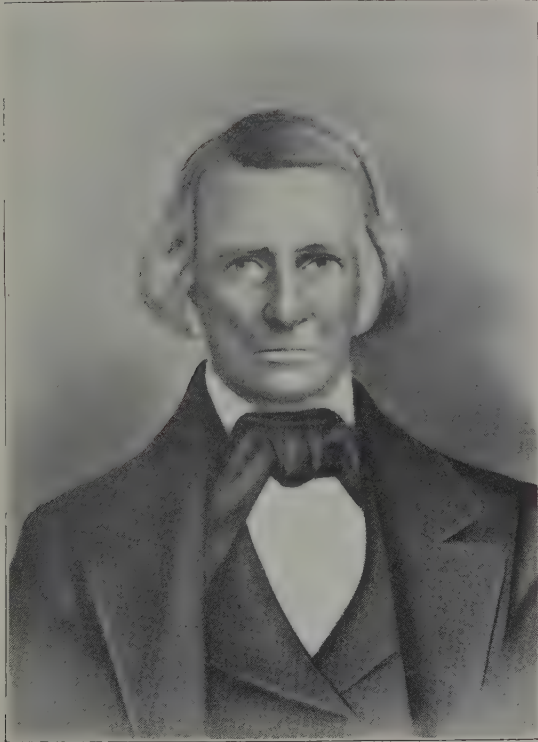
Mart Timmonds, as he was best known among his business associates, was the soul of honor. His word was always implicitly taken; he was liked by all who knew him, and had a pleasant greeting for all. Although not a member, he attended the Methodist church regularly and was a liberal contributor to it and to every public enterprise. He was a Whig and a Republican in politics, but never held any political office. No one ever applied to him for charity and was refused. He had as warm a heart as ever beat in human breast. He died November 18, 1882, of blood poisoning, leaving a handsome estate, honorably acquired by his own business ability.

Moses Thompson

was born in Pennsylvania, August 18, 1784. He married Sarah Cole. She was born February 18, 1786 and died June 17, 1854. Moses Thompson was elected Justice of the Peace in Wayne Township in 1848 and was again elected to the same office in 1855. His children were: Margaret, wife of William P. Gray; Jane, wife of Joseph Lodwick; Caroline, wife of Samuel Clark; Sarah A., wife of William McClain; Amanda, wife of James Pursell; John C. married Abigail Sophia Botsford in Wheeling. She was a native of Bridgeport, Connecticut. Mrs. Henry Hall was his daughter. Eliza married Murtaugh Kehoe; Julia T. married William Salisbury. He was a Whig and a member of the Methodist church. He died October 7, 1861, and is buried in Greenlawn.

John H. Thornton

was one of the prominent citizens of the town of Portsmouth. He was a native of Flushing, N. Y., and his family name was Merriam. His family was of some importance and he was appointed a naval



MOSES THOMPSON.

cadet and sent to Annapolis. He was guilty of some infraction of discipline there, and to escape arrest and punishment ran away into Virginia, and was concealed by a gentleman named Thornton, whose name he assumed. He resided with him for some time and there concluded to seek his fortune in the west. He came to Portsmouth, about 1812.

In 1814, he appears as one of the overseers of the poor in Wayne Township. In 1816, he was the Town Supervisor. In 1818, he had an interest in a flour mill but it does not appear that he conducted the business. He owned the site where the Biggs House now stands, and from 1820 to 1826, carried on a wool carding business there together with a blacksmith shop. In 1822, he sold the town its celebrated town bull for \$68.00 and kept him for the town for one year for \$50.00, and also kept him the following year, after which he was sold. From 1823 to 1825, he was town Marshal and Clerk of the market. In 1827, he carried the mail between Chillicothe and Portsmouth. In 1830, he was again an overseer of the poor for Wayne Township. In 1838, he was elected Coroner and in December, 1839, the Sheriff, Oliver Lindsey, died and he succeeded to the office. In 1840, he was elected Sheriff on the Whig ticket against one Clark. He received 1,356 votes to 781 for his opponent. In 1842, he was again a candidate for Sheriff on the Whig ticket and was defeated by John Cook, on the Democratic ticket. The poll stood 920 for Cook and 880 for Thornton. That was the first time the Democrats had ever broken the Whig phalanx in Scioto County.

After that time Mr. Thornton retired from public life. He died owning the Biggs House property and the former home of the Hon. Wells A. Hutchins on which premises he died. He was born November 23, 1784, and died September 24, 1847. He was married to Sarah Glover, a sister of Hon. Elijah Barnes Glover, and left a family, among whom were George Thornton, the blind musician, and the wife of Peter Yeager. His father-in-law, Elijah Glover, Sr., was Sheriff from 1810 to 1814; he was Sheriff from 1839 to 1842; and his grandson, Thomas T. Yeager, was Sheriff from 1887 to 1891.

John H. Thornton was not a religious man so far as we can learn, and he was a poor politician, but he was a good citizen and accumulated considerable property.

John R. Turner

was born June 25, 1787, in Northampton County, Va. His father was a poor slave-holder, and was ashamed of the fact. He determined that his children should be free from the curse, and independent of it, and so educated his son for a school teacher.

In 1808, the Turner family came to Scioto County, and John R., began his career as a school teacher. There comes a crisis in the life of every man, when fortune must be taken at its tide. On April

In 1810, Alexander Curran resigned as Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas to avoid issuing a warrant for the arrest of General Robert Lucas.

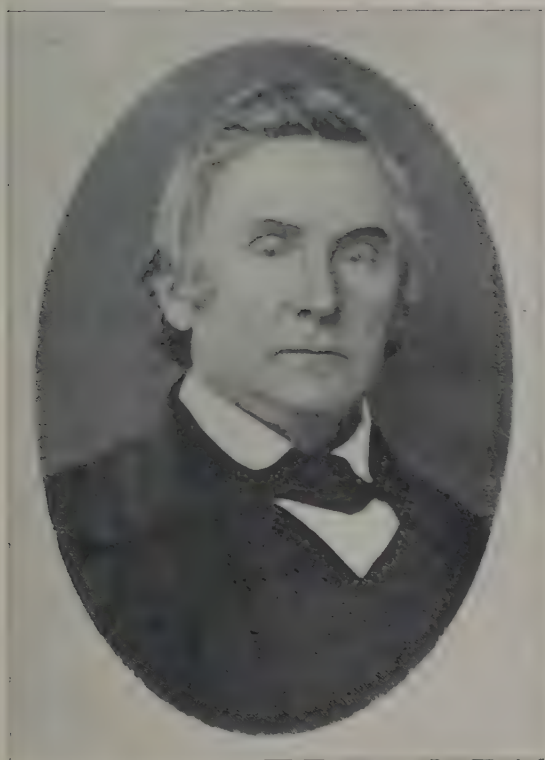
Hevilleh Mann was appointed Clerk pro tem, but would not qualify for a full term. The court adjourned to May 25, 1810, to select a Clerk and to hold an election for Sheriff in place of John Clarke, resigned. James Mann, the Coroner, had also resigned. The Court tried to find a person with grit enough to issue a paternity warrant for General Robert Lucas. Turner volunteered to take the place, and he was appointed pro tem until he could obtain the necessary certification from the Supreme Judges. Curran had also held the office of Auditor and resigned that, and Turner was at the same time appointed Recorder of the county.

Turner gave up his school at Marietta to take the place. He held it by successive appointments until the fall of 1811, when the office became elective. He was a candidate for the office at the October election that year and received 1,034 votes. His opponent, George W. Flanders received 1,033 votes, and so Turner was elected by a majority of one. Mr. Turner understood the art of standing in with "the powers that be." He was a first-class diplomat, and, when he was a Whig, it mattered not, if a majority of the Court were Democrats. John R. Turner was re-appointed Clerk every seven years. "The powers that be," with him, were the Presiding Judge of the Common Pleas court and his three associates. In 1820, there was an attempt to remove Mr. Turner from office by impeachment. Several charges as to malfeasance and misfeasance in office were presented against him, and he had a trial, but the court unanimously acquitted him. Prior to 1823, he kept the office in a rented room near the court house. From 1823 to 1827, he kept it in Dr. Waller's former office on Front street. From 1827 to 1837, he kept it in rented property, and in October, 1837, moved it into the present court house. He was a most efficient clerk, and was noted for accuracy and neatness.

On July 14, 1812, he purchased of Henry Massie, the founder of Portsmouth, lot No. 123 on Front street, for \$30.00. This lot was 82½ feet front by 132 feet deep, and lies directly south of the present residence of George O. Newman. He built a house on it and resided there until his death. The house is still standing, but has been removed about fifty feet farther east. Mrs. Dorothy Zwick resided in the house until her recent death.

In 1812, he was appointed Clerk to the County Commissioners, and continued to hold this by appointment from year to year till 1821, when the office of Auditor was created. He was Recorder of the county from May 25, 1810, until August, 1841.

On August 12, 1823, he was appointed Postmaster of Portsmouth to succeed Dr. Thomas Waller, who had died holding the of-



JOHN R. TURNER.

fice. Mr. Turner held the office until June 23, 1829, when he became a victim of Jackson reform and was turned out to give the place to Mr. James Lodwick. His dismissal was considered unjustifiable, and a great outrage. There was much newspaper comment and controversy about it. However, Mr. Turner was a Whig, and Mr. Lodwick a Democrat, and Jackson having just come into office, the victors had to have the spoils. Mr. Turner's compensation was about \$150.00 per annum, while he held the place.

In 1826, he kept the office in the court house, but the Commissioners thought they were not bound to keep up the United States, and required its removal.

On March 15, 1816, he was elected a Councilman of Portsmouth for three years, and re-elected in 1819 and 1822. He was President of the Council in 1822, in 1825 and in 1838. He was Mayor of the town in 1822, 1836 and 1855 to 1857. January 1, 1841, he was fined or being thirty minutes late at the council.

In 1826, he was elected a fence-viewer of Wayne Township, with William Peebles as his associate. For many years he was an examiner and visitor of the public schools.

In the great Fourth of July celebration in 1831, he responded to one of the toasts. In 1829, he was one of the committee which settled with Henry Massie for the front of the town.

Mr. Turner was married twice. His first wife was a Scarboro. He had two sons, William and George. William died in boyhood; George grew to manhood, became a lawyer and was a Territorial Judge in the State of Nevada. He afterwards practiced law in San Francisco, and committed suicide there in 1881, leaving a wife and daughter. A daughter of John R. Turner, Caroline, died in young womanhood. His daughter, Sarah, married Jacob Clingman and went West. His daughter Martha married an Aldrich; Mary Ann married an Allen; Hester married Daniel Tresler, and Nancy married Eliza Jeffords who became a Congressman in Mississippi.

John R. Turner every season had a fine garden on his lot. He gave it his personal attention. He grew, cultivated and preserved many fine fruit trees.

He was a zealous Methodist, and the pioneer of Methodism in Portsmouth. In 1810 he organized a class of four and became its leader.

In 1814 he took part in the organization of the first Methodist Society in Portsmouth, and was one of the first seven members. He became a local preacher in the church in 1816, and thereafter held that position the remainder of his life. He was, however, Chaplain of a Militia Regiment in the county in 1813. As a local minister he is reported to have married more persons than any minister or magistrate in the county.

As a Clerk of the Court he issued all marriage licenses, and as a local minister he performed the marriage. He was as keen after a job of this kind as 'Squire Hall or Deacon Tracy.

While Clerk of the Court he was also Master in Chancery, and a Master Commissioner, and, as such, made many sales. His second wife was Miss Susan Chenoweth, an aunt of Samuel Reed, Esq., Vice-President of the Portsmouth National Bank.

He retired from public office in 1857. He was taken sick October 2, 1858, and the same day made his will and deeded all his real estate to his wife. He died, Friday, October 15, 1858, and was interred the following Sunday. He had the largest funeral ever held in Portsmouth.

The lot which he purchased of Henry Massie in 1813 for \$30.00, was sold by his widow in 1889 for \$2,500. He and his descendants had held the title for fifty-six years. He was a ready and fluent speaker, and ready to speak at any time. He could always improve every opportunity in the speaking line, and it could be a speech or a sermon, as he desired.

He was very fond of children, and delighted to show them attention. He knew how to keep in office, and how to please those having the appointing power.

He was always a Whig, but never disdained favors coming from his political opponents. Judge Joseph Moore, a strong Democrat, and Associate Judge from 1834 to 1841, was his friend, and concurred in his appointment while he held the office. His widow, Susan Turner, died January 19, 1878, at the residence of Judge Moore.

Mr. Turner's character was one to be studied by the politicians. He knew how to keep in office, and how to please the public. He discharged the duties of all his offices well, and was an honorable and upright citizen. While he had his enemies they never worried him much, and he pursued his own course without reference to them. His memory will be sweet and fragrant so long as his adopted city endures.

Jerome Bonaparte Valodin

was born June 6, 1817. His father was Francis Valodin and his mother's maiden name was Nancy Slater, the second wife of his father. He was born in the French Grant, on the lot granted to his father. At the age of fourteen, he was bound out to learn the saddler's trade with a Mr. Burke at McArthur, Ohio. His master neglected to teach him and he could not read. He concluded to run away and did so. He went to Greenup and finished learning his trade and there attended school. He developed quite an aptitude for learning and began his career as a school teacher in Greenup County, Kentucky. The second and third schools he taught were in Nile Township, in Judge Moore's District. He taught a school in the

first school house erected where the Elm Tree school house now stands, and was thus engaged up to Decmber 24, 1844, when he married Mary Jane Moore, a daughter of Judge Joseph Moore and of Mary Lawson, his wife.

He and his wife went to housekeeping in Rome, Adams County, Ohio, and lived there for three years. While there, he worked at his saddler's trade. In 1847, he went to Harrisonville, Scioto County, Ohio, and sold goods until 1850. In that year, he went to Turkey Creek and kept a store for a short time. In 1851, he moved on the Judge Moore farm and farmed for eight years. In 1859, he became a teacher in the public schools of Portsmouth, and taught until 1863. At that time, he was compelled, on account of the condition of his health to give up teaching, in which he had been eminently successful. He became a book-keeper and kept books for several firms until 1866, when he bought a grocery on the corner of Sixth and Chillicothe streets and conducted it until 1870. From that year until 1883, he was a book-keeper and collector for different business houses. In the latter year, he removed to the Judge Moore farm and remained there until his death on January 28, 1886.

Mr. and Mrs. Valodin had nine children: Susan Alice, now the wife of John Cooper, resides near Vanceburg; Mary Agnes died at eight years; Sarah Ellen, deceased. Laura Esther died at six years; Minerva Moore died at eighteen months, and Joseph Moore died at three years; John Moore born April 15, 1859, is still living unmarried, with his mother on the home farm, the old Judge Moore farm; William Francis died in his sixteenth year.

Mr. Valodin was a member of the Methodist church. From 1850, he was a Whig so long as that party was in existence, and after the dissolution of the Whig party, he became a Democrat and remained such during his life. Mr. Valodin was a master of arithmetic. He was very fond of mathematics. He was a man very strong in his likes and dislikes. There was no limit to either; withal, he was a very good citizen. Had he had a complete college education and followed teaching, he would have gained distinction in that profession, as his natural bent was in that direction.

Francis Valodin

was not one of the regular listed French emigrants. He was born in France in 1765, but was without property or education. He seemed to have been left upon his own resources. When he was 26 years of age, he wanted to go to the Northwest Territory; and having no means of going or enlisting himself regularly among the emigrants, he slipped on board one of the ships and secreted himself. He was not found until the vessel was out on the ocean some days. When the ship in which he sailed reached Alexandria, he was sold out for a year to pay his passage, and he worked out his time very cheerfully.

After this, he walked to the colony at Gallipolis and cast his fortunes with them. He managed to be counted in as one of the French emigrants when the land deal came up, and he received a patent for lot No. 5 of the French Grant. After obtaining his lot in the Grant, which was one of the very best and part of which is now the homestead of Peter F. Boynton, he cleared up the land and planted fine orchards of peaches and apples. He even went so far as to plant a peach orchard on the slope of the river from the top bank to the water. He was about the first of the French settlers to distill peaches and apples, and he sold great quantities of peach and apple brandy. He was also an excellent gardner and reared vegetables for the boating trade.

In addition to his lot of 217 acres, he made the following purchases in the Grant. In 1807, he bought of Anthony L. Carpenter, 75 acres of French Grant lot No. 14 for \$255. It was from the original French Grant lot granted Louis Cel. About the same time, he bought lot No. 4, of 15 acres of the little French Grant of Mons. G. C. Laforge, who at that time resided in New Madrid, Mo. He paid \$400 for this. On December 11, 1816, he bought lot No. 21, in the French Grant of Joseph W. Devacht, for \$605. September 8, 1817, he bought lot No. 12, of the French Grant of Louis Berthe. Jr. The reader will understand that a lot in the French Grant proper was always 217 acres, and a lot in little French Grant 150 acres. His last purchase was 10 acres lying on the river front for \$200 of John Fitzer and wife.

In 1800, he married a French woman, his first wife, Madame Gabrielle, from New Madrid. She was 20 years of age and he was 35. She lived but four years, and died on the 10th of September, 1804. There were two children of that marriage, Francis and Agate. For his second wife, he married an American woman, Nancy Slater, and she died Dec. 31, 1825, at the age of 41. Her children were: Adell, Ducuttee, Alexandre, Oriet, Hester, Dennis and Henry.

He took pride in educating his children and sent them away from home for that purpose. He never learned to read and write, but he wished his children to have all the advantages which he had been denied. He was a man of great prejudices, of strong loves and strong hates, a trait which he transmitted to his descendants. He kept quantities of fine liquors in the cellar and dispensed them to his friends. He was very fond of card playing and drinking. He was in the habit of going to the town of Greenup and engaging in card playing and drinking with his friends. August 26, 1826, he spent the evening in Greenup playing cards with a party of friends, and at the conclusion of the games he determined he would cross the river in a canoe. In leaving the house where he had met his friends, he fell over the river bank in the darkness, and so injured himself that he died within a

few hours, in his 61st year. He had an iron will, indomitable perseverance, and left quite an estate to his children. He had the vivacity of the French, and the energy and industry of his Yankee neighbors, and so prospered more than the majority of the original French emigrants.

Col. Sampson Eagon Varner,

son of Christian M. and Elizabeth Eagon Varner, of Scotch-Irish descent, was born in Staunton, Augusta County, Virginia, August 17, 1824. He came to Portsmouth, Ohio, with his parents in the spring of 1838. The journey over the mountains was made in company with two other families in wagons.

September 28, 1861, Colonel Varner enlisted in the 56th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three years. He was made Major of the regiment and was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, April 6, 1863. In 1864, he was assigned to command the post at Algiers, Louisiana, opposite New Orleans, and on the eve of his departure, after four months service there, the citizens of the southern city presented him publicly with a sword and sash as a testimonial of their regard. This is said to be the only instance during the great Civil War when a conquered people united to do honor and compliment to their conqueror. Colonel Varner left Algiers in July and was discharged from the service November 14, 1864.

In private life he was a brick mason. He had become a large manufacturer of brick and a flourishing contractor when the war broke out. He was one of the organizers and for a time superintendent and director of the Portsmouth Horse Car Company. He served sixteen years as a member of the City Council of Portsmouth. In 1874, he was an Independent Candidate for County Commissioner, but was defeated.

He was married November 26, 1848, to Maria Louise Huston, a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Huston, two of Scioto County's pioneers. They had six children, William Eagon, now deceased; Mrs. Ella L. Brown, of Youngstown, Ohio; Mrs. Anna M. Sanford, of Cincinnati; Frank Floyd and James Huston of Cincinnati, the latter connected with his brother-in-law in the firm of Sanford, Storrs & Varner. The youngest daughter, Mrs. Bessie C. Adams, resides in Portsmouth.

Colonel Varner passed away suddenly on the morning of June 5, 1877, of heart disease. A whole city mourned the loss of one who was a public as well as a private benefactor. He was a natural leader. With limited school opportunities, his habit of reading useful books enriched his mind and his store of information, his genial disposition, kindly nature and rare conversational ability rendered him attractive to old and young.

John Alexander Vaughters

was born August 9, 1814, in Caroline County, Va., a son of John and Catharine (Mason) Vaughters. The family was English. The form of the name as used in Virginia was Vawter. Among the Revolutionary Continental Land Warrants issued from the Land Office at Richmond, Va., was one to William Vawter for 2,666 2-3 acres of land, another to Benjamin Vawter for 200 acres. These are believed to be members of the same family. Our subject's father died in Virginia, and his mother moved with her family to Ohio, and located in Ross County in 1830; but in 1831, removed to Coalton, Jackson County. His mother died in 1833.

Our subject had no means, but he had a good constitution and a wonderful quantity of energy. He and his brother came to Scioto County in 1844, and for a number of years he was a tenant farmer. In 1849, he began to purchase land. By industry, thrift and economy, he prospered and at his death his farm was one of the largest and best kept in the Ohio Valley. At that time he was the owner of 503 acres of valuable Ohio river bottom land in the upper part of Nile Township, about seven miles from Portsmouth.

In 1847, he married Mary Dortch of Kentucky. They have five children, two of whom lived to maturity: Mrs. Harry S. Grimes, of Portsmouth, Ohio, and George A. Vaughters of Chillicothe. Mrs. Vaughters died in April, 1860, and in December, 1861, he married Mrs. Ada J. Brouse, who had two children: Mrs. Chancey M. Holcomb of Gallipolis, and Mrs. W. C. Brouse of the West Side. Mr. Vaughters was always a Republican. He was a man of the most remarkable energy and strict integrity. He was more successful than either of his brothers in accumulating property. He died April 14, 1891, honored by all who knew him.

William Vaughters

was born in Caroline County, Virginia, in 1817, the third of a family of four sons: John, Thomas G., and Richard M. and one daughter, Mary L. In 1831, his father settled in Ross County, and in the same year in Jackson County. In 1838, he moved to Scioto County. In 1842, he married Miss Sophia Graham, by whom he had two sons and one daughter: John of the West Side, Thomas of Wetmore and Mary Margaret in Illinois, all married. In 1850, he married Mary Bryson by whom he had five children, four sons and a daughter: Richard, William, Carey, Sherman and Ella. He died July 26, 1880. His wife survived him. He was a Republican and served two terms as Infirmary Director from 1871 to 1874 and from 1875 to 1878. In 1871, the vote stood: Vaughters, 2,546; Luther Jones, 2,387; majority, 159. In 1875 he received 3,293 votes to 2,989 for his opponent, C. F. Bradford, majority 304. He was a

prosperous and successful farmer and left a good estate. He held the confidence of his neighbors and associates as a just man.

William Veach

was born April 8, 1794, in Surrey County, North Carolina. His father was Thomas Veach and his mother's maiden name was Mary Truitt. Thomas Veach was of Scotch ancestry and the Truitt's were an English family.

In about the year 1800, the family emigrated from North Carolina to Fleming County, Kentucky, using three horses, the mother rode one carrying one child, two children rode another, and the third was used as a pack horse. The father walked.

The boyhood, youth and young manhood days of our subject were spent on the farm in Fleming County, Kentucky, where the father also conducted a still. William Veach had a fair education, derived principally from his father, and he as well as his brothers, five in all, did land surveying in their neighborhood. In 1822, he was married to Miss Ruth Burris, and came immediately with his bride to Scioto County and settled in Nile Township. After the marriage of his son, Thomas Veach moved to Lewis County, Kentucky, where he died in 1848. William Veach was Justice of the Peace for Nile Township July 20, 1863 for three years. From 1855 to 1861, he was a County Commissioner for Scioto County.

On May 2, 1864, when he was seventy years of age, but giving his age as sixty-eight, he enlisted in Company I, 140th O. V. I., for one hundred days, and served until September 3, 1864. In addition to having served in the Civil War himself, he had five sons and one grandson who served in the same war.

In politics he was a Whig, but sympathized with the Know Nothing party while it lasted and became a Republican at the founding of that party. He was a live politician and with great energy worked for his party's interest. He sought to see justice done every man. He was a member of the Methodist Church, at Friendship, although he believed in the creed of the Christian church, of which there was no organization in his locality. He had thirteen children, seven sons and six daughters, of whom but seven, Nathan Thomas, Horatio C., Harriet, Charles Wesley, George W., Mary and Robert P. grew to womanhood and manhood. Of these, Charles Wesley and Mary are now living. Harriet married William Canada Worley and resided and died in Scioto County, Ohio. Mary married Murtaugh Lodwick and resides in Portsmouth, Ohio. Charley Wesley resides at Kingston, Ross County, Ohio. William Veach died of cholera, August 4, 1866, and is buried at Friendship, Scioto County, Ohio.

Jordan Vigus

was a type of the true American, a unit of that great body which makes our country of the highest citizenship of any on the globe.

He was noted for his upright character in youth and in manhood. He was born September 6, 1814, in Adams County. His father was Paul Vigus and his mother's maiden name was Mary Ann Seaman, daughter of John Seaman, one of the pioneers of Adams County. He received his education in the Adams County schools. When of a suitable age, he learned the trade of the stone and brick mason. In 1834, he came to Portsmouth, saw the future possibilities of the town and decided to make this his home.

In 1836, he married Miss Hannah Caroline Ripley, daughter of William Plum Ripley and Cynthia Spencer Ripley. Seven children were born, four of whom, died while quite young; Sylvester Warren, Lewis Taylor, Amanda Emmeline and George Oscar. The surviving children are: Mrs. Hannah C. Edgington, Ada C. and Kate L., a teacher in the public schools in Portsmouth.

Our subject was always anti-slavery in his views and acted with the Republican party. When the war broke out, he desired to enlist in the military service and would have done so, except that he was a sufferer from asthma, which rendered it impossible for him to pass the physical examination necessary for him to become a soldier. His heart was for the Union and there was no more loyal citizen in the country. When the news came, that the rebel, General Morgan, had entered Ohio, it was supposed for a time that he would come through Portsmouth. Mr. Vigus had a flag floating from a staff on the top of his house. Some of his neighbors suggested that he should take it down because if Morgan passed through he would burn his house. Mr. Vigus replied, "That flag shall not come down, I will show my colors, and if Mr. Morgan comes this way, he can do his worst."

About 1877, he removed to a small farm on Dry Run, Washington Township, Scioto County, to improve his health, but the disease from which he had suffered all his life, obtained the mastery, and he died March 21, 1881.

In early life, he united with the Methodist church, and was ever faithful to the doctrines of that denomination. He believed in the gospel of honesty and integrity and lived up to it all his life. As a citizen, a husband, a father, he was a model. To support him all his life, he had the sympathy and co-operation of a model Christian wife. She was born in Cattaraugus County, New York, on April 3, 1812. She came to Portsmouth, with her parents, in 1833. She was a woman most highly esteemed by all who knew her, and was a living example of all the Christian virtues.

Antoine Claude Vincent

was born in Gentilly, France, one league south of Paris, October 13, 1772. His parents were Bourgeois and in easy circumstances. They were devout Catholics and set apart their son for the priesthood.

He was educated for this purpose. He studied Latin and Greek. In his boyhood, he was a chorister in one of the churches near his home. When the time came for him to take orders, he had become somewhat tinctured with the freethinking ideas of that period, and did not feel that he could take the vows. This was a great disappointment to his parents, but he took it philosophically, and for immediate employment went to work in a calico factory. Soon after this he went into the service of a wealthy jeweler, Antionme.

The latter saw and appreciated the signs of the coming Revolution, and determined to leave France. He solicited Vincent to accompany him. The latter, being of an adventurous disposition, consented, and they sailed from Havre de Gras to the United States in the vessel bringing the Gallipolis colony. During the long voyage young Vincent studied English and learned to read and write it.

On his arrival at Alexandria he tried to speak it, but found he could not make himself understood, and that he had to learn to speak the language as well as to read and write it. After arriving at Alexandria, they concluded to cast in their fortunes with the French colonists with whom they came, and so went to Gallipolis. They reached Gallipolis but found it was no place for Mons. Antionme's business. The latter then determined to go to New Orleans with his stock of goods and after trading them to return to France. Vincent was to have a part and share in the venture but was to remain behind his partner to attend to some business and to follow him to New Orleans when he had cleared up the business matters.

Antionme built a fine pirogue, loaded on his stock of jewelry and watches, and put a regular arsenal of fire arms on board to protect his goods. He hired two men, of whom he knew nothing, to row the boat and made his start. It was in the fall of 1791, at the outset of the Indian war. At the mouth of the Big Sandy they encountered a party of Indians in canoes. One canoe, with some of the Indians approached Antionme's pirogue and he prepared to shoot. The two men forbade Antionme to shoot, as it was not certain the Indians were hostile. Antionme studied a moment, and then shot himself through the heart. The Indians hearing the discharge started to row away and Antionme's companions called them back. The Indians then took such of the cargo as they saw fit, threw the remainder in the river with Antionme's body, and let the cowardly white men go, giving them a blanket and loaf of bread each. It is a great pity the Indians did not kill them instant, as could Antionme have appreciated the situation, he would have done that meritorious act himself, and could have proceeded safely to Lime-stone or Ft. Washington, and there could have secured proper escort and proceeded on his voyage. The moral of Antionme's story is always to kill the other fellow first, and take your chances of his kill-

ing you. However, a Frenchman is nothing if not tragic, but Antionne's rash act caused this story to be written.

Mons. Vincent had all of his capital in Antionne's goods, and Antionne's suicide caused him to remain in the New World instead of returning to France. He had nothing left but himself and he went to work. He raised chickens, he taught the American children French, etc., but he felt that it was best for him to be among Americans, and he went to Marietta and obtained such employment as he could. Here on the 23rd of January, 1799, he married Mademoiselle Flore Emilie Berthelot. He was then twenty-seven years of age and she was sixteen. She was born November 14, 1783, at Sevres near Paris.

One month after his marriage he made a trip from Marietta to Belpre in a canoe alone. He fell into the river and came near drowning. He managed to get to shore almost exhausted and before he could obtain assistance he came near dying of cold and exposure. This incident caused the first joints of his fingers to stiffen permanently, so that he could never follow his trade, or play the flute afterwards. He regretted the loss of ability to play the flute more than the loss of ability to follow his trade.

While Vincent had not originally been one of the Gallipolis colonists, and had not intended to remain with them, in order to make as good a showing as possible, John Gabriel Gervais put him down as one, and in the allotment of lots he drew one in the hills, number 54, and sold it to Jean Baptist Gobeau for \$200. It lies near the Giant Oak Mills. On March 6, 1801, he bought of Stephen Monot four acres, part of the Little French Grant, lot number 6, on the bank of the river. The deed was acknowledged April 21, 1801, before John Belli, a Justice of the Common Pleas Court, and was recorded in Adams County. He located on this land in the fall of 1801. On October 6, 1805, he bought twenty-five acres of lot number five for \$200 of Anthony Magnet, and on November 1, 1822, he bought the remaining 125 acres of lot five for \$900 of the same party. The same land is now owned by his grandson's wife and has increased in value about eight times over what he paid for it. Madame Vincent received an inheritance from her mother's estate in France of about \$3,300, and this was invested in land in the French Grant. The correspondence in obtaining this inheritance from France is yet preserved, and in the hands of Dr. J. L. Taylor of Wheelersburg, a grandson of Mons. Vincent. Albert Gallatin our minister to France, attended to it; and the money was transmitted through John Jacob Astor. Mons. Vincent was naturalized August 31, 1803. He kept a fine garden on his first purchase, but did not hasten to clear up his latter purchases.

His children were: Louise, born June 28, 1800, married John Swain; Antoinette, first married John Squires, then Silas W. Cole

Lucie, married Horatio Caswell; Susan, married Dan Young Whitcomb, and afterwards John R. Powers; Theresa, married Volney Reeves, and afterwards John Hurd; Claudius, died July 2, 1836; Flore Emilie, married John S. Baccus; Marie Jeanie Francoise, married Rev. Landon Taylor.

Mons. Vincent was a fine musician. He was a good player on the flute and violin. He was also a pianist, and could tune pianos.

In 1821, he walked to Gallipolis and back in forty-eight hours to consult a French doctor about his family, four of whom were sick. He disliked horse-back riding, and traveled afoot. He walked to Gallipolis and back in 1837, when he was in his sixty-fifth year. He was an excellent gardener, and kept a vineyard and made wine. He raised tobacco and made cigars. He was a great reader, and C. A. M. Damarin was accustomed to furnish him with books. He took life easy and never hurried himself about anything.

He died August 22, 1846, of a fever, aged seventy-three years, ten months and nine days. In appearance he was a small spare man.

He had all the passion of the traditional Frenchman, and could get towering angry and hiss *sacre* through his teeth whenever occasion required. If a neighbor wished to borrow anything that Vincent had, he would lend it cheerfully, but with the stipulated proviso that it be forthwith returned in good condition—failing in which, that neighbor was never accommodated the second time. The salient feature of Vincent's character was reliability. His word once being given, there was no evasion or quibbling. It was a prime article of his faith that a promise must be kept sacred at all hazards, and his word had for him as binding an obligation as a bond.

John Heaton Wait

was born March 22, 1811, at West Chazy, New York, on the shore of Lake Champlain. His family record will be found under the title of the Wait family. Benjamin Wait, his father, and family came to Ohio in 1814, from Vermont. The emigrants came by wagons to Pittsburg and on to Portsmouth by river and settled at what is now Wait's Station. His wife's maiden name was Lavina Heaton. She was born June 26, 1775. John H. married Malvina Sikes, September 12, 1839.

When our subject was a youth, he decided to learn the trade of cabinet making and went to Pittsburg for that purpose. He remained there about two years, then went to Cincinnati and completed his course, after which he went back to visit his folks and decided to work at his trade at that place. He was a very skillful workman and his cleverness in designing and constructing furniture was a great source of pleasure to his friends, and some of them lamented the fact that soon everybody would be supplied and he would have nothing to do.

In the year 1838, he moved to Portsmouth and opened a small shop on Market street. The next year, he bought a lot on Jefferson street and built a combined shop and dwelling. Here he made furniture, chairs and coffins for many years, doing all the work by hand. Some of the finest mahogany goods in the way of sideboards, tables and parlor chairs were made here and they were so well made by his superior skill that some of them are in use to this day. Later on he used horse power, the best of that day, and about the year 1850, built a steam factory, one of the first along the river, between Pittsburg and Cincinnati. In 1866, he was joined in business by his son, Gilbert D., and it was conducted under the style of J. H. Wait & Son up to 1884, when he retired from business. His name in business stood for honesty and integrity and the goods he constructed proved the sincerity of his purposes.

His children were: Isabella, Gilbert, Emma, Fannie, Sarah and John, all living except Isabella. In politics, he was first a Whig, afterwards a Republican. He was a member of the Bigelow Methodist church for many years. He died in Portsmouth, October 10, 1897, aged over eighty-six years. His wife died March 5, 1898.

William Waller, Sr.,

brother of George A. Waller, was born Feb. 7, 1805, the son of Dr. Thomas Waller. He grew up in Portsmouth, and became a dry goods merchant, and was in partnership with Jacob McCabe, as Waller & McCabe.

For a considerable time he and Samuel Coles conducted a mill at Unionville in Washington Township. From 1830 to 1834, he was Treasurer of the county. In 1847, he was one of the County Commissioners, and served one term. He was a good citizen and a good business man. He was never married.

He was found dead in his bed November 25, 1854.

George Allen Waller

is descended from Charles Waller who came to Virginia in 1820, in the ship *Adelaide*, a single man. He married a Miss Allen in Virginia, a native of Liverpool. His son William Waller married a daughter of George Allen whose mother's maiden name was Withers. William Waller's son John was the father of Dr. Thomas Waller, father of our subject. George Allen Waller was born August 24, 1817, on Front street in the city of Portsmouth, in a house which stood just below where Dr. Titus now resides, which was moved to Fifth street below Court where it now stands. His father, Dr. Thomas Waller died July 23, 1823, and his mother, Elizabeth Macfarlane, two years later.

He was reared by his eldest sister and brother William. He went to school in Portsmouth until his seventeenth year, when he went with his brother-in-law Captain Cleveland, to locate a canal from



GEORGE ALLEN WALLER.

Indianapolis to Evansville, Ind. In 1836, he returned to Portsmouth and clerked for his brother William in his office of Canal Collector at Portsmouth. In the spring of 1837, he went to Indiana to superintend the building of a canal and was gone till the close of the year. In 1838, he engaged in store boating on the Ohio river. A boat was built and a store placed on it and floated from town to town along the river. The store boat would be kept at each point as long as it was deemed profitable. In 1839, he carried on wagon-making at Portsmouth with Samuel Peebles. In 1840, he went on the river and spent most of the time as a flat boat pilot until the spring of 1849. In this time he was clerk and captain of a steamboat, though most of the time a pilot. At that time pilots were not licensed.

October 6, 1847, he married to Miss Jane Davey, of Alexandria, Va., in the house where he died.

In the fall of 1848, he was elected Auditor of Scioto County on the Whig ticket, defeating Thomas Kendall on the Democratic ticket. He was re-elected in 1850, defeating James Thoroman. In 1852, he was elected to a third term as Auditor, defeating Thomas Kendall. In 1856, he engaged in the hardware business in Portsmouth and continued in it for a period of over thirty years. In 1857, he was the financial agent of the Buckeye furnace. In 1859, he was Republican candidate for State Senator in the Seventh District, and was defeated by William Newman. In 1861, he was again the Republican candidate for State Senator in the Seventh District, and was defeated by Gen. B. F. Coates by 126 votes. He was a Whig so long as the Whig party lasted. In 1852, he was a delegate to the Whig National Convention at Baltimore, Md. When the Whig party went out he became a Republican and in 1854, he voted for Lincoln for President three times, first as a delegate to the National Convention which nominated him, second at the Presidential election as a voter, and third as a Presidential elector for his District. He became a Democrat in 1866, and remained with that party.

He was eleven years on the Board of Education of Portsmouth, six years from 1857 to 1863, when the Board was composed of three, and afterwards served five years when the members were elected by wards. During his membership the Fourth street, the High school, the Colored school and the Union street building were erected, and he was on the building committee, and was its chairman. He was for twelve years a member of the town and city council. In 1872 and until 1876, he was President of the Iron National bank. He was candidate for Treasurer of Scioto County against Mark B. Wells and was defeated. In 1889, he was elected Mayor of the city, and served one term. In 1893, he was appointed a member of the County Board of Elections and served four years. In 1897, he was appointed a member of the City Board of Elections for four years. He died November 27, 1900.

In all public positions, Mr. Waller has been known for his excellent judgment, and for his integrity. While on the School Board, his fellow members nearly always followed the course advised by him. In school matters, he studied what was best, advocated that, and his fellow members necessarily followed him. But he was wrong in retiring Prof. E. E. White, as circumstances afterwards demonstrated.

John L. Ward

was born in Georgetown, D. C., February 14, 1813. In 1818, his parents moved to Pickaway County, Ohio. At the age of 18, he went to Perryville, Ind., and began blacksmithing. He may be said to have hammered out his fortune on an anvil and it was a good one. In 1832, he went to New Orleans as most young men of his time did and was there during the prevalence of the cholera. He returned to Lancaster, Ohio, and went to blacksmithing.

In 1835, he came to Portsmouth, which then had a population of 400 to 500. In 1836, he and Thomas Wilbahn went into partnership in blacksmithing at the south-east corner of Second and Jefferson streets. They continued in business until 1846, when Wilbahn withdrew and the next year Andrew Applegate came in. In 1843, Ward bought out Applegate and continued in business alone. At the same time he enlarged his business and made plows and wagons. At the same time he conducted a livery stable on Second street in the rear of the Hotel Portsmouth.

His career in public office began in 1843, when he was elected a Councilman from the first ward. In the same year he was a school Trustee. From 1844 to 1849, he was a Trustee of Wayne Township. From 1849 to 1852, he was a member of the town and city Council and one of the Committee on Claims. Hence, he was one of the aristocrats of the town and in that period he governed it and did it well. He always had the affection and good will of the fire laddies and was always trying to do something for them. So much did they think of him in 1859, he was made Fire Chief. From 1859 to 1863, he was Sheriff of Scioto County, and F. C. Searl, then a verdant and unsophisticated country school teacher was his deputy. Searl was an apt pupil in the school of experience and soon learned to be as good a politician as Ward. The latter may truly be said to have been the founder of Judge Searl's fortunes. The Judge admits it himself and hence, no proof is necessary. While Ward was Sheriff there was a remarkable friendship between Ward and Searl, which only terminated with Ward's death. It was a stronger case than that of Damon and Pythias. Ward was much the older man, but the confidence he placed in Searl proved to be well bestowed and it led to making the political and private fortune of Searl. From the Sheriff's office, John L. Ward went into the Treasurer's office and served there two terms, 1864 to



JOHN L. WARD.

1868. In 1852, with D. N. Murray and George Stevenson he undertook to manufacture engines and machinery. The firm was Ward, Murray & Stevenson, and it made the machinery for the Burgess mill.

In 1855, he sold out of the machine shop and went into the Burgess mill as a part owner, but did not give the business his personal attention and this venture of his very nearly proved his undoing. In 1862, he was a government tobacco inspector and U. S. Provost Marshal. In May, 1863, he performed the pleasantest duty of his life. The city of Portsmouth prepared a carload of provisions, clothing and hospital supplies for the 56th O. V. I., and he and Daniel McIntire went down into the swamps of Louisiana with the goods and delivered them to the soldiers. The trip took them several weeks. The soldiers were much rejoiced to be remembered and unanimously sent back a vote of thanks to the city Council in which Messrs. Ward and McIntire were most highly spoken of. The Council also passed resolutions thanking them for their services in making the trip.

In 1855, he engaged in the hardware business with Joseph Cone as Ward & Cone. After some time George A. Waller was admitted as a partner and the firm was Ward, Waller & Cone. In 1875, Mr. Ward sold out the entire interest to George A. Waller, Cone having previously retired. When the lower mill failed, Mr. Ward apparently to himself was financially ruined, but he made no sign. He sacrificed his property and went on. He retrieved his fortunes and died leaving a fine estate and owing no man a dollar. After he retired from the Treasurer's office he purchased two good farms in Green-Township and became a farmer.

In 1871, he was tempted to go into politics, and became a candidate for County Commissioner. That year the candidates submitted their claims to a vote at the primaries and the poll stood William Kinney 665, John L. Ward, 663; so Mr. Ward continued his farming.

In 1836, Mr. Ward married Miss Mary E. Smith of Lancaster, Ohio. They had one child, Mrs. Ellen Miller, wife of Captain Isaac Miller.

Mr. Ward was not a religious man. An occasional oath to him acted as a safety valve to express his feelings or opinions which were always strong, but if probity and integrity are religion, then Mr. Ward was remarkably religious. The following occurrence will show Mr. Ward's characteristics. A few years prior to his death he determined to put up a monument in the cemetery, and made a contract for the design in granite, having an anvil at the top, which now stands guard over his grave in the cemetery. He was notified that the monument was ready for inspection and acceptance. His neighbor, John F. Gerding was coming to town in an express behind a pair of mules and invited Ward to go with him. Ward accepted, and to reciprocate

the favor, told Gerding to put the mules up in his stable on Sixth street. Capt. Isaac Miller warned Ward not to go near the mules in the stable, but Ward, did not think he needed any advice from his son-in-law about mules, and went into the stable. One of them kicked him in the face and knocked out two teeth, disfigured Ward's face very much and he lay unconscious for a half hour before he was discovered. When Ward was brought back to this world he said he thought eternity had come and the mule was the messenger to notify him. When shown the teeth the mule had displaced, he said they would do for corner stones to the proposed monument. Further commenting on the affair he said, "I have lived 72 years, and the idea of being kicked by a d-d old mule at my age is more than any constitution can bear." He, however, admitted that Captain Miller knew more about mules than he did, and that he ought to have listened to his advice.

We do not write this merely for the sake of giving a biography of John L. Ward. What is the lesson of his life? How many blacksmiths die leaving \$80,000? How many of that trade rise above the anvil? How many men who are financially ruined at the age of 47 ever regain their fortunes? John L. Ward was a man of iron nerve and remarkable will power. When he determined on anything it was as good as accomplished. He would not undertake anything but what he believed he could do, and when he undertook it, it was done. The life of John L. Ward is a noble lesson and example to all young Americans, if they can walk in the path he followed. If a motto was made to illustrate his life, it would be "*Nil desperandum.*"

William Wertz

was born February 2, 1808, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His parents were Germans. There he learned the tailoring trade, which he followed during his life. When a young man, just of age, he left Philadelphia and went to Washington city, and engaged in business for himself for a year. He enjoyed a very fashionable trade in his business. In 1828, he came to Wheeling, and then to St. Clairsville, Ohio, and from there to Portsmouth, where he located in 1829. His grandson was a member of Congress from the Bedford, Pennsylvania, District, in the early history of the Republic. When he first came to Portsmouth to reside, he lived in a small house on Front street, between Washington and Chillicothe. From there he moved to Court street in the Scott property, between Fourth and Fifth streets, and then to the old homestead opposite Lynn's livery stable, where he died.

He was married to Eliza Gibson, daughter of William Gibson, in the year 1834. Mr. Gibson had been a blacksmith in Washington's Army, and kept a tavern at Bedford, Pennsylvania. William Wertz and wife had six children: Hattie, married to George Dennison, of

Milford, Ohio; Ambrose, who died in young manhood; Orloff, who resides in Portsmouth, and is better known as "Buddy;" Mary, married to William Love, of Philadelphia; Wilbur, who is a brick contractor, and Ida, who died in childhood. Mr. Wertz worked a great deal of his time in the latter years of his life for Stephen D. Bishop. He was well up in his trade and could have made a fortune at it, had he tried. He was highly respected wherever he was known.

Mrs. Judith Watkins

was born January 25, 1797, in Hampshire County, Va., the daughter of John and Elizabeth Timbrook near Romney. Her mother was a daughter of Lieutenant Lane, a soldier of the Revolution. Mrs. Lane was one of the ladies who strewed flowers in the pathway of Gen. Washington. The Timbrooks family resided in the Little Cabin valley. When a child she was chased by wolves, and rescued by her parents. In 1857, her mother died in her ninety-first year. Her brothers and sisters were as follows: William, died at Fort Wayne, Ind., aged 86; John, died near Portsmouth in 1840; James, died in the suburbs of Portsmouth in 1865; Rebecca, who married Samuel C. Briggs, died in 1840.

In the fall of 1815, Judith Timbrook married Thomas Bates Watkins. In March, 1821, she and her husband, her mother, sister Rebecca and brother James, with a wagon started west. At Brownsville, Pa., they purchased a flat boat. They laid by, nights and Sundays. They reached Portsmouth in April, 1821. They were laid up at Portsmouth with high winds. The people of Portsmouth tried to induce them to stay, and they sold their boat, bought horses and started for Chillicothe. The roads were so bad, that they gave up and located on the John Orme place, north of Portsmouth, where they raised a garden and Watkins teamed. Their flour was \$5.00 per barrel, ham 5 cents per pound, eggs 5 cents per dozen, and all other articles in proportion.

When the Scioto was high, flat boats came down manned by as many as twenty-four hands. Thos. B. Watkins farmed the bottoms for years and then removed to the brick house which formerly stood on Lincoln street north of Robinson avenue. In 1825, just after he went into partnership with Samuel C. Briggs, he was in the bottoms cutting wood when a large dead limb fell on him and paralyzed him. He lay helpless for six weeks. After recovering, he started a grocery where the Second street school house now stands. He remained there till just before the flood of 1852, when he went to Lucasville and kept a tavern. Charles Mastin kept a store there, and the residents there were David Jones, father of Luke; Henry Roush, who also kept a tavern, and Dr. Watkins. A great many teamsters from Lancaster made Watkins' hotel their stopping place, and sometimes there were as many as 20 wagons in front of the hotel at night.

In 1829, they removed to Waverly and kept a tavern there. They entertained Duncan McArthur, Robert Lucas and other distinguished men. In 1851, they returned to Portsmouth, and kept a tavern on Front and Massie streets where Reitz's office now is. Mr. Watkins afterwards kept a tavern known as the "Travelers' Home" which stood east of Chillicothe in the middle of Sixth street in front of the church. Mr. Watkins had always been a Democrat, but he voted for Mr. Lincoln in 1864. He had served in Captain Sealy's Company in the war of 1812. He died November 16, 1884. Mr. Watkins wore the first blue jeans made in Scioto County, and of it mitts were made for Dr. Waller, John Orme, Daniel Noel and other residents. His children were Mrs. S. H. Holmes, Thomas B. Watkins, James, Captain of the Anchor line steamer of St. Louis, Jefferson L., John Watkins, and Mrs. H. Densmore. Her son, William, died in 1865 and her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Beatty, in 1865. Mrs. Watkins drew a pension on account of her husband's service in the war of 1812. It was granted under the law of March, 1878. She died April 15, 1885.

Peter and Charlotte Weaver.

Peter Weaver was a colored man born in 1748, an attache of the Court House and a well known character in the town. He was the first boot black in the town. He went to the taverns, shops and stores on Saturday afternoons and blacked shoes and boots. He had customers by the month and by the quarter. He lived on the site of the National Hotel. On April 23, 1825, he was allowed \$3.00 for waiting and attending on the Court. On August 6, 1825, for attending on the court for six days, he was allowed \$4.50. November term, 1827, he was allowed for waiting on the court, \$3.75. For waiting on the court at the march term of 1829, he was allowed \$3.75. Samuel M. Tracy had \$33.33 1-3 for his services at the same term. On December 30, 1830, he was allowed by the county \$4.00 for digging the grave of Mahala Murphy, an insane woman, who died in jail.

Peter Weaver was a member of the First Presbyterian church and prided himself on the fact. The colored churches did not suit him. He always wore a silk hat, usually furnished second hand from some friend in the church. In his latter days, Mr. Robert Bell furnished him in silk hats. In the latter part of his life, Peter lived on the present site of the Sixth Street Methodist church. His wife, Charlotte Weaver was a character. She was a midwife and a factotum about the town. No child could be born, no woman buried and no social function be given, without her assistance. She was born in 1778, on the south branch of the Potomac river, a slave, and at ten years was sold to a master named Walker, who took her to Kentucky. There she married Peter Weaver, who had had two wives

before, and was 3 years older than she. Weaver worked and bought his own freedom. Then he borrowed \$1,000 and bought his wife's freedom, but was unable to buy that of his child by her. They came to Portsmouth before the town was located and built a cabin. They continued to live in Portsmouth till he died in 1865, at the age of 117 years. She survived until September 12, 1883, when she died in Columbus, Ohio, at the age of 105 years. She had never been sick and was found dead in her bed.

Nathan Wheeler, Jr.,

located in Portsmouth, in 1819. He had a good education and was very expert in figures. From 1815 to 1819 he was clerk of Wayne Township. From 1817 to 1821 he was Sheriff of Scioto County; at the same time he was collector of taxes. In 1820 he took part in the famous Fourth of July celebration. He was one of the marshals of the procession and Gen. William Kendall was the other. There was a public dinner and he responded to two toasts. On July 17, 1820, he issued an address to the electors of Pike, Scioto and Lawrence Counties as a candidate for Legislature, and while he led the poll in Scioto County, he was not elected. David Mitchell and William Miller were elected. The vote stood as follows: Nathan Wheeler, 465; Caleb Hitchcock, 431; David Mitchell, 200; Miller, 151. This was before the time of political conventions and when each man determined his own candidacy. He had a brick yard in the east end of Portsmouth and made brick there. In December, 1820, he went into partnership with Arnold G. Sergeant, as a watch repairer, silver and gun-smithing. He was the first person who ever made building bricks in Portsmouth.

On May 4, 1817, John Brown resigned as councilman and Nathan Wheeler was appointed in his place. In 1819, he was Road Supervisor of Portsmouth. He died about the year 1826, but the exact date is not known, neither is his place of burial.

He was married March, 1811 or 1812 to Nancy Chamberlin. They had three children. She was born in 1792, in Vermont and emigrated to Blennerhasset Island in 1801. She died at Ceredo, West Virginia, in June, 1869, in her 77th year.

Nathan Wheeler was a public spirited citizen. He was ever ready to take part in any public function, whether as a marshal, speaker, or otherwise. He was well liked by his contemporaries. He was industrious and active and a suitable man to aid in building up a city or county. His residence while in Portsmouth was on the north side of Second street, near the Scioto river bridge, and it is said that he kept a ferry there part of the time.

Major Amos Wheeler

was born in Massachusetts, September 5, 1761. He was the son of Nathan Wheeler, a merchant who served for more than five years in

the Revolutionary army, being an officer of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, commanded by Col. Thomas Nixon.

Amos Wheeler served in the Revolution (see Revolutionary soldiers) and was an eye witness of the execution of Major Andre, the famous British spy, at Tappan, N. Y., October 2, 1780, being one of the horse guard at the time.

After the Revolution, he moved to Bethlehem township, Grafton, County, New Hampshire, and married Elizabeth Snow at Bath, N. Y., October 11, 1788. His wife was the daughter of a sea captain, who spent a great many years on the ocean, and who wrote a book on the Millennium. Amos Wheeler believed with the Declaration of Independence, that all men should be treated alike, and tried to be sociable and friendly with the poorest and most ignorant as well as with the wealthy and educated. He was major in the militia, and a Presbyterian. His wife was a Free Will Baptist, aristocratic, choosing her associates among the wealthy and refined, but always treating the "back woods" people kindly. Although they differed in religion and politics, there never was any quarreling between them.

The family relations were unusually congenial because the children were carefully taught to respect each other's rights and feelings. So peace and kindness reigned in spite of all irreconcilable opinions.

In 1808, Amos Wheeler together with his family, which then consisted of his wife, two sons, and three daughters, moved from New Hampshire, and settled in the town of Wheelersburg, Scioto County, Ohio. Amos was accompanied to Ohio by his father Nathan Wheeler, an old man who loved to tell war stories, and to sing war songs to the boys. He died in 1812 lacking but two weeks of being 90 years old. During the war of 1812, Amos Wheeler offered his services to his country, and it is believed took part in the expedition against the British and Indians at Vincennes, Ind.

July 17, 1818, while yet a resident of Scioto County he applied for a pension, which was granted and continued until his death. About 1822, he sold his place at Wheelersburg to the Rev. Dan Young who also was from New Hampshire, and moved to Marion County, Ohio. Amos was tall and fair with curling hair, and grew bald as he grew older. He died March 27, 1827, aged 66 years and 6 months, and was buried at Marion, Ohio.

His wife, Elizabeth, who was born on December 16, 1771, was small and her eyes and hair were very black. She was a very handsome woman and used to in the earliest days, wear high-heeled shoes, and hoops so large that she had to tilt them to pass through a door. To the very last she used her face powder, and was fond of fine caps, and was dainty and precise in her dress and manners. She had something of a military spirit, for she walked with much spirit and precision in all her movements, something like a trained soldier, even to the last years of her life. She was so well acquainted with the

Scriptures,—book, chapter and verse,—that her son-in-law, a minister, when hurried, consulted her rather than turn to the concordance. She was very helpful to him in his ministry, which was a widely successful one. She was in her 73rd year when she died. Elizabeth Wheeler, drew a pension as widow of a Revolutionary soldier, until the time of her death which occurred in June, 1843 at East Liberty, Ohio, where she made her home during the latter part of her life with her eldest daughter, Elizabeth, then the wife of Rev. David Dudley.

Amos and Elizabeth Wheeler were the parents of six children, three sons and three daughters. The five eldest children were born in New Hampshire, and the youngest Horatio Nelson was born at Wheelersburg, Ohio, August 4, 1811.

It might perhaps be interesting to note in this connection that a number of the grandsons of Major Wheeler took part in the Civil War, among them being Lieut. Edward D. Wheeler who graduated from West Point on June 13, 1864, served during the siege of Petersburg, Va., and was at the action of Laurel Hill and was Asst. Adj. General of the 25th Army Corps when Grant entered Richmond, and who served for many years in the regular army. Lieut. Amos Wheeler, a man in every way worthy of his namesake, took part in many hard fought battles, and accompanied Sherman to the sea. David Thompson, son of Mahala (Wheeler) Thompson, second daughter of Major Amos Wheeler, entered the army as a Second Lieutenant, in the 82nd Ohio, and was rapidly promoted to Colonel. He was wounded at the battle of Dallas, Ga., and again at Averysboro, N. C., for his services in which he was brevetted, Brigadier General, to date, from March 13, 1865. For his bravery at the battle of Gettysburg he was presented with a magnificent sword by the privates, and non-commissioned officers of the 82nd Ohio regiment.

Ruluff Whitney

was born in Salisbury, Conn., June 25, 1777. His father was Christopher Whitney and his mother, Mary Ticknor of Sharon, Conn. His great-great-grandfather, John Whitney, of Watertown, Mass., located there from London, England, in June, 1835, coming on the ship "Elizabeth and Anne." He was soon admitted as a freeman and for twenty years was selectman, constable and town clerk. The founder of the family in England was Turstin the Fleming, or Turs-tin De Wigmore, or Sea Rover, whose distinction between *meum* and *tuum* were of the vaguest character and who with other gentlemen (?) of his kind followed in the wake of William, the Conqueror, from Normandy and England, for anything which might turn up.

Christopher Whitney was a Revolutionary soldier. In 1790, he went to the western part of New York, to take up land as a reward for his military services in the Revolution.

1800, Ruluff Whitney married Susan Glenney of Virgil, New York. In 1806, he was a Justice of the Peace of his township. He lived at Dryden Corners, Cayuga County, New York, until 1816. There was a frost every month that year and he determined to go further south. He started with his family for New Orleans. They went in wagons to Pittsburg, Pa. The party was composed of himself, wife and eight children. At Pittsburg he invested most of his money in goods for trading down the river. These goods were lost in a storm in the river. The family stopped at Pomeroy, Ohio, and Mr. Whitney bought coal land. After remaining here a year or so, he loaded a boat with coal and started with his family to New Orleans, but went to St. Louis. He left his family at St. Louis and took up a claim and built a cabin in Illinois. Coming back to St. Louis to renew his journey to New Orleans, some of his children had been attacked with yellow fever but recovered.

This induced him to give up the voyage to New Orleans and as soon as his children recovered, he took his family on a steamboat to go up the Ohio and return to his old home in New York.

On the boat going up the Ohio, he fell in with a citizen of Portsmouth, who persuaded him that one of the poles of the earth came out there. He was so charmed with what he had heard of Portsmouth that he determined to stop there and did so in January, 1821. He never left the town and is buried in its cemetery. In 1825, he was Coroner of the County. In 1829, he bought the lot known as the Whitney corner where the Washington hotel now stands. He built a part of the building first placed on the lot and moved another part, from Jefferson street. He gave \$111.82 for the north one-half of inlot No. 2, 66x82½ feet on the northwest corner of Second and Market streets and bought of Hugh Cook. He gave Mercy Cook, the wife, \$5.00 extra to release her dower.

He got coal off his lands in Meigs County, Ohio, and sold it in Portsmouth. The coal first burned in the court house at Portsmouth, was sold to the County, December 6, 1831, at 16½ bushels for fifty cents. Our pioneers were desperately reckless about spelling and in entering the transactions on the Commissioners' Journal, they spelled coal, "cole." Moses Gregory, then Auditor, will have to stand responsible for this error as he was Auditor at that time. Mr. Whitney had a coal yard on Jefferson street north of Second and later on his lots opposite the court house on Sixth street.

In 1837, he burned and furnished the brick for the present court house. He first used the entire Whitney corner building for a residence. Then he kept a grocery there. In 1837, he went into the pork packing business and built the brick house on Market street so long used by Maxwell as a feed-store.

In 1833, he was a Health Officer of Portsmouth; was re-elected in 1834, but declined to serve. In 1836, he was appointed and serv-

ed as Health Officer. In 1836, he was elected clerk of the market at \$15.00 per year. He declined to accept the office, at that compensation, and Thomas Ferrin was elected at \$30.00 per year and accepted.

Ruluff Whitney was a large, portly man, lacking one-fourth of an inch of six feet, with florid complexion, light hair and blue eyes. His wife was under size, plump and with very black eyes and hair. After he had bought the Whitney lots on Sixth street near the court house, he tried to have the street laid out east, in a straight line until it struck Lawson's Run, but the men in Portsmouth who made it their business to block streets, and in each generation got in their work, said he was entirely selfish in the matter and his plan was defeated.

His wife was a Presbyterian all her life. He attended that church with her, but later he attended All Saints church. He died at his residence on the Whitney corner August 8, 1846. His wife died a year previous. A few years before their death they together made a long visit to their friends and old home in New York. They are buried in the old Funk graveyard in Kinney's Lane. Their children were eight in number. John resided on the corner of Sixth and Court streets. He was married twice and had two sons, John Nesbit and James Glenny; Mary Ticknor, a daughter, married Hannibal H. Hamlin and resided in Cincinnati. She had five children who attained maturity: Ruluff Whitney, Jr., a son, died in Portsmouth in 1824; Susan Whitney, a daughter married Elisha G. Stone and lived in Cincinnati; she had five children to attain maturity. Sarah Whitney, a daughter married Andrew Rowan Harden and resided in Cincinnati; she had five children to attain maturity. William Glenny Whitney, a son, resided in Portsmouth all his life, and has a sketch below. Minerva Whitney married Abjah Curtis of Connecticut and was childless. Olive Whitney married Col. Allen Campbell McArthur of Chillicothe, Ohio. They had five children.

Ruluff Whitney, our subject, has sixty-eight grand-children and eighty-seven great-grandchildren, all of whose names and addresses are known to Miss Belle Whitney of Portsmouth, Ohio.

William Glenny Whitney

was born April 11, 1811, at Dryden's Four Corners, Cayuga County, New York. It is now in Tompkins County. He was the third and youngest son of Ruluff Whitney and Susannah Glenny. His mother was the daughter of John and Nancy Nesbit Glenny of Virgil, New York. The Glennys emigrated from Newry, County Down, Ireland, in 1795. Ruluff Whitney was a descendant of John and Eleanor Whitney, who emigrated from England, and settled at Wattertown, Mass., in 1635.

Mr. Whitney resided with his parents as long as they lived. Until he was about six years of age, they lived in Dryden and vicinity. In the year 1817, they went to Pomeroy, Ohio, where they resided

until 1820. In 1821 they settled in the town of Portsmouth. Our subject attended school three months in the winter in town. The teacher was paid by the parents of the pupils. One of his teachers was in the habit of taking a long nap in the afternoons and it was a favorite amusement for the boys to try which could approach close enough to shake a fist under his nose and regain his seat without arousing him. We are not informed who that teacher was, but it may have been William Jones. However, William G. Whitney was disposed to learn and kept his books and slate for study and studied at every opportunity. He was quite a reader of the English classics.

In 1830, he and his brother, John, bought out the father's business and conducted it under the name of J. & W. G. Whitney. They engaged in forwarding freight on the canal and were part owners of the steamboat "Olive," plying between Cincinnati and Portsmouth. William G. was the Captain.

On January 22, 1831, our subject was commissioned Ensign of the First Regiment, Second Division, Second Brigade State Militia. He was qualified July 11, before Silas Cole, Adjutant. He was called Captain because he became Captain of a militia company in Portsmouth.

Mr. Whitney was twice married. His first wife was Miss Melvina Fleming, whose parents came from Pennsylvania. There were four children of this marriage: Ruluff, who lives at 419 Arch street, Cincinnati, Ohio; Susan, wife of John S. Womble, of Oviedo, Orange County, Florida; William Fleming and James, an infant who was killed by a fall when he was two days old, the mother following four days after, April 29, 1847.

In 1837, 1838 and 1840, Wm. G. Whitney was overseer of the poor of Wayne Township. From 1840 to 1844, he was town street commissioner of Portsmouth. In 1842, he succeeded Jacob Offnere as town Treasurer and was elected annually until 1845 when he was succeeded by John Waller. He was a communicant of All Saints church and from 1847 to 1851, he was a vestryman. In 1850, he was on the building committee.

In 1850, Mr. Whitney was married to Miss Elcy F. M. Voorhees, daughter of Isaac Voorhees and his wife, Isabella McCormack. Mr. Voorhees came to Ohio from Brownsville, New Jersey, a son of Jacob Van Voorhees and his wife, Hannah Sickles. Jacob Voorhees, his father, was a Revolutionary soldier, and descended from a Stephen Coerte Van Voor Hees, who emigrated from the province of Drenthe, Holland, April 1660, on the ship "Bontekoe," meaning "spotted cow," and settled at Flatland, Long Island. The children of our subject's marriage were: Isabella Olive, Mary Jane, married Charles Edwin Jewell, died at Toronto, Canada, June 14, 1889, leaving three children; Elsie G., Martha W., who died in infancy, and Teresa, who married Allen Campbell McArthur, of Circleville, Ohio.



WILLIAM VEACH.
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SIMEON WOOD.
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LORENZO DOW MCKINNEY.
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AARON NOEL.
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PIONEERS OF SCIOTO COUNTY.

In 1851, the partnership with his brother John was dissolved. John W. took the Sixth street property, and William G. took the Second and Market street corner. Later, he took into partnership his wife's brother-in-law, James D. McLean. In 1859, the firm abandoned the grocery business and confined themselves to commission and to transporting freight on the canal. The business of freighting on the canal was very lucrative during the Civil War. Mr. Whitney's business required him to spend much of his time traveling the country between Portsmouth and Columbus, which he did in a buggy built by John L. Ward. It is said he brought the first locomotive for the Hamden Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad by canal.

In 1870, James D. McLean, Mr. Whitney's partner, retired from the business and it was conducted by him alone. He was a town guard in Portsmouth in 1875.

Mr. Whitney was a Whig and later a Republican in his political views. However, he had a strong dislike to party slavery. While at least after middle age, not an active politician, he always informed himself of the party candidates and never hesitated to scratch from his ticket, the man whom he knew to be unfit for office. Mr. Whitney was essentially a refined man, disliking roughness and coarseness in reading or companionship. While alive to business opportunities, he had no taste for going beyond in a bargain or shoving another man aside. He never used tobacco in any form. He died February 9, 1889, and is interred in Greenlawn cemetery.

Joseph Williamson

came to Ohio from New Jersey and located on government land, on the site of the town of Alexandria. He had a family of nine children: Frank, William, Joseph, Peter, James, Thomas, Margaret, Anna and Sarah. He died in 1812. His wife, Martha (Fort) Williamson died in 1834. Both are buried in Washington township. His son, Joseph was the father of George Williamson of Dry Run, who has a sketch and picture herein.

Alden Washington Williamson

was born February 7, 1819 in Flat Woods, West Virginia, near Louisa, Kentucky. He was the son of Hiram and Mary (Swearingen) Williamson. His father died when he was only fifteen and left several children, of whom he was the eldest. His first employment away from home was on the steamboat "Transit" as a deck hand at \$15.00 per month. She was a side-wheeler built by Samuel J. Huston and owned by Captain James W. Davis and Luke P. N. Smith. She ran from Portsmouth to Cincinnati and made two trips a week. She was 100 tons burden. He worked on her until he was made mate at eighteen and then went on the "Ashland," a stern-wheel

steamboat owned by the same parties. She ran from Portsmouth to Cincinnati. Captain Tinker was the master. Our subject was mate for ten years on these two boats or until 1847. After the "Ashland" was built, the pilot, steward, engineer and mate all got \$1.00 per day. They served some time at this rate and then all who had been receiving \$1.00 per day were raised to \$40.00 a month, except our subject. He determined not to stand it and left the boat at Cincinnati. All of the crew wanted him to remain but he refused and returned to Portsmouth on a Pittsburgh boat. In the six weeks following his leaving the "Ashland" it had five mates successively. They lost money, and Captain Davis offered Williamson \$75.00 per month to go back on the boat, but he declined. They had paid \$60.00 for a mate after he left.

December 22, 1841, he was married to Sarah Ann Gharky, daughter of David Gharky. After he left the "Ashland," he engaged in building flat boats for David Gharky and saved \$300 from his labors. He bought a canal boat and four horses for \$600 paying \$300 down and the remainder at \$50 per month. He ran the canal boat for ten years and regards this as the pleasantest part of his life. He carried passengers and furnished meals and carried all freight which offered. The rates of fare were \$3.00 to Columbus, \$1.00 to Waverly and \$1.50 to Chillicothe, including meals and lodging and the boats crew and passengers lived on the fat of the land. He ran to Columbus and return and made one trip a week. The boat carried a double crew and ran the whole 24 hours. He cleared \$7,500 in four and one-half years. For eight years he used horses, but the last two years he was on the canal, he ran a propeller. He bought it for \$2,500 and sold it to a southern man for \$5,000.

He went to St. Joseph Missouri, for eighteen months, and there ran a ferry boat which he had purchased at Portsmouth and taken out with him. The boat was a steamboat named "General Gaines." He and his partner, a Mr. Knight, cleared \$600 in 46 days by ferrying emigrants on their way to California. He traded the boat for 160 acres of land two miles back of St. Joseph. He gave \$10 per acre for this land, held it three years and sold it for \$25 per acre. The Captain thinks it was the mistake of his life in not holding on to this land, as it is now in the center of the city of St. Joseph, a city in 1870, of over 52,000 people. The Captain was like everyone else who has ever lived in Portsmouth, he had a longing to come back, and he did come back. He built two steamboats: the "Cotton Valley" and the "Bedford." He sold the "Cotton Valley" and sunk the "Bedford" at Tower Island, ninety miles below St. Louis. He got \$670 out of the wreck of the "Bedford" and bought the "Fashion" and paid \$1,200 for her. He ran her from Portsmouth to Rome. The "Fashion" was sadly out of repair and after repairing her a number of times, he rebuilt her and changed her name to the

"Reliance." He sold her for \$2,250, paid his debts and had \$200 left.

He and Captain Pres Lodwick bought the propeller, "W. F. Gaylord," and on Nov. 16, 1881, she was run down by the towboat "D. T. Lane," and sunk at Ashland, Ky. All the crew were saved except the cook, Elizabeth Meade. The "Gaylord" was going to land and the "Lane" had a fleet of empties. Captan John N. Lodwick was aboard the "Gaylord" as a guest and was in bed when the crash came. He secured two wooden life preservers and the boat sank under him. He floated down the river, and was rescued by the "Nellie Brown" after he had been in the water about thirty minutes. Captain John N. Lodwick had been blown up four times, sunk three times and run over by a railroad train once.

Captain Williamson is one of the best illustrations of "pluck" who ever lived in Portsmouth or anywhere else. He has made and lost fortunes. He has all the bad luck any one possibly could have. He is badly crippled up and has to go abroad with a crutch under each arm, but nevertheless, he goes about and attends to any business he can do just as though he were young. He goes to church every Sunday and attends to every duty and obligation just as though he had a grant of life for 100 years to come. Whenever Captain has been called on to go through a season of adversity, like Mark Tapley, he always "comes out strong." He is never dismayed, never overcome. If the British gave him the task of subduing the Boers in South Africa, he would undertake it and do it, too, if he lived long enough, even if he had to go about on trestle work like he does now. He has clung to the Ohio river and is known by everyone on its banks from Portsmouth to Cincinnati, and they are all his friends. If he were in that trade again, he could carry every pound of freight which could be loaded on his boat.

John Williams.

better known as "Rocky" Williams was born in Scioto County near Rarden, September 25, 1830. His father was Matthew Williams, an early settler, and his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Jones. The only education he had was that of the common schools of the vicinity. He was a tall, slender built man, with very black hair, and was the most popular man who ever lived in Brush Creek Township. For sixteen consecutive years, he was Assessor of his township, and was also township Treasurer for two or three terms. In his political views, he was a Democrat. His occupation was a farmer, but at the same time his energy was such that he engaged in buying and selling lumber.

He married Saloma Ann Hibbs, daughter of Samuel Hibbs, in 1862. Mr. Hibbs' mother's maiden name was Sarah Catherine Tencer. Three children were born to them: Eliza, the oldest, was mar-

ried to John Newman, of Rarden, September 29, 1888, and is the mother of four sons: Charles was born September 8, 1875. He is the agent of the N. & W. Railroad at Mineral Springs, and Della Pearl, who died July 29, 1891. He was one of the best business men in his township. There was no new enterprise project in his community in his period of business activity which covered all his life from the age of twenty, in which he did not have a part. He promoted all public enterprises. He was a man of very firm purposes and good judgment. He had most excellent qualities of mind and heart, and when he died he was more generally missed by the community than any man who ever lived in it before, or in his time.

John Asher Winkler

was born November 5, 1820, at Harrisonville, Scioto County, Ohio, and is of German, French and English descent. He is the son of Asher Winkler and Rebecca Rockwell, his wife. His great-grandfather Winkler, whose father went to England from Germany emigrated thence to Maryland. His father with his parents moved to New York and settled near Elmira. Here his father married Rebecca Rockwell, who was of French and English descent. She was a daughter of Job Rockwell, a Revolutionary soldier. Mr. Winkler's uncles, James and John W., fought in the war of 1812. On July 5, 1816, his parents landed in Ohio, having floated from the source of the Alleghany to just below Wheelersburg.

The country at that time was practically a wilderness. They purchased the land on which Harrisonville was afterwards built. Here they lived for several years, but the land not being very productive, they sold it and bought another farm near Lucasville which proved to be as poor as the other. They lived here two years and then sold again this land, purchasing land back of Wheelersburg. But on account of the unhealthfulness of the country; they were not satisfied and determined to try it further west. Having some friends near Piqua, Ohio, they sold out and gathered together their household effects and set out thither.

Our subject was then a sturdy lad of twelve, and was the proud possessor of a yoke of calves which his father had given him. His father wished to sell the calves before setting out, but the boy would not have it. So he rode in his cart and drove his calves all the way to Piqua. His father having refused to feed the calves the following winter, he was compelled to seek work to get feed for them. He secured work in Piqua for himself and his calves, and thus at the age of thirteen, was begun a career which ended in a modest fortune.

His parents returned to Wheelersburg in 1834, and this year marks the close of his schooling. At the age of seventeen, he began work for himself at La Grange furnace. When he commenced working, he vowed he would not touch strong drink, nor gamble, nor as-

sociate with those who did and that he would save enough by the time he was twenty-one to keep him from working for a daily pittance. He quit La Grange furnace when he was twenty. He had saved \$600 and had also gained a reputation for honesty and uprightness of character.

Buying some oxen, he commenced dragging rock for the locks which were being built at the falls of the Licking river. Here he labored until he was twenty-one. Faithful to his vow, he had saved \$1,630, and had four valuable yoke of oxen. Turning his paper scrip into gold in Cincinnati, he walked and drove his oxen home.

He then began taking contracts for digging and delivering coal and ore at the furnaces in Scioto and Lawrence Counties. He was thus employed at Franklin Furnace for eleven years, at Junior Furnace, one year, at Ohio Furnace one year, and at Union Furnace two years. * He also worked at Harrison Furnace and was manager there for some time. From there he went to Boone Furnace in Greenup County, Kentucky, where he was manager for a time.

With this, he ended his furnace career, and was worth \$20,000. He met with some severe losses during his time, by fire and water, but not by his own mismanagement. He then bought the farm at Haverhill where Samuel Krickenberger now lives and has farmed ever since. His success at farming has been no less phenomenal than his furnace career, having more than doubled the fortune he had at that time. He has made most of his money at farming, by taking advantage of a low price and selling at an advance, also in raising stock. Recently he has made a division of his property among his children, saving enough for his own comfort while he lives.

He was a Whig, until the breaking up of the party, and then he became a Republican, and is still with that party. He has been a member of the Methodist church at Haverhill for thirty-six years, a greater part of which time he has held office in the church. On March 10, 1842, he married Cynthia Chandler, whose grandfather was English and moved to Ohio in 1802. Their family consisted of five sons and six daughters, of whom three sons and four daughters are now living. They are as follows: Mary, the wife of Claudius Cadot, died July 12, 1901; Ruby, the wife of John Oakes; Emma, the wife of Samuel Krickenberger; Silenda, the wife of Frank Seamen; Stephen, residing near Hanging Rock, O.; John, and George are engaged in the lead business in Missouri.

Simeon Wood

was born September 7, 1804, in Cayuga County, New York. His father was Abner Wood, and his mother's maiden name was Rebecca Campbell. His father was born in 1766. His father and mother had sixteen children and reared twelve of them. Abner Wood emigrated to Ohio when our subject was four years of age. His father died in

1882, and his mother died April 18, 1853, in the eightieth year of her age. Both are buried in the cemetery in the rear of the Scioto church, a mile below Harrisonville on the road to Sciotoville. Abner Wood when he first landed in Scioto County settled in Alexandria in the year 1808. He then settled in the Scioto valley on the east side; but the family suffered so with fever and ague that he moved to the Little Scioto in 1812.

He was reared a Presbyterian. His son Simeon, at the age of twenty-eight, connected himself with the United Brethren church on Little Scioto, because there was no Presbyterian church near. He married Emeline White, daughter of Daniel White. She was born Nov. 9, 1815, in Greenup County, Kentucky. They were married Oct. 31, 1852. They went to housekeeping on a farm at Little Scioto where they spent their lives. They had the following children; Martha, born November 30, 1833, died January 1, 1834; Elizabeth, born July 31, 1835, married James Sampson, and died July 19, 1897. He resides in Harrisonville; Sarah, born December 14, 1837, married Milton W. Brown; Ruth, born March 17, 1841, died February 18, 1858. The mother died December 1, 1875.

While the Whig party lasted, Simeon Wood was nominally a Whig; but in reality he was the strongest kind of abolitionist. He had learned the carpenter's trade. He worked for Dan Young, and helped build Franklin and Junior furnaces. He also helped build Scioto furnace. There was a life-long friendship between him and Dan Young. He was a great admirer of Dan Young's prominent traits.

Simeon Wood was a man of strong convictions on every subject. He made it a rule to always be in the creditor class. He abhorred debt and always liked to have a surplus on hands. He followed the carpenter's trade as it suited his convenience. He had advanced ideas on the subject of temperance. In the year 1843, he built a barn. At that time it was customary to furnish liquors to be drank at all raisings. He said he would break the custom; he would raise his barn and there should be no liquors used on the occasion. He kept his word and managed to have his barn raised, but his neighbors did not believe he could do it. He died in December, 1896, at the advanced age of ninety-two, in the enjoyment of all his faculties, respected and honored by all who knew him.

John Yoakley, Sr.,

son of William and Letitia (Hammond) Yoakley, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1817. He emigrated to this country in 1838, first locating at Zancsville, Ohio, where he remained but a short time. He then removed to Portsmouth, and accepted a position in a banking house of which Peter Kinney was President. After serving in this position for several years, he resigned, and embarked in the business

of wholesale and retail dealer in music and musical instruments, in which business he continued the remainder of his life.

Mr. Yoakley was a musician of fine attainments, both as a composer and teacher, and for thirty-three years was organist of All Saints church, of which he was a consistent member. He resigned as organist May 30, 1877. He came from a family of musicians, his father and two brothers being quite noted composers.

Mr. Yoakley was married in 1847, to Susan St. John, daughter of Ralph and Lillian St. John, of Grayson, Kentucky. The children born of this union were: Lucy Howe, now Mrs. R. L. Cannon of Cincinnati, Ohio; Letitia Hammond, wife of Charles Kinney, of Columbus, Ohio; Lillian St. John, now Mrs. Lillian S. Gunn, and John Yoakley of Cincinnati, Ohio, the latter of whom inherits his father's great musical talent. Mrs. Yoakley died August 14, 1862, her husband surviving until 1877. He was a prominent Mason. Mr. Yoakley was a man of high character and gentle disposition, beloved by all who knew him. He was one of the few, of whom it may be truthfully said, that the world is better because of his having lived in it.

Aurora Lodge No. 48, Free and Accepted Masons.

This lodge was instituted September 21, 1818. The charter members were Ezra Osborn, Samuel Gunn, Nathan K. Clough, William Dailey, George Clark, Robert Scott, Silas Cole and William Oldfield. Grand Master Henry Brush instituted the lodge. It met in the McDowell building on Front and Market streets. Ezra Osborn was Worshipful Master; Nathan K. Clough, Senior Warden; George Clark, Junior Warden; William Dailey, Treasurer; Jacob Evans, Secretary; Silas Cole, Senior Deacon; Floyd Talbot, Junior Deacon; Robert Scott, Tyler. On September 24, 1818, these officers were publicly installed at the court house, then on Market street.

It worked under a dispensation till 1820, and was granted a charter, December 26, of that year. The following officers were elected: S. S. Wilkinson, Worshipful Master; G. S. B. Hempstead, Senior Warden; William Oldfield, Junior Warden; Jacob Offner, Treasurer; Marcus Bosworth, Secretary; James Abbott, Senior Deacon; Wilson Gates, Junior Deacon; James Hummell, Tyler.

The lodge occupied the McDowell building till 1831. From 1831 to 1843, it met in James Lodwick's house on Front street, between Madison and Massie on the corner of Pine alley. In 1843, it removed to the Whitney building where James A. Maxwell had a feed store. The Lodge then took quarters in the Cook building on the west side of Market street between Second and Third, in 1854.

On May 18, 1855, a move was made toward the erection of the present Masonic building. Thomas G. Lloyd, George Stevenson, J. J. Appler and S. S. Fuller were appointed a committee to carry on

the work. James Lodwick subscribed \$250 and Jacob Offnere, \$300. \$4,885 was raised for building purposes. On August 6, 1855, plans were ordered and on November 24, 1855, contracts were ordered. Appler and Varner did the brick work; Fuller and Carre, the wood-work, and James Grimes, the iron-work. The work was commenced in May, 1856. June 18, 1856, the corner stone was laid. Grand Master, William B. Dodds, of Cincinnati officiated. Rev. Nicholls, Grand Orator, delivered the address. In 1857, work was suspended at the second story and in the summer of 1857, the building was closed. In the fall of 1858, a five year lease was made of the second floor part to the Hebrew Congregation and it paid two years in advance. In December, 1858, the Lodge took the south room on the second floor. In 1859, the Lodge borrowed \$4,000 to complete the building and owed Thomas Dugan \$2,700 besides. He sold the north half of the lot, first and second floor, to the Hebrew congregation and satisfied his claim. The south one-half of lot and first floor he sold to a Building Association, but it was re-purchased by the Lodge in 1885. On November 19, 1866, a move was made to finish the third floor and \$3,438.37 was raised which finished it.

The principal early workers in the Lodge were: Samuel Gunn, William Dailey, Dr. Thomas Waller, Nathan K. Clough, Dr. G. S. B. Hempstead, Hiram Wilson, Silas Cole, Wilson Gates, Marcus Bosworth, Ezra Osborn, Robert Scott, Moses Gregory, Dr. Jacob Offnere, Rev. Stephen Lindsley, David K. Cady, James Lodwick, C. A. M. Damarin, Murtaugh Kehoe, William Hall, William Salter, Jacob P. Noel, Robert Lucas, Arthur C. McArthur, Joseph Wadde, Jonathan Cutler, Josiah Shackford, Dr. Erastus Burr, William Oldfield and Washington Kinney. Jacob Offnere gave the Lodge \$500 by will and William Salter gave it \$1,000. The Past Masters are as follows:

1820, Samuel Wilkinson; 1821 and 1855, William Oldfield; 1825-39, Ezra Osborne; 1822 and 1826-40, Dr. G. S. B. Hempstead; 1840-1, 1843-4, 1848 and 1858-62, George Stevenson; 1842, 1847 and 1853-4, Arthur C. Davis; 1845-6, Moses Gregory; 1849-50, R. C. Jordan; 1851-2, L. G. Terry; 1857, Rev. Jacob Nichols; 1863, T. J. Pursell; 1866, Elijah Nichols; 1867, B. F. Coates; 1868-73, J. H. Johnson; 1874-6, R. W. Farden; 1877-9, W. A. Connolley; 1880-2, Thomas L. Jones; 1883-5, C. S. Cadot; 1886, F. B. Kehoe; 1887-8, George Padan; 1889, D. B. Thurlow; 1890-1, A. J. Fuller; 1892, E. F. Draper; 1893, J. A. Ives; 1894-5, B. F. Vincent; 1896, J. S. Dodge; 1897, W. B. Altzman; 1898, Dr. J. S. Rardin; 1899, Robt. G. Bryan; 1900, J. C. Adams; 1901, C. F. Calvin.

James Lodwick was Treasurer from 1852 to 1879, twenty-seven years. Francis Cleveland was Secretary from 1852 to 1872, when he was paralyzed.

The present officers are: Geo. F. Roberts, W. M.; Dr. G. A. Sulzer, S. W.; L. W. Baker, J. W.; W. C. Silcox, Treasurer; Geo. Padan, Secretary; H. C. Mitchell, S. D.; S. P. Shaw, J. D.; A. J. Reinhard, Tyler.

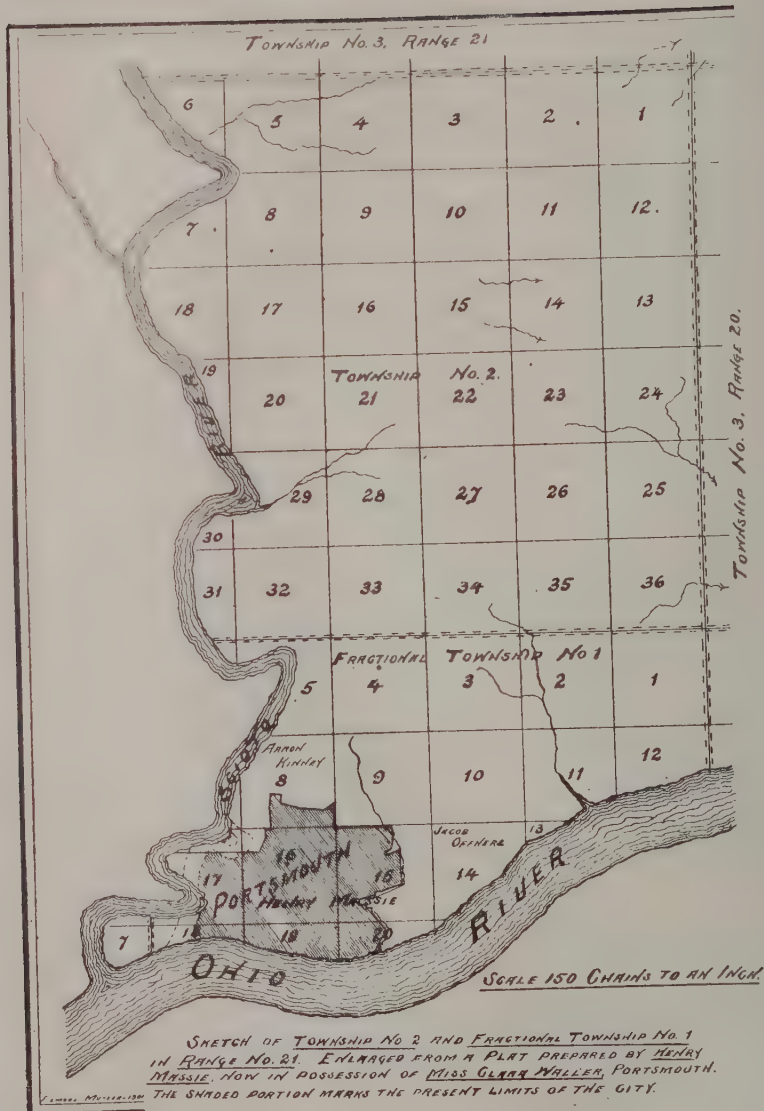


THE REVEREND DOCTOR BURR.

"Mark the perfect man and behold the upright."—Ps. 37, 37.

Carboniferous	Geological Section of Scioto County Ohio. T.B.		Coal	2	
			Sandstone	40	
			Limestone	15	
			Shale and Sandstone	75	
			Coal	1	
			Sandstone	40	
			Block Ore	1	
			Shale and Sandstone	40	
	Lower Coal Measure		Lime	3	
			Shale	75	
Carboniferous			Coal	2	
			Sandstone	20	
			Ore	1	
			Sandstone	40	
			Shale & Sandstone	20	
			Coal	1	
			Clay (fire)	3	
	Conglomerate			10	
	Lower Carboniferous Limestone			5	
			Shale	120	
Carboniferous	Waverly	Sandstone			
		Shale & Sandstone	200		
		Buena Vista Freestone	25		
		Berea Shale	30		
		Berea Grit	50		
		Bedford Shale	50		
	Ohio Shale	Cleveland Shale	560		
		Erie Shale			
		Huron Shale			
Upper Silurian	Lower Helderburg Limestone				
	Niagara		675		
	Clinton				
	Medina Shale		50		
Lower Silurian	Hudson River Shale & Limestone		460		
	Utica Shale		-		
	Trenton Limestone		-		

PART IV.
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.....	881



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

George Follansbee Abbott

was born January 6, 1875, at Utica, New York. His father was John T. Abbott, a traveling salesman, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Johnson. He was the eldest of four children, two sons and two daughters. He attended school at Utica, New York, until he was ten years of age, when his father moved to Columbus, O., and he attended school there until he was nineteen years of age. He then engaged in the paint business with his father, in Columbus until 1898 when he came to Portsmouth, and engaged in the same business at 208 Chillicothe street, with the chief office at 34 east Town street, Columbus, O. Mr. Abbott is politically a republican. He is a member of Massie Lodge Knights of Pythias and of Scioto Lodge of Odd Fellows. He is a young man who believes in conserving all his forces and making the best use of his time and natural abilities. His course merits success and he will achieve it.

James Crichton Adair

was born at Buckhorn Furnace, Lawrence county, O, April 30, 1856. His father was Smiley Robert Adair, and his mother's maiden name was Lucy C. Whitcomb. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. Our subject was reared on a farm and received his education in the Wheelersburg schools. He was married to Mary A. Shaw, daughter of Joseph Shaw, of Ironton, Ohio, June 11, 1881, and became a farmer on "Dogwood Ridge." In 1891 he left the farm and engaged in merchandising in Wheelersburg. He removed his business to Lynchburg, Highland county, Ohio, in 1894 and in 1898 removed to Columbus, Ohio, where he is now engaged in the wholesale notion business at the corner of Third & Spring streets. In politics Mr. Adair is a democrat. In 1893, he was a candidate of that party for Probate Judge of Scioto county and received 2,994 votes to 4,488 for his opponent, George M. Osborn. This was his first and only venture in the political field. Mr. Adair's maternal grandmother was Susan Vincent, a daughter of Antoine Vincent, one of the French settlers. His grandfather was Daniel Young Whitcomb, whose mother was a sister of Dan Young. Susan Vincent married Dan Young Whitcomb August 28, 1825. J. C. Adair's children are Earl W., Frank H., Chester S., Alice L., Donald C. and Dortha.

Mr. Adair is a prosperous and successful merchant. He is a man of high character and excellent business ability, and is respected by all who know him.

Hiram Butcher Adams

was born November 9, 1867, in Madison township, Scioto county, Ohio, one mile from the Pike county line near California, on the farm and in the house in which his father was born and reared, and on the farm in which his grandparents first settled when they came to this county. His father was Hiram Adams, and his mother's maiden name was Diana Butcher. The Adamses were New Yorkers. Two brothers came to this county, one settled on the Little Scioto, and one, George Adams, the grandfather of our subject, settled in Madison township.

Our subject worked on the farm until eighteen years of age and attended the district school in winter. When eighteen years of age, he began teaching and taught in the immediate district for twelve successive years. He was very successful as a teacher. He graduated from the Commercial College of the University of Kentucky in 1889. He never held or asked for any offices. He was appointed Census Enumerator of Madison township in 1890.

He is a republican, true blue, and always works for what he thinks for the best interests of the republican party. He is now Deputy Clerk of the Courts under Andrew J. Finney. He was born and raised a Baptist, married a Methodist and afterwards united with Manley M. E. church. On August 1, 1890, he was married to Anna E. Jones, daughter of George O. and Marjorie (Crull) Jones of Lucasville. They have two children: Gladys, age eleven, and Grace age six. Mr Adams located in Portsmouth in 1892 where he now resides. Mr. Adams is the most obliging, accommodating official who ever held a public office in Scioto county. His good temper is inexhaustible.

Amos Barrett Alger,

son of Sylvester and Harriett P. (Monroe) Alger, was born at Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, June 11, 1838. He attended the common schools and received only such education as they afforded. He enlisted in the 11th Independent Battery Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery September 17, 1861, promoted to 2nd Lieutenant May 4, 1862, participated in all the battles the battery was engaged in, up to and including the battle of Iuka September 19, 1863, where he was captured with his battery. He was taken to Vicksburg, Miss., and paroled one week later. The 11th Independent Battery lost more men in killed and wounded—eighteen killed and twenty-eight wounded out of fifty-four cannoners—in this one battle than any other battery did in any one battle during the entire war.

On February 9, 1863, he resigned his commission, and with H. M. Neil, of Columbus, Ohio, raised a new Battery—the 22nd Ohio, afterwards known as Alger's Battery. With this Battery he served until the end of the war. At the battle of Jonesville, Va., on the 3rd day of January, 1864, he was again captured and held as prisoner of war at various rebel prisons—Libby, Macon, Charleston, Columbia and Charlotte. From the latter place he was paroled March 1, 1865, having been confined fourteen months. Returning to his Battery at Knoxville, Tennessee, he assumed command as Captain to which office he had been promoted a month after his capture. He was mustered out of service with his Battery July 13, 1865, and returned to his home at Mansfield, Ohio, where he remained until December 8, 1875, when he came to Portsmouth and has been engaged as an architect ever since.

He was appointed trustee of the Portsmouth public library in 1882, and has served continuously as trustee and secretary up to the present time.

When he entered the United States service at the beginning of the war, he was a democrat but immediately changed his politics to correspond with his views and became a republican, with which party he has since affiliated. He was married May 22, 1867, to Julia M. Wharton, daughter of the late Col. James E. Wharton, the founder of the Portsmouth Public Library. He has four children: Edwin Neal, an architect located in Huntington, W. Va., Barry, an architect in his father's office in Portsmouth, Ohio, married; Francis Harter, superintendent of the Mingo Coal mines at Hatfield, W. Va., Richard W., a student of civil engineering. His wife died July 15, 1897. His sons Francis and Barry were members of Company H, 4th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the Spanish American war.

William Royal Allard

was born on Brushy Fork in Madison township, June 23, 1853. He is the son of Thomas and Harriet (Brown) Allard. His father was born in Sheffield, York county, England, January 27, 1829. He enlisted in Company H, 176th O. V. I. September 2, 1864, and was mustered out with his company, June 14, 1865. His grandfather, Joseph Allard, came to America in 1834 and located in Madison township the next year. He was six weeks in crossing the Atlantic. When William was two years old, his parents removed with him to Pike county. His early life was passed in working on a farm and in attending the village school. At the age of seventeen, he began teaching, which profession he followed continuously for twenty years. Fourteen years of this time he taught in Pike county and six in Scioto. He is a republican and voted for Hayes in 1876. He is a member of the Methodist Protestant church at California. He married Louisa Isabel Dever, daughter of William Dever, September, 1881. They have two children: William Thomas and Lorenzo Dow, Jr.

Andrew David Allen

was born in Madison township, Scioto county, Ohio. His father was William H. Allen, and his mother's maiden name was Hannah J. Pinteer. His grandfather, Henry Allen, was a native of Greenbrier county, Virginia, and settled in Scioto county in 1848. His grandmother, Abigail Massie, was from Virginia. She was said to have been a relative of Henry Massie, the founder of Portsmouth. His grandfather, Henry Allen, was a shoemaker by trade, but in Scioto county followed farming. The father and mother of our subject are both living. His father was brought up to the carpenter trade. He entered Company "A" of the Thirty-ninth O. V. I. August 25, 1862 for three years. He served until July 9, 1865, and was never wounded nor a prisoner. He died January 20, 1902. The father and mother of our subject had nine children, of whom he is the eldest. He has lived in Madison and Harrison townships all his life. He never had any thing but a common school education and has made the most of it. He has been a teacher of common schools by profession since 1879; and has taught in Madison, Harrison and Bloom townships in Scioto county. In the summer he has a farm and does farming. In the year 1890, he kept a store at Lois, Ohio. He married September, 1883, Amanda C. Bonzo, daughter of Joseph Bonzo, of French descent. His wife's grandfather came from France. He is a republican, and is a member of the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. He was a Justice of the Peace from 1890 to 1893 of Madison township. He has seven children: Louis Alva, Mary Hannah, Charles William, Ora Ida, Augusta, Prasconia, Gertrude and Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Allen is a man of strong mental qualities and is known in his community as a well informed man. He has attained this measure of proficiency by constant application to his studies urged on by his strong will and desire to excel. His natural fitness for a teacher has won him success in that profession.

Alex Altzman

was born in Alleghany City, Pennsylvania, January 11, 1844. His father was Abraham Altzman and his mother's maiden name was Nancy McFeely. His father was a native of Lancaster county, and his mother of Fayette county, Pennsylvania. His parents had fourteen children, five of whom are living, four sisters and himself. He attended school in the second ward of Alleghany City, but quit at the age of fourteen. He engaged first in a carriage factory, but not liking that followed various other employments until 1861, when he went into the shoe store of R. C. Loomis & Company in Pittsburg. He was there eight years. He enlisted in Company C, 123d Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry July 26, 1862, as a private. He was wounded in the right hip at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, by a minie ball. This wound disabled him so that he was unfit thereafter for military service. The ball imbedded itself in his body and was not extracted until January 29, 1863. He was married August 2, 1866, to Victoria La Clair from Uniontown, Pennsylvania. Her parents were natives of France. After his army service, Mr. Altzman was promoted to be salesman for his employer, traveled in Scioto county, Ohio, and became acquainted with the people of this county in that way. Mr. John G. Peebles was a friend of Mr. Loomis, visited his store in Pittsburg and became acquainted with Mr. Altzman and it was in this way our subject came to Portsmouth. R. C. Loomis discontinued business in 1869, and on the recommendation of Mr. Peebles, Mr. Altzman went with R. Bell & Company, the same year, and remained with them until 1875, when they closed out their business. In 1876, he became a salesman for C. P. Tracy & Company and has remained with them ever since. Mr. Altzman has had three children: Minnie L., the wife of Earl Clare; Alice D., and Will B., who married Miss Mattie Varner. Mr. Altzman is a member of Bigelow M. E. church. He is an Odd Fellow, a member of the G. A. R. and of the United Commercial Travelers. He has always been a republican.

Frank Amann

was born March 13, 1860, at Portsmouth, Ohio. His father was Charles E. Amann. His mother was Ruan Wynett. His father was a native of Baden,

Germany, and his mother was a native of Ohio. He attended the schools in Portsmouth until 1874, and then became a clerk in Daniel Spry's drug store. He remained there until 1880, when he went into business for himself at 208 Market street, and has been there ever since. He also conducts another drug store at Eleventh and Offener streets. He was married November 21, 1883, to Mary Ella Ridenour of Cincinnati, O. Mr. Amann is not attached to any particular political party, nor any fraternity. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church. He is a first class citizen in every respect, is one of the best business men in Portsmouth, and he attends strictly to his own business.

Eugene Graham Anderson

son of George W. Anderson and Annie H. Warwick, his wife, was born February 10, 1873, at Council Grove, Kansas. At the age of two, he was brought to Portsmouth, Ohio, by his parents and has lived here ever since. He attended the public schools of Portsmouth until 1889, when he began the mercantile business with his father. He has been engaged in the same business until July 23, 1894, when he took a position with Louis A. Crossett a prominent manufacturer of mens shoes, traveling through the south and southwest, filling this position successfully until January 18, 1896. After the death of his father, who died in October, 1895, he formed a partnership with his brother Wm. B., and mother Mrs. Annie H. Anderson, January 1, 1896, and the firm was changed to G. W. Anderson & Sons.

He was married February 2, 1897, to Ruhama Halderman, daughter of Doctor S. S. Halderman, of Portsmouth, Ohio, and they have two children: Mary and Charles.

He is a republican and a communicant of All Saints church and is superintendent of All Saints Sunday school. He is an Elk. Mr. Anderson believes in everything that is good and true. As yet his life is before him and his prospects are brilliant. He has high ideals in religion, in social life and in business, and those who know him best believe he will live up to them. As it is now, he is respected and admired for those qualities of character which most adorn the life of a young man, and his course promises distinction and success in every field of effort.

William Beverly Anderson

was born January 22, 1859, in Montgomery county, Kentucky. His father was the late George W. Anderson. His mother is Annie H. (Warwick) Anderson who is still living.

While a boy, Mr. Anderson was taken by his parents successively to Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, Portsmouth, Ohio, Council Grove, Kansas, and back to Portsmouth where he has resided since 1874. He received his education in the public schools of these several places. He had some experience in farming while on his father's farm near Council Grove, Kansas. He worked at farming for two years and the grasshoppers ate up every thing they raised. Consequently Mr. Anderson does not have much of a hankering for farm life. His sympathy for the farmer is exceeded only by his desire to keep out of the business. When he came to Portsmouth in November, 1874, he entered his father's shoe store. From this on, he continued in business with his father until his death in 1895.

When Mr. Anderson was only eighteen, his father's health became poor and the responsibility of the business fell largely upon him. He became a partner with his father under the firm name of G. W. Anderson & Son in 1878, and was the chief support of the business till his father's death when he assumed complete control. A more complete history of the business will be found under the sketch of G. W. Anderson. In 1900, the large department store corner of Third and Chillicothe streets was established under the old firm name of G. W. Anderson & Sons. Our subject is the moving spirit in this immense enterprise and is its business manager. He is a republican, but devoting all his time to the management of his business, he finds no time to spend in politics. He has been a member of the Sixth Street Methodist church since he was thirteen years old, excepting the short interval he was in Kansas, and has been a steward of the church for twenty-five years. He has been superintendent of the Sunday school for the past ten years and is one of the chief workers in the church as well as a liberal contributor.

Mr. Anderson was married, February 2, 1886, to Ida Russell, daughter of William B. and Rebecca (Hibbs) Russell. William B. Russell was a son of the Hon. William Russell and Governor Robert Lucas was an uncle of Mrs. Anderson's mother.

George Washington Anderson

was born in Bath county, Kentucky, June 18, 1830. His father, William Anderson was from Virginia. His mother was a daughter of Judge Graham of Virginia. At the age of sixteen he went into the business of store keeping as a clerk for his uncle in Mercer county, Kentucky, and remained there two years. He was clerk on the steamer "Blue Wing" between Frankfort and Louisville for six months. He went back into Mercer county and from there to Cincinnati in 1856. He took a business course at Bartlett's Commercial College, and remained as a teacher. In 1857, he went to Howard's Mills, Montgomery county, Kentucky, and kept a store there till the winter of 1859 and 1860. That same year he went to Camargo and remained two years. He removed to Mt. Sterling and remained there until 1866. In June, 1864, his store in Mt. Sterling was robbed by John Morgan's band. He was a Union man during the entire war and was outspoken. On the occasion of another raid, he secreted his stock in the coffins of an undertaker who was a rank rebel but who was willing to aid his neighbor. The coffin scheme was successful as the rebels did not want to steal coffins and did not dream of them being used as places of concealment.

In February, 1867, Mr. Anderson came to Portsmouth and opened a store in the Huston corner where he remained until fall. Then he moved to 109 West Second into a building erected for him by the late Dan McFarland, and remained until 1871, at which time he sold out and went to Council Grove, Kansas, and tried farming, also being interested in the firm of J. F. Warwick & Co., doing a general merchandise business in Council Grove. In November, 1874, he returned to Portsmouth, having purchased the shoe store of R. M. Lloyd of Chillicothe street. He afterwards removed to Second street, and occupied the west half of the building now occupied by the Hibbs Hardware Company. While here his son, William B., was admitted to the business under the firm name of G. W. Anderson & Son. At the end of three years they removed to a building which stood where Ben Davis' clothing store now stands where they remained about a year, and then moved to the Huston stone front on Second street, where they did business for nine years. In 1886 dry goods were added to the stock. They removed to the Brushart building, No. 134 West Second street in 1888, and were doing business there at the time of Mr. Anderson's death, October 8, 1895.

Since his death the business has been conducted and managed by his son, William B. Mr. Anderson was a republican, but took no active part in politics. He was a member of the Presbyterian church until his marriage, and then transferred his membership to the Methodist church, and was a member of the Sixth Street Methodist Episcopal church of Portsmouth until his death. He was always connected with the Official Board of the church as steward and was treasurer for a number of years. He took an active part in church work.

He was married October 22, 1857, to Miss Annie H. Warwick, daughter of B. G. Warwick, then living in Cincinnati, but who afterwards came to Portsmouth. By this marriage thirteen children were born to them, two of whom died in infancy. Those who grew up were: William Beverly, a sketch of whom is found elsewhere in this book; Maggie M., wife of Dr. J. N. Crawford, now residing in Newport, Rhode Island; Sallie J., wife of Dr. F. H. Williams at Portsmouth, died in Cincinnati, October 13, 1901; George B., died in Cincinnati, January 13, 1902; John Frank; Charles N., a member of the shoe firm of Anderson Bros.; Eugene G., a member of G. W. Anderson & Sons; Preston H., employed in the department store of G. W. Anderson & Sons; Warwick W., manager and buyer for the house furnishing department of G. W. Anderson & Sons; Nelson R., and Crawford W., now in the first year of the High school.

Lexey Clayton Debo Anderson

was born in the state of North Carolina on November 7, 1855. His father was Sandy Freeman Anderson and his mother's maiden name was Mary Jane

Taborn, free persons of color. They moved from the south to Fayette county, Ohio, before the civil war, and there our subject was educated in the common schools. He has acquired a higher education, but it was secured by self study. He and his parents remained in Ohio, until 1866, when they returned to their former home in North Carolina, where our subject attended the public schools at Oxford until 1870. At that time his parents became satisfied that the opportunities for the colored race in the south were not equal to those in the north and returned to Fayette county, where our subject attended school until 1874, when he began teaching. He was the principal of the colored schools in Washington C. H., from 1874 to 1883, then he tried the hotel business in 1883 and 1884 in the same place. The latter year he went to Jacksonville, Florida, and taught music in the public schools for a period of six months. In 1885, he returned to Washington C. H. and taught there until 1886. In 1886 and 1887, he was in business in Washington C. H. in house furnishings. He went to Ripley in 1888 and took charge of the Fourth street school and was there as principal of that school for five years, until 1893. He returned to Washington C. H. in the latter year and until 1895 was in business there in selling housefurnishings. In 1895 he came to Portsmouth and was the principal of the Eleventh street school for two years at the end of which time, he went into business in the sale of house furnishing goods and dress making at No. 1130 Findlay street. He was married in 1878 at Bowersville in Clinton county to Miss Madie Catharine White, daughter of Mrs. Cynthia White. He has a family of three children; one daughter, Pearl Beatrice who is a teacher of the Portsmouth public schools, two sons Cecil, aged 13, years and Leon A., aged 10 years. Mr. Anderson is the best educated person of his race in the city and is a gentleman of integrity and excellent reputation in the community.

Balsar Horn Andres,

the veteran engineer of the Portsmouth branch of the B. & O. railroad, was born February 14, 1836, at Norwalk, in Huron county, Ohio. His father was a native of Baden, Germany, and was a clockmaker. He concluded America was a good country for him and came here and peddled clocks. His wife was Mary Elizabeth Horn. They were married at Wilmington, in 1834. When Basler was four weeks old, his parents moved to Piketon. When he was four years of age, they moved to Jackson. He went to school at Jackson and obtained all of his schooling there. Among his teachers was Judge Longbon. At the age of sixteen, he carried water for the men who graded the Scioto & Hocking Valley railroad. After that, he went to work grading about the station under his father. At seventeen, he went on the road as brakeman. At the age of eighteen, he got a place as a fireman and held it for two years. In 1859, he began to run an engine and has continued it for forty-two years.

He ran on a freight until May 30, 1863, when Richard Burns, then an engineer of the road, entered Co. K of the 2nd Ohio Heavy Artillery. He was engineer on the mail until August 23, 1865, when Dick Burns came back from the army and he went back on the accommodation, and was on that for seven years, except six months when he ran on the main line between Cincinnati and Chillicothe. In the spring of 1888, he became engineer on the mail train, the one leaving Portsmouth in the morning and returning in the evening. He has been employed on the branch between Hamden and Portsmouth steadily since 1859.

During these years he has stuck to his post and has traveled 1,717,170 miles, or more than 68 times around the world. He has never lost a day for pleasure or recreation. The longest time he was away from his engine was when he was hurt in a wreck; that time he was off eight weeks. This wreck occurred on Hayes-Tilden presidential election day in November, 1876. His train ran over a broken rail and was ditched. He was buried under his engine and they had to dig him out of the earth. This occurred two miles south of Hale's creek.

On February 14, 1863, his train was ditched near Sciotoville at the "narrows" and it was prevented from going into the Ohio river by the engine burying its cow catcher in the ground. Once in a wreck, he had his engine turn a complete somersault down an embankment and escaped with only a scalded hand. Another time his engine left the track and ran out into a

field with him. One night near Chillicothe, on the Scioto river bridge, his engine collided with the hind-end of a freight train, the lights of which had frozen out. His engine plowed through this train and was badly wrecked and he didn't get a scratch. He has always remained at his post ever mindful of the lives behind him. His fastest run was on the main line when he made 110 miles in 1 hour and 30 minutes. He has a remarkable record. His engine has killed two men only. Both of them were walking on the track and one was a deaf mute. He ran over a woman at Wait's station. She was a deaf mute.

He was married February 21, 1862, to Mary E. Clark, in Bigelow chapel, the second marriage which occurred in that church. His children are: William Shackleford, a General Press Agent and Grace C., a music teacher. He moved to Portsmouth in 1856 and has lived there ever since. He resides at 64 west Seventh street and has resided there for thirty-eight years. He is a member of Bigelow chapel and has been since 1868. He voted for Steven A. Douglas for President in 1860, and for Abraham Lincoln, in 1864, and has been a Republican ever since. Mr. W. C. Draper has known him since 1863 and says that he is as reliable as the government and can be depended on with the same certainty.

He is as regular in his habits as his father's old clock which he has owned for thirty-eight years. He is sixteen years older than the road he has worked on since 1853. The road has changed owners five times since that date but Balser was sold with the road-bed and franchises every time. At the age of sixty-five, he is hale and hearty, has a good conscience and good digestion. Each week day he goes to Hamden Junction in the morning and returns in the evening. He is always in his place at church every Sunday. When the Good Angel who is sent to bring mortals to the Better Land, calls for Balser Andres, he will know just where to find him, for he will always be found at the same place, the same hour each day, and doing his duty all the time.

George Brinton McClelland Andre, M. D.,

of South Webster, was born in Powellsville, Ohio, June 18, 1864. His father was Peter Andre and his mother's maiden name was Mary L. Huston. They now live on a farm in Vernon township near Chaffin's Mill.

Dr. Andre's boyhood history is much the same as that of any other boy who was raised on a farm. He was very fond of horses and even now has his roadsters and takes great delight in driving. He attended the common schools and prepared himself to teach. He began teaching in 1885 and taught for seven years. He then attended Miami Medical College from which he was graduated April 1, 1897. Doctor Andre soon after began the practice of medicine in South Webster, where he has since resided. He has built up a lucrative practice and is a promising young physician. He was married to Miss S. A. Gifford, November 7, 1901. Her parents live on their farm in Vernon township. Doctor Andre is and always has been a democrat. He is not a member of any church, but is straightforward, honest and energetic. His many friends will best remember him as a "threshing machine man," having traveled over Pike and Scioto counties several summers with machines from 1888 to 1897. He is very ambitious to succeed and has already won the confidence and esteem of the citizens of Bloom township and has shown rare skill in his profession. He is possessed of a cheerful disposition which he takes with him in the sick room. He is a member of the Western Sun Lodge F. and A. M. No. 91 located at Wheelersburg and of South Webster Lodge, Knights of Pythias No. 724. He has the highest standing for morality and integrity.

Peter Duteil Andre

was born September 24, 1825, in the French Grant. His father was Jacob Andre, who was born July 23, 1797. His father married Jane Duteil, in 1822. She was born May 17, 1804, and a daughter of Francis Charles Duteil, a French emigrant, who drew lot 32 in the French Grant. Peter Andre grew up in the French Grant, and had such an education as the schools of the vicinity afforded. He married Nancy Caroline Tong, February 6, 1854. He went

to house-keeping on the Andre farm, formerly known as the Hurd farm, on lot 34 in the French Grant. He lived there all his life.

His eldest son was Wayne W. born May 14th, 1852. He was married in 1876, to Margaret J. Boren, a native of Iowa county, Iowa. They had four children. He died at the age of thirty-eight years.

The second son of Peter Andre is Orin C. Andre, a physician at Waverly. He was born April 29, 1856. He attended the common schools at Wheelersburg, until 1873, when he became a clerk for M. B. Gilbert & Co. in Portsmouth, at which place he remained a year. Then he began the study of medicine with Dr. A. B. Jones and afterwards with Dr. P. J. Kline. He graduated from the Ohio Medical College, in Cincinnati, in 1877. He first located at Buchanan, Pike county, Ohio, and practiced there one year, and then located in Piketon where he remained until January, 1894, when he moved to Waverly, in Pike county, where he has since been located. He was first married to Mary E. Sargeant, February 8, 1883. She died April 15, 1884. He was married a second time to Miss Martha J. Wessenstein, October 30, 1890. They have three children: Robert G., Harold E., and Peter D. Dr. Andre is a republican, a Royal Arch Mason, and a Knight of Pythias. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of the Ohio State Medical Association, of the Hempstead Memorial Academy of Medicine of Scioto county, of the Pike county Medical Society, and an honorary member of the Ross county Medical Society. He is a student in his profession. He patronizes its literature liberally, and keeps right up with all the modern ideas in it. He is regarded as one of the best informed physicians in Southern Ohio, and amongst the most skillful. He possesses the confidence and respect of all his medical brethren and of the community in which he dwells.

The first daughter of our subject, Ella, is the wife of John T. Wells, a rancher, of Anaheim, California. The second daughter of our subject, Ruba, has been a teacher in the Ironton high school. She has a remarkable career, having first taught at Washington, D. C., taught the languages two years in Wichita, Kansas, and in Ironton three years. The third son of Peter D. Andre was Dan Young, named for the well known minister. He lives in Dixon, Illinois. He married Stella Wilcox, December 26, 1888. He follows the occupation of a photographer. The third daughter, Elonia, is a teacher in the Detroit High School. Her subject is Zoology. She has been engaged there for six years.

Peter D. Andre was a member of the Methodist church all his life. He lived up to it, and was a man noted for his conscience. He was superintendent of the Sunday school near his home for many years. In his political views, he was a whig and a republican. He did not belong to any fraternities. At one time he was township trustee. He was highly regarded by all his neighbors.

Though not an emigrant himself, Mr. Andre embodied in a high degree the emigrant spirit,—that spirit born of ambition, energy, thrift, and high ideals, which inspired the great body of pioneers with a desire to better themselves in every moral and material way. It was this spirit, sustained by an iron will to meet and overcome all obstacles, which raised the average population of this country to the highest plane of any civilization which the world has yet seen. Mr. Andre exemplified these qualities as shown in his model farm, his successful management, his beautiful home, the esteem of his fellow citizens and transmitted them in an unusual degree to a respected and talented family of children.

Frank Appel

was born September 15, 1868. His parents were Theodore and Mary E. (Brant) Appel. His mother was the daughter of Joseph H. Brant of Lucasville. Our subject received a common school education and graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1894, in the classical course. He began teaching in 1885, in Jefferson township and taught there and in Clay township until 1891, when he was appointed superintendent of the Lucasville schools. He remained there two years, and in September, 1894, went to Wheelersburg, where he was superintendent until 1899. In June, 1899, he went to Piketon and was superintendent of the Piketon schools until January 1, 1900, when he was appointed superintendent of the Ludlow, Kentucky, schools and has been there since.

He has twelve schools under his charge at present. He taught summer school at Wheelersburg, in 1898, and at Lucasville, in 1899, 1900, 1901 and 1902. He received a state common school life certificate in December, 1899, and a High School life certificate in June, 1900. He also received the degree of A. B. from the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. On June 15, 1895, he was married to Martha Jane Cook, a daughter of George Cook. They have one child, Ralph Franklin. Mr. Appel is a republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He is honest, energetic and thorough in everything he undertakes. As a superintendent, he is fearless and efficient in the discharge of his duties. As a county school examiner, he did much to raise the standard of scholarship among the teachers of Scioto county. He was a leader among the teachers of Scioto county while he was one of them, and has made a permanent impression in his institute work in the county. He was regarded as one of the brightest teachers ever in the county.

George M. Appel,

President of the Gilbert Grocery Company and Treasurer of the Portsmouth Shoe Company, is the sixth of the eight children of Philip Appel and Katharine (Bender) Appel and was born December 20, 1859, in Portsmouth, to which town his parents had come from Germany, in 1847, both having been born in Sandhofen, Baden on the Rhine. His mother was born in 1827 and his father in 1820.

His father was a member of the liberal party in the movement among the German states for increased liberties and for a constitution in which these liberties should be embodied and sacredly guarded. The success of the movement seemed doubtful owing to jealous dissensions and not wishing to remain longer under the tyrannies of his native country, he determined to adopt a country where liberty abounds, and came to America.

What education Mr. Appel received was in the schools of Portsmouth before he reached the age of fourteen. At this age he was compelled or rather felt it his duty to go to work for himself. His father had died when he was only four years old and his mother had a large family to care for. He was employed by B. R. Brown, a plumber, and worked at plumbing for three years, after which he was employed by W. H. H. Cadot, who was then carrying on a wholesale and retail grocery business. After a year here, he entered the service of M. B. Gilbert and was given charge of one of his ice wagons. This was in May, 1878, and he served in this capacity for five years when he was transferred to the grocery department and was given the position of billing and shipping clerk. He soon became book keeper and continued in this capacity until Mr. Gilbert's death in November, 1887. Then the firm of M. B. Gilbert & Co. was formed, composed of Mrs. M. B. Gilbert, Mr. Appel and Mr. Joseph S. Gaston. The latter member of the firm died in 1892, leaving the business in the hands of the former until 1894, when George A. Goodman was taken into the firm. On January 1, 1899, the business was re-organized and incorporated under the name of The Gilbert Grocery Company and Mr. Appel was made its president. It is to his careful management and constant oversight that the business owes its prosperous and rapid growth and its present immense proportions. Mr. Appel is also interested in the Portsmouth Shoe Company and is its treasurer.

He was married July 23, 1890, to Miss Lena Zoellner, daughter of Philip Zoellner, the jeweler. Two daughters have been born to them, Margaret, aged nine, and Katharin, age four.

Though a democrat, Mr. Appel does not allow party lines to interfere with his voting when it is a question of his country's welfare or its business interests. Being a thorough business man he looks at politics in a business-like way.

Theodore Appel

was born September 2, 1841, at Sandhofen, Baden, Germany. His father's name was Theodore Appel, and his mother's maiden name was Eva Margaret Katzmaier. Our subject attended school in Germany until he was ten years of age. In July, 1852, his parents came to this country, and located at

Mt. Vernon Furnace where his father died in August, 1852. In September of the same year, his mother moved to Portsmouth, where she was re-married to Jacob Clopine. While our subject was in Portsmouth, he worked for the Doerr Bros. in the cigar factory. In the spring of 1853, the family moved to Harrison Furnace, where he worked in the ore banks until he was fifteen years of age. He then worked for a farmer by the name of Moore for six months, after which he went to work for Ephraim Bennett, a farmer in Madison township, where he worked for two years. In 1859 he went to work on the Miller farm, where he remained for about a year, and then worked on the Dugan farm for three years. In 1864, he rented a farm on Millar's Run, where he remained until 1866, when he moved to the upper Thomas farm in Valley township. He remained there nineteen years, and in 1885 he went to the lower Thomas farm in Clay township, where he remained fourteen years. Then Joseph H. Brant and himself bought the Johnson farm at Clifford in valley township, where he has remained ever since.

He was married August 20, 1863, to Mary E. Brant, daughter of Joseph Brant, of Valley township. They have the following children: Joseph Henry, married, living at Lucasville; George William, married and farms on the Joseph W. Fulton farm in Valley township; James Benton, married, lives on the Bannon farm; Frank, married, is superintendent of the public schools at Ludlow, Ky.; Margaret, married T. C. Beatty, an attorney at Portsmouth, O.; David, married, lives on the lower Thomas farm in Clay township; Charles T., married, lives on a farm in Valley township; Louise at home; and Edgar, a student at the Ohio Wesleyan University. Mr. Appel is a republican in his political views and a member of the Methodist church.

He is a gentleman of excellent habits, honest, industrious and frugal. He is the father of a family of whom any man should be proud. He is a model farmer and devotes all his time to this pursuit. He is conscientious and fair in all his relations with his fellowmen. Above all he is an earnest, sincere and devout Christian.

Joseph Ashton

was born June 1, 1805, at Old Town near Newcastle, Pa. His father Joseph Ashton was a major in the Revolutionary army and a very prominent man in his time. His record will be found under Revolutionary soldiers. Our subject had only a common school education. After finishing school, he went to Pittsburg where he was apprenticed to Samuel Walker, a steamboat builder, and learned that trade. In 1847, he left Pittsburg and went to New Richmond, Ohio, and lived there till 1855, teaming for David Gibson, who had a distillery there. In December, 1855, he came to Portsmouth, Ohio, and went into partnership with his brother-in-law Milton Kennedy in the feed business, in a three story building on the site of the Huston Stone front on Second street. They occupied the first story, the second was a concert hall, and the third was occupied by the Odd Fellows. In 1856, he went into business with Henry Densmore in making mineral waters and remained in that business one year. He was then appointed Canal Collector by Governor Chase. During the war he removed to Rapid Forge on Paint creek, Ross county, and made his home there for ten years. In 1864, he received an appointment as treasury clerk at Vicksburg and other points in the south, from his old friend Salmon P. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury. At one time he was taken prisoner at Goodrich's Landing, La.

After returning from the south, he lived in Ross county and afterwards in Pike county. In 1870, he was given charge of the City Hospital of Portsmouth, a position he held for several years. He was elected a Justice of the Peace in Wayne township, Scioto county, in April, 1878, and was re-elected annually until June 1, 1891, when he resigned his office and removed to Sinking Springs in Highland county, where he remained until his death. He was a member of the Methodist Protestant church. He was an abolitionist, but acted with the republican party after it was formed.

He was married October 13, 1830, to Miss Matilda Kennedy, sister of Milton Kennedy, in Alleghany, Pa. He had seven children, three of whom survive him; viz., Mrs. Pauline McKeown of the Portsmouth schools; Mrs. Martha M. Gall, of Sinking Springs, O., and John Q. Ashton, of San Diego, California. He was a man without antagonisms and at the same time no one

had a stronger will than he. His attachment to the views of his church and his views on the subject of slavery were of the very strongest. As a Justice of the Peace, his decisions were well considered and were correct. He was honorable with all men and content to do his duty in the sphere in which he was placed.

Walter Atkin

was born at Portsmouth, Ohio, April 20, 1837. He is the son of Frank C. and Jane (Duval) Atkin. His mother was of French descent and came from Maryland. His father came from England. His boyhood and youth were spent in Portsmouth where he received a common school education. He lived in Kansas from 1856 to 1858 and learned the baker's trade with Hugh Stewart of Portsmouth, Ohio. He enlisted in Company G, 2nd Colorado Cavalry, September 20, 1862, and was mustered out after three years service. Most of his service was in Kansas and Missouri. He was one of the many who went to Pike's Peak looking for gold, but was not fortunate enough to find any. He was in the saw mill business for several years and then run a threshing machine and molasses evaporator. For the past five years, he has been a merchant and huckster near Stockdale, Ohio. Within the past three months he purchased the California mills and is at present running them. He is a republican and a member of the Baptist church and of the G. A. R. He was married in December, 1865, to Sarah M. (Bennett) Adams, daughter of Ephraim Bennett.

Bernard Augustin,

wholesale grocer, was born December 26, 1830, in the kingdom of Hanover, at Meppen, a town of about four thousand people at that time. His father, Joseph Augustin, born in 1792 and died in 1857, was a wholesale grocer of that town and a man of wide political influence. He served two terms as mayor of the town of Meppen. Our subject's grandfather was Karl Augustin, a dry goods merchant and a well educated man. His mother was Margaret Drexler. She died when he was only six years of age. Her father was Joseph Drexler. Mr. Augustin attended the common schools till he was fourteen and then studied in the gymnasium at Meppen for the next five years. He was reared a Catholic. It was the intention of his parents to educate him for the priesthood, but seeing his natural inclination for the fair sex, they abandoned this project and he was taken into his father's store until he was twenty-five, when he started a glass manufactory of his own.

He sold out to his mother at the end of five years and came to the United States in 1868. He stopped first near Catlettsburg, Ky., and went from there to Pittsburg with the intention of getting a position in the glass factories there; but owing to his inability to speak the English language he could not secure a position which his education and knowledge of the business would have commanded in his native country. He came to Portsmouth the next year. He was first employed here by Valentine Rheinart, manufacturer of candy. He worked for Rheinart for three years and saved his money, and at the end of that time started a candy-making business of his own. To this he added a small line of groceries and kept branching out and adding to his stock until he is now doing a large and exclusively wholesale business at the corner of Front and Court streets.

He is a democrat but does not mix in politics. He is a communicant of St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, Portsmouth, Ohio. He was married to Anna Schleinhege, daughter of Bernard Schleinhege, November 5, 1858. They have had seven children, four living and three dead. Two died in infancy and Adolph was drowned in the Scioto river in 1881. Those living are: Bernard, Jr., now in business with his father; Joseph M., a wholesaler of fancy groceries in Portsmouth; Mary; and Anna, married to Carl Streuber.

Mr. Augustin is an example of what can be accomplished by strict attention to business methods. He became employed in a candy manufactory and soon after took the business onto himself. Later finding that manufacturing candy was not profitable, he undertook the wholesale grocery business and in that has been very successful and has made and accumulated a fortune. His standing as a business man in the community is the very best. It is always good for a man to have a failure in early life, that is if there is

any outcome in him. Mr. Augustine had one in the glass business in Germany and thereby learned how to retrieve his fortune and has done so in a wonderful degree. He is one of the most substantial citizens of Portsmouth.

John Maximilian Augustin

was born March 6, 1864, in Hanover, Germany. His father was Bernhard Augustin, who has a sketch herein. His mother's maiden name was Anna Schleinhege. He was the third child of his father's family. When he was four years of age, his father left his family in Germany and came to the United States, first going to Pittsburg, then to Big Sandy, and then to Portsmouth. In 1870, his father sent for the family to come over and they located in Portsmouth. John attained his education in St. Mary's Parish school in Portsmouth. He left school at the age of twelve years, and started to work in his father's candy factory. He mastered the business in two years. From the age of 14 to 16 he worked at his trade with his father. At the age of 16, he began to travel and sell groceries. He remained in this business from 1880 until 1891. From 1891 to 1892 he was a salesman for his father for the city trade. February 1, 1892, he started in business for himself at 17 west Front street, and has remained in that business ever since, but he changed his location in 1894, and removed his business to Seventh and Chillicothe streets. In 1898, he removed to Gallia street, where he is now. He was married September 20, 1887 to Anna B. Snyder. He has three children, one son and two daughters. His son and one daughter died in infancy. His surviving daughter is Madeline, aged eight years. He is a communicant of St. Mary's church and a member of the Young Mens' Institute. He is a good citizen, has the best business ability and has been very successful in business.

Charles Moore Ault

was born at Harrisonville, Ohio, February 1, 1875. His father was John Ault, and his mother's maiden name was Agnes Boren, daughter of James Boren. His parents had four children, of which he was the oldest. His grandfather, Henry Ault, was born November 30, 1820, in Breidenbach, Hessen-Nassau, Germany. He came to the United States in 1845 and located in Beaver county, Pa. He married Barbara Brame in 1847, came to Scioto county in 1852, where he has since resided except a short time in Jackson county. Their children were: John, born March 6, 1848; William, born January 13, 1851; Callie, born November 1, 1857. His first wife died directly after the birth of the last named child, and he was married in 1861 to Christina Shear, of Jackson county, Ohio. They had three children: Mary (Mrs. Robert McAleer), born 1864; Maggie, born September 21, 1867; Frank, born May 14, 1874. William Ault, residing in Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Callie Burke, of Wheelersburg, Ohio, with whom the father lives at present.

Our subject received a common school education, and one term at the Rio Grande College. He attended several normal schools, began teaching in 1892, and has been engaged in it for ten years in Scioto county. In his political views he is a free-silver democrat, not a member of any church, or any fraternal societies.

Walter J. Bagby

is the son of William Bagby. He was born in 1841 and is a grandson of John Bagby, born in 1819, and a great-grandson of Robert Bagby who emigrated to Lewis county, Kentucky, about 1800, from Virginia. His mother is Mahala Isabella (Bruce) Bagby, a daughter of Thomas Bruce and a granddaughter of John Bruce who was also a Virginian, belonging to a family which originally came from Scotland in the ante-revolutionary days, and has a common origin with the family of Bruces to which Robt. Bruce, King of the Scots belonged. The paternal grandmother of our subject was Sarah Thompson, daughter of Anthony Thompson, a member of the Thompson family of Lewis county, Kentucky. The Bruces settled originally near where Vanceburg now stands and the Bagbys in what is now known as "Ferman's bottoms" near Quincy. The Bagbys came to Virginia from England before the revolution.

Our subject was born September 21, 1867, at Springville, Kentucky, and was raised at St. Paul, Kentucky, to which place his parents removed when

he was still a child. Here he received his schooling. At the age of twenty-one he began railroading, working most of the time at bridge carpentering, and continued at this occupation till 1897, when he was employed as a clerk by W. A. Hamilton, grocer, in Portsmouth. At the end of two years he bought out Hamilton and is now conducting the business himself at the corner of Gallia and John streets.

He is a socialist in his views and votes with the social democrat party. He is a member of the Christian church of Portsmouth and is an active worker. At present he is an elder in the church. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Modern Woodmen. His father served in the 2nd Ky. regiment, Co. F, Union army. His grandfather Bruce's brother was a Captain in the 22nd Kentucky regiment, Union army, and his cousin was a member of the Confederate Congress from the Louisville district.

Mr. Bagby was married April 30, 1895 to Emma Eastham, daughter of Robert and Mary (Davis) Eastham of Boyd county, Kentucky. They have one child, Paul T., born June 30, 1901.

The subject of the sketch affords a splendid opportunity for one to emphasize those qualifications which go to make a man in the highest sense of the word. As to honor, no citizen has a better or higher sense of the same than Mr. Bagby; in honesty, his record is known well to all those who have been placed in a position of contact with him; considering duty, sacrifice tells better than any word his unswerving loyalty to a well educated conscience; as to purpose, any success he has attained to, so far in life is due very largely to the secret of this word.

Lewis William Baker

was born October 24, 1852, in Portsmouth, Ohio. His father was Henry Baker, and his mother's maiden name was Louisa Pelhank, both natives of Germany. They had four children, three now living. Our subject is the eldest. A daughter, Louisa, married Andrew Biegel, and Fred is in the cigar business. Our subject attended school until he was fifteen years of age, when he went in with Stemshorn and Engelbrecht grocers as a clerk. He was with them for two years. In 1869, he began to work for H. Eberhart & Company, foundrymen, and clerked and traveled for them until 1873. On July 22, 1873, he went into the Ohio Stove Company, as a salesman, and was with them until 1890. In that year he became a director in the Portsmouth Stove & Range Company, and its vice president. F. V. Knauss, W. S. Todd and Mr. Baker took \$10,000 stock in it when it started and it is now owned by Knauss and Baker. Mr. Baker has been the vice president ever since the business started. Mr. Knauss is the president, and R. A. Bryan, the secretary and treasurer. Mr. Baker married Eva Servey, of Lawrence county, April 2, 1873, and has one son, Frank J., in the retail shoe business at the former stand of R. L. Gilbert on Chillicothe street, opposite the post office. Mr. Baker is a member of the First Presbyterian church and was a trustee for fifteen years. In politics, he is a Republican. He is a member of the Aurora Lodge, Mt. Vernon Chapter, Solomon Council and Calvary Commandery of the Masonic bodies in Portsmouth. He is the founder and author of his own fortune and one of the most successful business men in the city of Portsmouth. He has made his business career a success by the observance of correct economic principles.

Cornelius Hyatt Barbee

was born at Portsmouth, Ohio, January 18, 1843. His parents were Elias and Mary Hyatt Barbee. She was a niece of the late C. C. Hyatt. Mr. Barbee's father came from Culpepper county, Virginia, and his mother from Long Island, New York. He passed his boyhood and youth at Portsmouth in attending school and clerking in J. K. and O. A. Lodwick's dry goods store. He was employed there altogether sixteen years. He enlisted as third sergeant in Company E, 140th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, May 2, 1864, and was discharged September 3, 1864. He was a democrat till 1876, and after that has been a republican. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Aurora Lodge, Number 48 F. and A. M., Scioto Lodge Number 31, I. O. O. F., Portsmouth Lodge, 154, B. P. O. E., and Bailey Post, G. A. R., Portsmouth, Ohio. He married Eliza Jane Bowman, January 20, 1864. He has two children living:

William H. in business with him at Union Mills; and Alice May, wife of James Mitchell. He has two daughters deceased: Nelly, late wife of William Malone and Bertha, late wife of Albert Turner.

Mr. Barbee has been in business at the same place for the past thirty-one years. He conducted the store for Mr. Davis until his death and then he purchased the stock and continued it in his own name. He has been canal collector the past ten years. Mr. Barbee is one of the reliable citizens of the county. He is as near a fixture as the "sugar loaf" hill near his place of business. He can be found at the same place each hour of the twenty-four, year in and year out, and his habits are as regular as those of a Thomas clock. Not to find him in his store, in the business hours of the day, would be remarkable and alarming.

He is about the best illustration of steady and good habits of any subject in this book. His very admirable qualities have endeared him to his whole community and he is as good a specimen of the model citizen as can be found anywhere in this Republic.

Stout St. Leger Barklow

was born February 15, 1822, at Enterprise Furnace, Greenup county, Kentucky. His grandmother was Ruth Stout of New Jersey, who heard the guns at Trenton. His maternal grandfather was Job Foster, a revolutionary soldier. His father Benjamin Barklow kept a grocery on Second street, on the western part of the school lot. He was one of the founders of the Methodist Protestant church. In 1827, his parents moved to a farm in Kentucky opposite Sciotoville and lived there until the flood of 1832 reached them when they came back to Portsmouth. In 1838 our subject went to draying in Portsmouth. In 1841 he went into the Gaylord mill as a shingler, that is, to manage the trip hammer. The boss shingler was Peter Gardner. The elder T. G. Gaylord was then at the head of the mill. John Gould and Mr. Morrell held positions in the office. John Critzer was the engineer. A small nail mill was connected, in charge of Abraham Springer and William Miller. Miller got to be manager of the mill and Springer went to California in 1850. There were six knobbling fires, one boiling furnace and one scrap furnace. In 1844, more furnaces were built and the mill enlarged. While learning to shingle, our subject lost one eye. A spark from a muck ball when the hammer fell upon it, destroyed it. He kept at the work until he became boss Shingler.

In 1852, he went to California with John Sturgeon, David Price, Thomas Williams, Captain W. B. Williams, Andrew Robinson, William Sidney, Thomas Richardson, William Delaney and Thomas McAuley. They were joined by Captain John Clark, father of Mrs. P. C. Kinney, Giles Thornton, William Morton, Thomas Thompson, Leonard Alexander and Frank Johnson. Their wagons were made in Portsmouth and shipped to St. Joseph, Missouri. Barklow remained for two years and made money. In 1855, he went again and remained nearly five years. He owned very valuable property while out there the second time. In 1859, when he returned from California, he went back to the rolling mill and was a boiler for several years. Then he boated iron for several more years. For fourteen years of his life at different times, he was on the police force of the city. He was married August 15, 1844, to Sarah Jane Jeffords, daughter of Ezra Jeffords, and brother of Henry Jeffords. He had three children: William, Agnes, the widow of B. E. Roe and Margaret Jane. He died February 3, 1898. Stout Barklow was like King Saul, head and shoulders above his fellows, and the tallest man in the county, being six feet three and a half inches high. He was a man of the highest courage and of strong will.

Richard Barry

was born in the city of Wicklow, Ireland, January 24, 1843. His father was Robert Barry and his mother's maiden name was Bridget Bryan. His father first went to Australia and then to California. He died before he could return to his family. In 1848, his widow and children, James and Richard, came to Canada and located in Kingston. In 1856, they came to Chillicothe and from there they went to Hanging Rock in 1859. In 1860, Mr. Barry was employed at a boiling furnace as a helper and was soon made a boiler. He has

worked as a boiler for forty-two years. He afterwards learned to be a heater and worked for Richard Mather in Ironton.

He enlisted in Company E, 18th O. V. I., three months men, May 26, 1861, at the age of 20, and served until the 28th of the August following. He re-enlisted in Company A, 2nd Virginia Cavalry directly after his first service but was taken out on account of his minority. For the whole of 1862 and a part of 1863, he drove a team for the United States army and worked on the army roads under contract.

In March, 1863, he came to Portsmouth and went to work in the Gaylord mill and worked one year. In 1864, he went to work in the lower rolling mill for the Haydens and was connected with that mill till it was burned. He worked with the Burgess at Yorktown until it was sold out to the trust and has not worked any since. He was married July 4, 1864, to Ann Bargin, a native of Kings county, Ireland. They have had eleven children: Jennie B. who died in infancy; Margaret a dressmaker in Portsmouth; Richard died, aged eleven, from an accident; Charles, a machinist at the Norfolk & Western shops at Portsmouth; James, a foreman of the Hanging Rock, machine shops of the Norfolk & Western R. R.; Daniel, died in infancy; Agnes died in infancy; Mary, a stenographer with H. S. Grimes & Company; Loretta died at eleven years of age; Joseph, employed at the Norfolk & Western shops; Richard 2nd, aged fifteen. Mr. Barry enjoys good health and endeavors to take life easy. He is a member of the Holy Redeemer church and in his political views is a democrat.

Charles A. Barton

was born in Sidney, Maine, Sept. 3, 1824. He was the third son of Rufus Barton and Susanah Wyman, the grand-son of Flint Barton of Worcester, Mass. The years of his minority were passed under his father in the business of farming and lumbering, and his opportunities for education were exceedingly meager. At the age of twenty-one he started in the world for himself, and for several years was engaged in the lumber districts of Maine, New Brunswick, Pennsylvania, and New York. He was subsequently employed for a couple of years at the trade of mill-wright. In the spring of 1854, he made his way to Ohio, rafting lumber down the Alleghany and Ohio rivers to Ironton, and the next year located in Portsmouth and engaged with Messrs. Riggs & Thompson in the lumber trade and manufacture, in which business he continued until the breaking out of the late Civil War. He then entered the army in Company G, 1st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and at the expiration of the three-months' service, re-enlisted and went out as First Lieutenant of Company B of the 13th Ohio, which was afterwards changed to the 22nd Ohio, serving until after the battle of Shiloh, when he resigned on account of failing health. In the fall of 1862, he raised an independent company of sharp shooters, and took them into the service. In November, 1863, he was attached to Gen. Thomas' headquarters for general duty and so remained until mustered out on July 25, 1865. Returning home, he resumed the lumber trade for a short time, and then engaged in civil engineering and surveying, which for the most part he continued to the time of his death.

He was for a time employed on the turnpikes of Scioto county in connection with Captain Gibbs, and with that gentleman prepared a very excellent map of the county. In 1872 and 1873, he had charge of the survey of the Ohio University lands, and after they were ready for market was engaged in selling them, and also in various other matters pertaining to his profession. On February 25, 1858, he married Miss Mary Jane, daughter of William Mad-dock of Portsmouth, but originally from Wales. Captain Barton was a Master-Mason, and has been connected with the order for a quarter of a century. In politics, he was a strong adherent to the principles of the republican party.

In 1867, he was the republican candidate for county Treasurer. He was defeated by Aaron Noel and contested the election. Noel won in the contest. In 1873, he was elected to succeed Andrew O'Neill as a member of the Water Works Board. The latter had been removed by impeachment. Captain Barton was elected to take his place and re-elected in 1875, serving five years. For the same length of time he was a member of the city council and was its president in 1881. He also served as a member of the Board of Education. He was a useful man and citizen wherever placed. He served on the city Board of Equal-

ization of Portsmouth for several years. He was a member of the city Board of Trade and took great interest in it. He was its secretary at the time of his death. He and Captain F. C. Gibbs laid out the Barton and Gibbs addition to the city, and in 1883, they published a map of the county. He was agent for the Ohio State University lands for several years. He was a public spirited citizen, and highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was a man who should have had no enemies. If he had them, they did not make themselves known. He was always in favor of public improvements and laboring to secure them. He died June 28, 1888.

James G. Basham

was born April 11, 1862, near Empire furnace, Scioto county, Ohio. He is a son of John W. Basham and Florence Hansford Basham. His parents were born and reared in Kanawha county, West Virginia, came to Scioto county in 1861 and settled near Empire furnace. His mother was of English descent and his father of Irish descent. He was reared on a farm until he was ten years of age. His mother died when he was hardly a year old and he was reared by his grandparents. He moved to Sciotoville, Ohio, in 1872, started to school at the age of ten, and received a teacher's certificate at the early age of sixteen; but continued in school until eighteen years of age, when he accepted a position as clerk in a grocery store in Ironton, Ohio. This position he held for three years. At the age of twenty-one, he purchased a grocery store at Ironton, Ohio, but owing to the depression of business generally, discontinued business at the close of the same year. Soon after, he came to Scioto county, and taught school, until 1885, when he was appointed postmaster at Sciotoville, Ohio, under President Cleveland's administration. During his term as postmaster, he was elected clerk of Porter township by the largest majority (98) ever given a democratic candidate. In 1898, he was elected Justice of the Peace in Porter township by a majority of 53. His prominence as a democrat gradually grew, until he was selected by that party, as their candidate for Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas against F. L. Sikes, but was defeated. In 1899, he was the democratic candidate for Probate Judge; but was defeated by Harry Ball.

He is a prominent member of the Church of Christ at Sciotoville, Ohio, at various times, holding the most important offices of that church. He married Rose E. Evans, October 2, 1892, who died December 27, 1894. He was again married to Lula Pierce, January 8, 1898, by whom he has two children: J. Frank born March 10, 1899, and Bertha M. born May 30, 1900. Mr. Basham is well informed and keeps in touch with current events. He enjoys the confidence of the community in which he resides to the fullest extent and is regarded as one of the best citizens of the county. His example and influence is uniformly for the public good and for progress.

Thomas Jefferson Basham

was born January 3, 1842, where he now lives near New Boston. His father John Basham, was born near Gepharts, Scioto county. His grandfather, Anderson Basham, came to Gepharts from the salt regions of West Virginia near Charleston. His mother was Mary Moore, daughter of William Moore who lived in Sciotoville, Ohio.

Our subject received a common school education. He attended school three months in the year from the time he was ten years until he was thirteen and set on the old style benches made of a slab with legs to it. He has been a member of the Board of Education of Clay township for the last twenty years with the exception of three years, and secured the construction of what is known as the Star yard school house. He has never been active in politics and has never held office, but is a "dyed in the wool" democrat. He is not a member of any church.

He was married December 16, 1862, to Nancy Rowley. Five children were born to them, all boys. Four of them died before reaching the age of five and one is now living: Thomas Edgar, born May 20, 1868.

Captain George Anderson Batterson

was born in Harrison township, September 19, 1874. He is the son of John Batterson and Sarah (Richardson) Batterson. His paternal grandfather was

Franklin Batterson and his grandmother was Mary (Stockham) Batterson. His great grandfather was Abijah Batterson. His maternal grandfather was Edward Richardson and his grandmother Mary (Blair) Richardson, born in Ireland.

Our subject is one of five children: Edward R., Frank J., attending the Drew Theological Seminary and is going to Montevideo, South America, as a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal church; Mame A., teacher of the Hav-erhill High School; and Sallie L. at home. The father died when our subject was five years old and the mother still survives a widow. He was raised on a farm and attended the country schools until 1894, when he entered the Ohio University at Athens, Ohio. He completed the junior year and entered on the senior year and continued with his studies till the Spanish war broke out, when he enlisted in Company B, 7th O. V. I. at Athens, Ohio, April 1, 1898, and was transferred to Company E, 4th O. V. I. at Columbus, Ohio, and served during the war as a Corporal. He took part in the capture of Guyama, Porto Rico and another engagement in the mountains; and was discharged February 1, 1899.

In 1900, Mr. Batterson raised a company of infantry for the Ohio National Guard in Portsmouth and it was mustered in July 27 of that year as Company K of the Seventh regiment. He was chosen its Captain and is at this time the head of the company. (See page 627.)

In March, 1899, he registered as a law student with George M. Osborn of Portsmouth, Ohio. He attended the law school at Ann Arbor during the winter of 1899 and 1900 and again the following year, and is still a student. He went in as a partner with his brother in the Ed. R. Batterson Dairy Company, in the spring of 1900, became sole owner of the business October 15, 1901 and conducted it until 1902, when he sold out. He represented Ohio University in a debating contest in 1896 and was commencement orator in 1897. He was president of the Webster Literary Society at Ann Arbor. While yet at the threshold of his career Mr. Batterson has that persistent determination that insures success. His inheritance combined the habits of industry with several generations of cultivated intellect of much more than ordinary power. He is by nature a leader of men and has been at the front in all organizations and movements with which he has been connected. He gives promise of becoming a leader in his chosen profession.

John Christian Bauer

was born February 17, 1863, in Portsmouth, Ohio. His father was John Frederick Bauer, and his mother's maiden name was Anna Wolf. His parents came from Hanover, Germany, of which place they were natives. They had eight children, of whom John C. was the third and only son. Our subject attended the schools of Portsmouth until seventeen years of age. He then went into the Burgess mill and worked until he was twenty years of age. After that he worked at Zottman's soap factory. From 1885 to 1888, he was employed in the Portsmouth Wagon Stock Company as book-keeper and salesman. In September, 1888, he went to work for M. B. Gilbert as a salesman, and has been in the employ of that house from then until the present time. The business was incorporated January 1, 1900, and since, he has been its secretary and a director.

He was married June 4, 1890, to Mary Zoellner, a daughter of Philip Zoellner. They have two children, Irma and Marie. Mr. Bauer is a democrat in his political views. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and the United Commercial Travelers. He is highly regarded by all who know him as a first-class business man.

An associate in business says of him: "He is an honorable, energetic and reliable man, perfectly familiar with his business, and he has been very successful in his undertakings. During the time he was connected with the Gilbert Grocery Company as traveling salesman, he succeeded in working up a trade that placed him far in the lead of his competitors. This was accomplished by his courteous treatment to every one, and close attention to his business. He is of a very jovial disposition, has excellent habits, and has hosts of friends in this and surrounding counties."

William Ray Beatty,

son of William R. and Armina (Remy) Beatty, was born in Lawrence county, Ohio, August 11, 1874. He came to Sciotoville with his parents, when he was only six years of age. Here he attended school during the winter months and worked in the clay mines during the summer months until he was nineteen. By this time he had fitted himself for a teacher in the country schools. He is still engaged in this profession and during this time has taught four years on the west side of the county and four years on the east side. At present he is employed at the Briggs school on Chillicothe pike in Clay township. He is a loyal republican and a member of the Free-Will Baptist church of Sciotoville. He was married July 19, 1898, to Della A. Moore, daughter of Alfred and Tabitha (Hill) Moore.

William Robert Beatty

was born July 10, 1840, at Brush Creek furnace, Jefferson township, Adams county, Ohio. His father Rynard Carlyle Beatty was a collier at the furnace. His mother was Elizabeth Howe Taylor. His father was married twice. There were five children of the first marriage and four of the second. Our subject was the second child of the first marriage. When William R. was two years old, his father moved to Elizabeth township, Lawrence county and in two years more moved to Green township, Scioto county, not far from Powellsville. Young Beatty went to school there and attended school of winters till he was twenty years of age. He remained with his father till his majority.

On September 3, 1861, he was mustered into Company E of the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. He had enlisted in the July previous. He served in the same company and regiment until September 13, 1865, and was Corporal of the company when mustered out. His command was in twenty-one battles, to say nothing whatever of skirmishes. The list begins with Booneville, Mississippi, May 30, 1862, and ends with Columbus, Georgia, April 16, 1865, a week after Lee's surrender at Appomattox. The principal of these were Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862, Stone River, December 31, 1862, to January 2, 1863, Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863, and the Atlanta campaign. Mr. Beatty saw his Colonel, William Millikin killed in battle at Stone River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862. He saw a rebel aim at Colonel Millikin and tried to shoot the rebel first but the latter was too quick, his aim was true and Col. Millikin was shot dead off his horse. Mr. Beatty was taken a prisoner at Cortland, Alabama, July 23, 1862, and held as such until September 23, 1862, when he was exchanged. During the time he was a prisoner, he was confined at Jackson and Vicksburg, Mississippi. He was taken prisoner the second time in the fall of 1863 near Pulaski, Tennessee, by Guerillas, deserters from both armies. They could not hold him, and they took a vote whether to kill him or let him go. He was set free by a single vote.

During Sherman's March to the Sea, he was with General Wilson's Cavalry Corps and was in the famous Wilson's raid. His command was set to capture Jeff Davis and to do so a detachment of which he was one, was dressed in Confederate gray.

He came to Scioto county after the war. Then he went south one year, but returned in 1866. Since that time he has been mining ore and coal, but owing to his age, can no longer follow that occupation. He has been married three times. He was married first to Armina Remy, of Powellsville. His children by this marriage were: Thomas Carlyle, City Solicitor of Portsmouth, Ohio, who has a sketch herein; Harrison Taylor, died January 11, 1895, aged twenty-five years; Orpha Alma; William Ray, a teacher. Mr. Beatty's first wife died July 4, 1887. He was married the second time to Sophrona Hessler, of Wheelersburg. She died June 29, 1892. He was married the third time, May 24, 1893 to Margaret Smith Gamberline. They have one child, Bessie Florence, born June 14, 1901.

Mr. Beatty is a democrat in politics. For many years he has been a member of the Free-Will Baptist church, in Sciotoville. He is not a fraternity man. He is remarkably well informed for his opportunities and understands himself as well, if not better, than any one mentioned in this book. He knows his own abilities and will not attempt more than he can do. Like all old soldiers, he is a good citizen. He understands his duty to the state

and is not amiss in its performance. He is well read and a good conversation-alist. He is fond of discussing complex problems. He is original in all his ideas and withal he is industrious.

James Bell,

the father of Robert Hunter Bell, was born in New Castle, Pennsylvania, August 3, 1784. He was the son of Joseph Bell, born March 8, 1758; in Ireland. Joseph Bell, his father married Anna Hezlep, February 7, 1779, in Ireland. She was born June 7, 1759. They came to New Castle, Pennsylvania, in 1784. James Bell, their son, located in Circleville, in 1810, when there were but three houses in the place. He carried on a shoe and leather business and had one tanyard located at Circleville and one at Perry. He also carried on a broom factory at Circleville. He made his home in Portsmouth for six years prior to 1861, when he went to Circleville on business and died and was buried there. He was a prominent Mason and member of the old school Presbyterian church at Circleville. The following constituted his family: Robert Hunter, deceased; Anna, married Nathan White, deceased; Lemira, married Samuel E. Brown, deceased; Nancy, married Silas Chipman Newton, deceased; James W., a physician; Joseph Hezlep, deceased; John Lynn, deceased; Lucy, married Joseph Willis Collins; Mary, married Melancthon Hicks Curtis, deceased, and Eleanor Emma who has resided in Portsmouth since 1856, and conducts a kindergarden on Washington street, between Third and Fourth streets.

Robert Hunter Bell

was born August 20, 1815, at Circleville, Ohio. His father was James Bell, and his mother Mary Hunter. James Bell, his father, was a native of New Castle, Pennsylvania, and his wife of Carlisle, Pennsylvania. His father, Joseph Bell came from Ireland, in 1784, and settled in New Castle, Pennsylvania. Robert Bell as a boy in Circleville, Ohio, was brought up to the shoe business. He also had a broom factory which he and his father conducted. He came to Portsmouth July 1, 1850, and engaged in the shoe business. He was the pioneer of boot and shoe making in Portsmouth. He started the first shoe factory in Portsmouth August 21, 1850.

Frederick Drew, Irving Drew's father, was Mr. Bell's foreman for many years. All the shoes were made by hand until March, 1869, when machines were first used. After 1869 they made 200 shoes per day and employed 40 hands. 15 were women and they stitched and bound the shoes. Each bench of five men made six pairs of shoes in one hour. Mr. Bell went into the wholesaling of shoes with W. H. Ware and Joseph Vincent under the firm name of Bell, Ware & Vincent, afterwards R. Bell & Company. He went out of the shoe business in 1874 and went into the insurance business. On April 4, 1876, he was elected a member of the board of cemetery trustees for three years. In 1873 he was elected a school trustee for three years. He was elected clerk of the Courts October 8, 1878 and re-elected October 11, 1881.

He joined the Presbyterian church in Circleville, in 1834, and was an elder in that church for many years. He was superintendent of the Sabbath school of the Presbyterian church of Portsmouth, Ohio, from 1856 to 1883. He was Clerk of the Trustees of the Children's Home of Scioto county for a number of years. He was married March 4, 1850, to Miss Dorcas Currie, of Lithopolis Ohio. His children are as follows: Mary Elizabeth, wife of John Glidden; Charles Bruce, died in infancy; George Henry, living in Florida. Lucy Margaret, wife of Captain Richard P. Rifenberrick of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Bell departed this life December 2, 1883. He was a public spirited man, always ready with time and means to assist in any laudable enterprise. He was a lover of children and knew a great many of them. If a teacher or scholar was absent from Sunday school, before he went to his place of business Monday morning, he called to ascertain the cause of their absence. He was one of the most useful men in his church and in the community.

Benjamin Franklin Bennett

was born in Scioto county, Ohio, October 11, 1829. His father was a soldier of the war of 1812. In 1818, he emigrated from New York and settled on the

Little Scioto river, in Scioto county, Ohio. The son received a limited education in the country schools, which he enlarged by reading and study in after years. He was taught the business of milling and as a millwright, and for some years carried on this business. On March 11, 1849, he was married to Miss Sarah Ann Snodgrass, of Scioto county. On December 4, 1855, he moved and settled on Tygart creek, in Greenup county, Kentucky, at the Globe Iron Furnace. He here erected the first flouring mill ever built in Greenup county. This, and a corn mill which he built and has operated ever since, are known, as "Bennett's Mills." While a citizen of Ohio, he was twice elected Assessor of his township, and township Clerk.

On the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, while Kentucky stood neutral, he crossed to Ohio and enlisted in Company G, of the 56th Ohio Infantry, September 12, 1861, and was made Sergeant. After the siege of Corinth he fell sick and was sent to the hospital at Camp Dennison, treated through a long spell of illness and discharged from the United States service in August, 1862, on account of disability. He remained at home until August, 1863, when he became Deputy Provost Marshal for the Ninth Congressional District of Kentucky, and served as such until the close of the war. He was admitted to the bar of Kentucky in 1866, and opened an office at Greenup. He has been one of the most successful attorneys in the state and Federal courts in northeastern Kentucky. He was Road Commissioner for his county, for four years, from 1866 to 1870. In 1890 he was elected a delegate to the state Constitutional Convention, in which body he served with ability and credit to himself and constituents. While yet in this service, the people of his county elected him to represent them in the General Assembly. Mr. Bennett may be best characterized as a man of strong and vigorous mind, with positive convictions and a frank and open expression of the same. Behind a manner somewhat abrupt at times, his kindly and accommodating spirit makes him a general favorite among his friends of all parties. He is as well known in Portsmouth and Scioto county as he is at home. He is and always has been a republican in his political faith and practice.

Jacob Bennett

was born April 1, 1860 in Bloom township, Scioto county, Ohio, son of Amaziah Bennett and Sarah Quenn his wife. He was the sixth of a family of eight children. He was brought up a farmer, but has been a miner for ten years. He had a common school education. He was married November 3, 1883 to Mary Alice Fulk, daughter of John Fulk. There were three children of this marriage: Margaret, Sarah and John. His wife died February 14, 1892. He was married April 5, 1896 to Melissa Johnson, daughter of John Johnson. There are two children of this marriage: Nellie and Bessie. Our subject is a republican but was never a candidate for office. He resides near Bloom Switch. Mr. Bennett is a young man of pleasing address and good habits. He tries to do the best he can for himself under any and all circumstances and that is the best any one can do. He is a good friend, a good neighbor and a good citizen.

John Gordon Bennett

was born November 1, 1846, in Scioto county, Ohio. His father was William H. Bennett, a farmer, and his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth T. Beauchamp. He attended school in Pike county, near Stockdale. He enlisted in the Eighth Company of Ohio Independent Sharp Shooters, October 22, 1862, and served until July 19, 1865. Since the war he has been a farmer in Pike county, near the Scioto county line. He was married first in 1872, to Harriet E. Norris, daughter of James Norris, of Pike county. There were four children of this marriage: Stella Grace, the wife of Harry Bierley of Portsmouth, Ohio; Edith Magnolia, the wife of Stanley Allard of Stockdale, Pike county, Ohio; Laura Ellen died at the age of seven years; Lewis Ellsworth resides with his father. His first wife died in 1882. He married in 1883, Charlotte J. Kirkpatrick, daughter of Thomas Kirkpatrick. There are two children of this marriage: Dwight Merrill and Nora Alice. Mr. Bennett is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is a republican in politics.

Lewis Smith Bennett

was born March 22, 1849, in Madison township, Scioto county, Ohio. His father was William H. Bennett. He was born in Madison township. His mother was Elizabeth Beauchamp, daughter of John Beauchamp of Pike county. His grandfather was John Bennett. Lewis Smith was the third of his father's nine children. There were three sons and six daughters. He received a common school education.

He enlisted February 22, 1864, in Company G, 91st O. V. I. as a recruit for three years, when he yet lacked one month of being fifteen years of age. He gave his age on the roster as eighteen and signed his mother's consent to his enlistment. His father was already in the service in the 8th Ohio Independent Company of Sharpshooters, having enlisted November 3, 1863 for three years. He was transferred to Company D, 15th V. R. C., December 21, 1864, and mustered out August 4, 1865. Our subject's brother, John was in the same Company, having enlisted October 22, 1862, for three years, at the age of sixteen. He served until July 19, 1865.

Our subject was wounded at the battle of Lynchburg, being hit in the back of the neck by a piece of shell which burst over him. On September 19, 1864, at the battle of Opequan, he was wounded three times by minie balls. One ball struck him near the right knee and plowed through his thigh. He was in the hospital three months on account of it.

After his return from the war, he went to work on his father's farm and remained there until April 7, 1870, when he was married to Lottie E. Brown, daughter of John H. Brown, now deceased. After his marriage, he went to farming on 80 acres of land in Pike county and lived there fifteen years. He bought the Noble farm in 1889 and has resided there ever since. He was a Trustee of Marion township, Pike county, Ohio, for six years. He was a member of the school board in the same township for three years.

He has had five children, four of whom are living: Florence Viola, wife of Bertie A. Crabtree, resides near Flat, Pike county, Ohio; John B. married Allie, daughter of W. M. Coburn, and lives near Nairn, Ohio; Sarah M. wife of Eli S. Wilson, lives near Scioto P. O.; William D. died at the age of fifteen months; Libbie May is at home.

Mr. Bennett is a republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a Knight of Pythias. He is a man of good character, honorable in all his dealings, of exemplary habits and a first class citizen.

Rolla E. Bennett,

the son of James J. Bennett and Margaret Bowler, was born November 16, 1856, in Madison township. His grandfather Thomas J. Bennett came from Virginia, in 1809 and settled on the farm on which our subject now resides. His childhood was spent on the farm, receiving only such education as the common schools afforded. Politically he is a republican, though not active in politics. He has religious views peculiarly his own and claims to have been born in the family of God by regeneration, February, 1883, and takes the New Testament as his standard of belief. He was married May 9, 1880, to Jessie F. Moore. They have eight children living and one dead. The surviving children are as follows: Agnes, Gertrude, Clarence, Icy and Ivy (twins), Lillie, Nona and Emma.

Mr. Bennett is a man of excellent qualities—a good neighbor, a patriotic citizen and a thoroughly conscientious Christian. He is always ready to perform a neighborly or Christian duty. He is honest and upright in all his dealings and can be counted among Madison township's model citizens.

William Jefferson Bennett

was born January 12, 1854, in Jo Daviess county, Illinois. His father was Jehiel Bennett and his mother was Mary Crain Bennett, daughter of Martin Crain. His grandfather was Benjamin Bentley of New York. His father was born in Scioto county, Ohio, and emigrated to Illinois. He lived in Illinois until 1867 and was engaged in farming. There were ten children in the family, two of whom died in infancy. There were seven sons and three daughters. When his father left Illinois, he went to Clark county, Missouri,

and remained four years and from there went to Batesville, Arkansas, where our subject resided until 1875, when he came to Portsmouth, where he now resides. He was married September 14, 1876 to Lucy Woodruff, daughter of Isaac Woodruff. They have twelve children, three of whom are dead. Edwin J., blacksmith in Plattsburg, Wisconsin; Ernest Theodore, and William Jefferson, Jr., both shoe cutters in Portsmouth; Clinton W., presser for Haas, Schwartz & Company; Clair, deceased at two years; Walter and Wallace (twins) died at two years; Charles Crain, employed in the shipping room of Drew, Selby & Company; Lucy M., Benjamin Bentley, Mary Erna and Wesley Oliver at home. From 1877 to 1880, he was with the Portsmouth Transfer Company. From 1880 until 1887, he worked for Mark Wells. He was Street Commissioner of Portsmouth from 1887 until 1891. Mr. Bennett has always been a republican and is a member of the Baptist church of Portsmouth.

William Pool Bennett

was born in Madison township, Scioto county, January 15, 1880. He is the son of Rolla E. and Sarah Pool Bennett. She was the daughter of William Pool. The great-great-grandfather of our subject, M. Bennett came from Morgantown, Virginia, in 1806. He died in June, 1815, at the age of eighty-three. His son Thomas Bennett married Nancy Jenkins and to them was born Caleb Bennett, the grandfather of our subject, who married Eliza Stockham and to them was born Rolla E. Bennett. His family consists of Warren, in Iowa; Erma, wife of Wm. N. Kent of Pike county, Ohio; Susan, wife of Wm. Brown; Harvey William, our subject, and Chloe. William's boyhood was spent on the farm and at the district school. He obtained a fair education. He conducts the home farm. His father Rolla E. Bennett was in Company G, 91st O. V. I. He is a democrat. He married Florence Deemer daughter of Louis and Jane Thomas Deemer, December 16, 1900.

Aholiab Bentley

was born in Sharon, Pennsylvania, May 22, 1807, the youngest of eleven children of Benjamin Bentley and Mary Baldwin, his wife, a native of Pennsylvania. For particulars as to his ancestry, see the Pioneer Record in this book. His father was a millwright and followed that trade for a number of years. He removed to Trumbull county when our subject was but one year old. There he attended the common schools and had to walk three miles. He worked on the farm in summer. Between the ages of fifteen and seventeen, he attended school at Warren, Ohio, and after the age of seventeen years, he engaged in teaching in Richland county, then in the old court house in Georgetown, Brown county, and then after that, taught four miles north of Ripley. One of his pupils there was Doctor Dunlap. In 1828, he embarked in the mercantile business in Georgetown, Brown county, Ohio, and was engaged in this business and farming for ten years. He afterwards engaged in the same business at Higginsport. In 1830, Mr. Bentley married Mrs. Mary Ann McCauley. They had two sons, Morrison and Martin. She died in 1836. In 1840 he married Jane Linn. They had five children: Franklin, died in infancy; Mrs. Laura J. B. Lloyd, widow of Charles P. Lloyd; Mary E., widow of Richard M. Lloyd; Linn, of Columbus, engaged in the iron business and Benjamin, residing at Jackson, engaged in the grocery business.

In the spring of 1840, he became clerk at Hanging Rock landing for Campbell, Ellison & Company, who were running Mt. Vernon furnace. In the spring of 1840, he went to Manchester, Ohio, and engaged in milling for two years. In 1846, he and some others built Gallia furnace and remained engaged in that for eleven years. In 1853, he removed to Portsmouth, Ohio. In 1854, he became connected with Madison furnace in Jackson county, Ohio, and his family are interested in that at the present time. In 1873, he became a stockholder in the Globe Iron Company in Jackson county, Ohio. On November 7, 1866, he was elected a councilman in Portsmouth, from the Fifth ward. On October 7, 1870, he was appointed a member of the Board of Equalization for the city of Portsmouth. In politics, Mr. Bentley was a republican. He never had any failures in any of his enterprises. The rule of his financing was that he never invested in any enterprise more than he could afford to lose and the result of that was that he passed through every panic in our country with unimpaired

credit. He was a member of the Sixth Street Methodist church of Portsmouth, Ohio. He was an excellent business man and always a christian gentleman. He died on December 26, 1891.

Linn Bentley

was born December 10, 1851, at Gallipolis, Ohio, a son of Aholiab Bentley, who has a sketch herein. His ancestry will be found in the Pioneer Record of this book. He resided with his father in Portsmouth during his youth. He attended the public schools at Portsmouth and the High School when it was first opened in the Salter building. He was a student at the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1868 and 1869. He was a clerk in the Ohio Valley Bank with his father in 1870. From 1871 to 1874, he resided at Madison Furnace in Jackson county. He has been a member of the Methodist church since 1878. He has always been a republican in his political views.

He was married February 7, 1876, to Miss Rachel Alice Clare, of Portsmouth, the youngest daughter of the late James D. Clare. They have two daughters, Sarah and Jennie L., and three sons, Linn Clare, deceased, Robert A., and James P. All of the children are with their parents in Columbus, residing at 585 Oak street.

Since 1871, Mr. Bentley has been engaged in the pig iron business and has been uniformly successful. He is now a member of the pig iron company of Feisner, Wagner and Bentley, operating blast furnaces in the Hocking Valley. Mr. Bentley is a gentleman of more than usual ability, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. He has never made a false or mistaken move in business and his career illustrates the idea of learning one business and following it to the exclusion of all others.

Mrs. Lora Elmira Bierley,

nee Salladay, was born in the French Grant, near Hayport, February 18, 1844. Her father was John Miller Salladay, and her mother's maiden name was Martha Hayward daughter of Moses Hayward. When she was a child, her parents moved to the Scioto valley, north of Portsmouth, where she was reared. She received a common school education. She was married September 19, 1877, to Samuel Bierley, and has had two children, Sarah Martha, wife of George D. Gims, who conducts a flour and feed store in Portsmouth, and Stewart Salladay a youth of seventeen years. Mrs. Bierley has resided within four miles of Portsmouth all her life. At present she resides at 381 East Eleventh street. She is a member of the Valley Chapel Methodist Episcopal church, and a woman highly respected and loved by all who know her.

William Biggs, Jr.,

was born January 16, 1830, at Greenup, Kentucky. He was one of twins, his twin brother being Robinson Biggs, who died June 22, 1852, unmarried. He was reared on his father's farm, and attended the local schools. He attended college at Washington, Pennsylvania, in 1848. In 1849, he went to Mount Savage Furnace, Carter county, Kentucky, as a store keeper of the furnace there, and followed that occupation and stock receiver for nine years, while his brother, Andrew was manager. In 1858, he took charge of his father's farm below Greenup, and managed it for eight years. March 15, 1860, he was married to Rebecca, daughter of Benjamin King, a prominent iron man of Laurel Furnace, Kentucky. In the year 1866, he removed to his present home, "Gravenstein Place," Greenup county, Kentucky, near Portsmouth, Ohio, where he has resided ever since. Mr. Biggs has had seven children: Robinson, a physician; Maurice, who married Nina Mitchell, of Greenup, Kentucky; Anna, who died in young womanhood; Lucy Davis, wife of Joseph Damron, engaged in business in Huntington, West Virginia; Sara and Helen Rebecca, at home; Winifred, wife of Irwin Smith, of Huntington, West Virginia. Mr. Biggs has always been a democrat. He is one of the most kind hearted men in the community where he resides, and is highly esteemed for his civic virtues.

Louis N. Bishop

was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, January 25, 1871. He is the son of John Bishop of Portsmouth. His great-grandfather removed from England to Germany,

and his father came from Germany to the United States. His mother, Clara Roth, was a native of Wurttemberg, Germany, she was a descendant from the Kober family, and among them were those holding the title of Baron and Baroness.

Young Bishop received his education in the public schools of Portsmouth, and then pursued the trade of a tailor and later that of designing garments. In 1889 he left Portsmouth, and traveled for a year. In 1890 he took charge of the manufacturing department of Sanford, Varner & Company of Portsmouth, and was soon afterwards promoted to the position of designer, which position he has occupied ever since with the same house or its successor. He gives instructions in the art of designing and has pupils in different parts of the country. To such an extent was he called upon to give instructions that he decided to publish his book entitled "The Modern Designer."

Mr. Bishop possesses fine literary tastes, and has quite a collection of books on scientific, historical and technical subjects.

Daniel Thompson Blackburn,

now head of Rarden, Ohio, was born at Pipe Grove Penna. Lawrence county, May 15, 1846. His father Thomas Blackburn, was the son of Edward Blackburn, a native of Ireland, who came to America in 1815, in search of his fortune. Some whereabouts had been lost sight of. While here he married Elizabeth Thompson of Butler county, Pennsylvania.

The mother of our subject was Caroline (Scott) Blackburn, daughter of James Scott, of Butler county, Pennsylvania, and was of Scotch descent.

His parents moved to Mt. Joy, in 1854, where our subject spent his childhood and received his early education. He attended the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, for a short time. He commenced teaching at the age of eighteen and continued to teach for seventeen years, never leaving out-side of four districts, which speaks well for his ability as a teacher. When teaching he was also interested in farming and fruit growing and was at one time known as the "peach boy of Mt. Joy."

In 1876, he gave up teaching and rented a farm he owned for a stock of merchandise in Western Avenue, Ohio, and carried on a general merchandise business there for three years, when he sold out and went back to Mt. Joy, and the next year formed a partnership with J. E. Johnson in the general merchandise business at Rarden, which partnership lasted two years. It was then sold back to Andrew and the firm was changed to L. T. Blackburn & Son as it is still known.

While he is known as a merchant, he takes a very deep interest in agriculture and has been a very active member of the organization formerly known as the Mt. Joy Fair Association, but at present is the Scioto County Agriculture Society, and has been its President for the past six years. It is largely owing to his management that the fair have been so successful.

When only ten years of age he offered to volunteer in the Grand Army. He was not accepted on account of his age. His father was a member of Company H, 11th U. S. I. and served from September 1, 1862 to June 14, 1865. Mr. Blackburn served as private two years in Brown (Ohio) township and was later sergeant of Rarden township for one year 1880. He has served one term as townman of Rarden and was elected Treasurer of the corporation in that office the next term. He was elected township Treasurer at the spring election of 1901 and was a member of the Rarden township Board of Education four consecutive years.

Mr. Blackburn is very liberal in his political views, voting more for the men than the parties. He is strongly inclined to protection and takes the democratic ticket on national issues. He was elected a Freeholder of the township, owing to the decay of his home church, he has passed his membership with the Mt. Joy Christian church.

He was married to Fannie Finger, daughter of Jacob and Sarah Finger of Pipe Grove, March 1, 1873. They have seven children, two of whom live in Indiana, one at the age of twelve and one at thirteen. Their names in order are William H. deceased, Randall C. Deerp P. deceased, Edna M. Quinlan, V. deceased, Lilla M. deceased, and Sarah C.

Thomas Bartlett Blake

was born at Biddeford in Devonshire, England, on the 6th day of August, 1843. His father was William Blake, and his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Bartlett. He attended the public schools in England, but left there at eleven years of age and went with his parents to Hamilton, Canada. His father was a butcher and he was brought up to that business. He soon learned it and at the age of nineteen years started in business for himself at Hamilton, Canada. He, however, had a desire to see something of the world and worked a while at his trade in Detroit; and afterwards at St. Louis. In 1862, he returned to Hamilton, Canada, where he engaged in his trade but a short time. In the latter part of 1862 and 1863 he was located in Detroit. From 1836 to 1840 he engaged in the same business in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. In the last named year he became tired of the long winters in Michigan and longed for a better country. While a boy in England at the age of nine, he had read and re-read and cried over, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." He then formed a great desire to see the Ohio river and visit the scenes along the river depicted in that work. So in 1870, when he determined to find a warmer country, the memory of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" came to him and he resolved to come to the Ohio river. In the fall of 1870, he was engaged in the sewing machine business at Eagle river, Keweenaw county, Michigan. In connection with this business he came to Cleveland and consulted with Mr. Wilson, of the Wilson Sewing Machine Company; and as the result of such interview he came to Portsmouth and engaged in the selling of the Wilson Sewing Machine for four years. In 1874, he concluded after four years observation in Portsmouth that he had better re-enter the business he learned when he was a boy, so he started a meat shop on the corner of Second and Chillicothe and has kept it up ever since. He was married June 20, 1865, in Hamilton, Ontario Province, Canada, to Adelaide, daughter of Jacob Hess. The family originally came to Pennsylvania and later to Canada. Mr. Blake has six children: Alice M., the well known violinist; Cora M., married Ralph Johnson; George H., who is in business with his father; William T., who is in the same business in Chicago; Harry C., the famous base ball player; and Charles B., who is engaged in the meat business in Columbus. In his political views, Mr. Blake is a republican. He was naturalized in 1870. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Blake is a model citizen; and never at any time in his life let a draft or note go by; but at the same time, like other mortals, he has his weakness, and one is his pride in his English ancestry. Those who know him, and know how to work him, can get anything out of him by praising England and her institutions. He is the happiest when he can get with Henry Vincent, or some other Englishman, and talk over dear old England.

Philip Bobst,

the son of Philip Bobst, Sr., and Magdalena Frank, his wife, was born September 3, 1847, at Lorain, Lorain county, Ohio. His parents were born at Durkheim, Bavaria, and emigrated to Lorain, Ohio, in 1846, where the son was born. In 1853 his parents moved to Beaver, Pike County, Ohio, and took up Congress land. Philip attended school only about nine months. He was raised on a farm and continued to work at farming all his life until 1896. He came to Scioto county, in 1871, and located near Portsmouth. He engaged in the grocery business on the Chillicothe pike in which he continued until 1900, when he went back to farming and gardening. He served as Justice of the Peace of Clay township from 1883 to 1886, and was constable of the township for a number of years. He was a member of the School Board of Clay township a number of years, and served as president two terms. He was once elected Justice of the Peace but failed to qualify. He has always been a republican, and formerly took an active part in politics, but of late years he has been out of it. Mr. Bobst has been a member of the United Brethren church since 1864; and at present is a steward of the official board of the United Brethren church of Portsmouth. He was married May 3, 1867, to Margaret Brush, a daughter of John Brush of Beaver, Pike county, Ohio. By this marriage they had eleven children all of whom are living: Henry; Magdalena, married Charles May; Philip; Margaret, married George Vogel;

Jacob, Aaron, Louis, Elizabeth A., Adam H., Fred C., and Clara M. His first wife died April 27, 1889, and he was re-married June 13, 1889 to Grace Vollmer daughter of Leopold Vollmer, near Portsmouth, who emigrated from Baden, Germany.

Carl Christoph Bode

was born in Hanover, Germany, May 2, 1835. His father was Conrad Bode. He attended school in Hanover till the age of fourteen, when he was apprenticed to the stone mason's trade. He served in the Hanoverian troops for seven years. He came to the United States in 1864 and located in Cincinnati, where he worked two years at his trade and became acquainted with Henry Rosenberg, who induced him to come to Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1866. He built the Rosenberg business house on Gallia street, now occupied by Charles E. Welch, the grocer, and the Tribune. Mr. Bode conducted business alone until 1872 when he formed a partnership with Ignatius Reitz which continued for ten years. In 1882, he established a stone saw-mill on Twelfth street and went into business alone. In 1889, he opened a queensware store on Gallia street which is conducted by his widow. Mr. Bode went into the marble business in Portsmouth, in 1870. He was married in 1865 to Maria Theresa Koke, in Cincinnati, who with two children survive: Charles J., who is engaged in the monument business and is also a stone contractor and John Arthur, the well-known music teacher. Three children died in infancy. Mr. Bode was a member of the German Evangelical church, and a republican in his political views, but never held any public office. He took a great interest in the Masonic order and in the Harugari society. He died August 26, 1902.

Colonel William Mather Bolles

was born February 28, 1827, at Brooklyn, Windham county, Connecticut. His father, David Charles Bolles, was a native of Connecticut and his mother, Fannie (Mather) Bolles was a direct descendant of Rev. Increase Mather, D. D. (1639-1723,) who was President of Harvard College from 1685 to 1701. He obtained a new charter for the Colony of Massachusetts and was the author of many works. His book to prove that the devil might appear as an honest man, enabled many convicted of witchcraft to escape death.

When our subject was six years of age, his father removed to Granville, Ohio, resided there three years and then moved to a farm in Jackson county, near Jackson Ohio. Young Bolles lived on the farm until he was fourteen years of age, when he became a student at the Ohio University, where he attended for three years and then began the study of law with J. B. Johnson, at Athens, Ohio, where he studied until he was twenty-one, when he was admitted to the bar at Pomeroy, Ohio, in 1848. He began the practice of law at McArthur, Ohio, and continued it until 1851, when he went to Ironton, Ohio, and went into the iron business with Campbell, Peters & Company, first as a book-keeper and then afterwards, a partner in the concern, in 1854. He also became a partner in Monroe and Washington furnaces. Monroe furnace was owned by McConnell, Bolles & Company and Washington by J. Peters & Company. These two concerns were combined in 1867, under the name of the Union Iron Company and Colonel Bolles was a partner in that and remained such until 1883, when the company dissolved.

When the war broke out he enlisted in Company C, 18th O. V. I., three months men April 22, 1861. He was appointed Captain on the same date and was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, May 28, 1861. He was mustered out with the regiment August 28, 1861. The service of this regiment was on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad between Parkersburg and Clarksburg, West Virginia. After this service he enlisted in the 2nd Virginia Cavalry and became Colonel of that regiment September 1, 1861. The regiment was mustered into the service November 8, 1861, and Colonel Bolles resigned the 7th of July, 1862. The regiment was engaged in the campaign at Lewisburg, West Virginia. Colonel Bolles after his service in the 2nd West Virginia Cavalry served as volunteer aide on the staff of General John F. Reynolds in the second battle of Bull Run and ending with the battle of Chantilly. He resided in Ironton until 1863, when he took up his residence in Portsmouth where he has resided ever since except the period from 1885 to 1896 when he was away on



COLONEL WILLIAM M. BOLLES.

different employments. He was married October 21, 1852, to Miss Amaryllis Long. His children are: Mrs. George Crawford; William Bolles, who died in 1892, at the age of 30, leaving a wife and two sons, and Nellie, the wife of Ernest H. Merrick of Pass Christian, Mississippi. He was first a whig and afterwards a republican. He is a Knight Templar Mason. Col. Bolles is at this time the oldest soldier of the Civil War residing in Portsmouth. He enjoys excellent health for his years. He is a gentleman of fine physical appearance and great natural dignity. He developed great executive ability in the management of the iron business. He can unravel any set of books of any business and tell the financial condition of the concern with as much ability as any such work was ever done. His reputation for skill in this direction is known far and wide.

Henry Cole Bradford

was born September 27, 1838, at Friendship, in Scioto county. His father's name was Littleton Bradford, and his mother's maiden name was Abigail Sampson. He spent his boyhood at Friendship, and received a common school education. At the age of twenty-one he began teaching school in Scioto county, which he continued for twenty years, seventeen years in the county and three years in the west. From 1869 to 1872, he lived in the west. In 1873, he began the occupation of a fruit grower, which he has continued ever since.

He was married December 2, 1863, to Miss Sarah Fenton, daughter of Bennett Fenton of Wheelersburg, Ohio. They have the following children: Claude, married Jessie Smith, residing in Portsmouth, Ohio, on Eighth street; Henry W., married Mertie Johnson, residing at Sciotoville; Ella, married Isaac Price, residing at Sciotoville; William Fenton, married Rosa Bolts, residing at Friendship; Emma, married David Gore, residing at Portsmouth, Ohio, on Findlay street; Littleton, aged twenty-five, and Herbert, aged twenty-one, at home.

Mr. Bradford was postmaster at Friendship for five years. His politics are undecided, not held down to any particular party, just as the issue suits him. He is a member of the Swedenburg church. He owns twenty acres of land, a fruit farm, four miles from the city on the Valley pike, but he resides at Portsmouth, Ohio. He is a highly respected citizen and a straightforward man of good habits. As a school teacher he was most efficient.

Marion C. Brame

was born on a farm in Madison township, about two miles south of Stockdale, Pike county, Ohio, January 2, 1877, the son of Jacob and Emeline (Coburn) Brame. The greater part of his boyhood was spent in Madison township, where he attended the district school. His father died when he was very young and he was thrown upon his own resources. He went to Illinois about 1896 and worked on a farm until he had earned enough to enable him to attend one term at an Illinois Normal School. He then returned to this county and attended two terms of school at the Harrisonville Normal. By hard work and constant application, he soon acquired an education to enable him to teach, which profession he has followed three years. He is a republican although most of his people are democrats. He is a young man of excellent habits and agreeable disposition. As a teacher, he puts honest, earnest effort into his work and his patrons have no cause for complaint. He is esteemed by all who know him.

George Brandau

was born near Hesse Castle, Germany, December 14, 1844, and came to America with his parents, in 1851. They located near Portsmouth, on a farm, where they remained until the winter of 1863-4. February 24, 1864, he enlisted in Co. F, 27th O. V. I., at the age of nineteen and was mustered out July 11, 1865. He received a common school education. After returning from the war, he worked at butchering till 1873 when he went into the business for

himself. In 1875, he became an itinerant preacher and in 1881 he entered the ministry of the United Brethren church and was ordained in 1883. He continued to preach till 1885 when his health compelled him to give up the work. The field of his work as a minister was in Pike and Hamilton counties. In 1887, he again started in the meat business and has continued in it ever since.

He was married October 1, 1867, to Mary Stoll, daughter of George and Barbara Stoll of Pike county, Ohio. Five children were born to them of whom four, all girls, are now living, the other a boy died in infancy. His daughters are: Martha Elizabeth, married George Rueppel; Anna Catherine, married Harry J. Butts; Mary Louisa married Doctor Charles D. Slagel. His fourth daughter is Emma Bertha at home.

Mr. Brandau is a republican and was elected Water Works Trustee, in April, 1899, which office he held for three years.

Joseph H. Brant, Jr.,

was born near Lucasville, Ohio, in Scioto county, December 13, 1858. His father was Joseph Brant and his mother's maiden name was Susan Wilson. In 1864, when Joseph was six years old, his parents moved to Lucasville and he has resided there ever since. He received his education in the graded schools of Lucasville. In 1878, at the age of nineteen years, he was employed in Dr. B. G. Warwick's store at Lucasville, and after Dr. Warwick's death on June 14, 1880, he continued the business for his widow, Mrs. Mary Warwick, until February 1, 1894. In 1881, he was elected township clerk of Valley township and served for five years, when he refused to be a further candidate. He was president of the Board of Education, of his township and he served in that capacity for several years. Mr. Brant first voted the democratic ticket, but for the past ten years he has voted the republican ticket. He was married to Sarah C. Funk, July 26, 1881. They have two children: Clyde, born March 7, 1883, and Eva Crete, born April 20, 1885. Both are attending school at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. Mr. Brant connected with the Methodist Church about 1892, and is a trustee and steward. He moved to his present location May 20, 1895, and is starting in his twenty-fifth year of business. He is regarded as one of the best business men of his locality.

John T. Breece

President and General Manager of the Portsmouth Rim & Spoke Company, was born March 10, 1872, at Roundhead, Hardin Co., Ohio, and is the son of George Breece, whose father was a native of Wales. His mother was Asenath (Tingle) Breece, and he was one of eight children. His father died when he was eleven years of age, and when he was thirteen, his mother took him to Pottersburg, in Union county. They remained there until our subject was eighteen. From there he went to Bainbridge and formed a partnership with his brother, G. E. Breece, in the rim and spoke business in which he has been engaged ever since—three years at Bainbridge, one year at Latham, in Pike county, two years at Winchester, in Adams county, three years at Waverly, one year at Otway, and from there he came to Portsmouth and organized and incorporated the Portsmouth Rim & Spoke Company, of which he is the chief stockholder.

He received only a common school education. He is a republican and an active member of the Sixth Street Methodist Episcopal church of Portsmouth.

He was married April 30, 1890, at the age of twenty-one, to Jennie Miller, daughter of William Miller, near Latham, Pike county, Ohio. They have two boys; George W. aged seven and James Ernest, aged three. John T. Breece is wonderfully active and energetic. He is the architect of his own fortunes and has built them well. He has made a great success of his business.

One whose business and social relations have been very close with him for the last three years says, "he is the most even tempered man I ever knew; he is generous, enterprising, and cheerful, having the happy faculty of seeing the best side of all men. He is energetic, genial, temperate, and religious, also rich in his love for his fellow men."

Julius Breslau

was born January 1, 1833 near the city of Breslau, Prussia. His father was Benjamin Breslau, a dress maker. In his boyhood he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a cap maker. At the age of twenty-one he and a companion embarked from Hamburg to New York. He landed there with the sum of seventy-three cents in his pocket. He labored for two years on a farm in western Massachusetts, not far from Albany. He went to West Union, Adams county, in 1856, and became a peddler of merchandise, with headquarters at Peter McKenzie's on Ohio Brush creek. In 1859 he began farming near Blue creek, which occupation he followed until 1882, when he moved to Peebles, Ohio, to engage in pork-packing. In 1883, he went to Otway, Ohio, where he opened a general merchandise business in connection successively with J. W. Davis, Evan Thomas and George Ralstin. From 1891 to 1897, he was engaged in the timber business. In the latter year he retired.

In 1861, he married Nancy Jones, a daughter of Andrew B. Jones, of Brush Creek township, Scioto county. He has had four children: Rosa, Zora, Myrtle and Thomas Herschel, the latter only surviving. His wife died in 1890, and he was married in 1893 to Phoebe McNeil, daughter of John S. McNeil. His second wife died in 1901.

In politics, he is a democrat. As a business man, he is careful energetic and honest. In his disposition, he is unassuming and agreeable. He is a charitable, public spirited citizen, and enjoys the esteem of all who know him. The only surviving member of his family is Thomas H., a member of the firm of Breslau & Chabot, dealers in general merchandise, at Otway. He makes his home with his son and oversees his fruit farm of 40 acres, near Otway.

George Levi Bricker

was born March 26, 1858, at Lucasville, Ohio. His father was Henry Bricker, a native of Columbiana county, and his mother's maiden name was Mary A. Murphy, daughter of Arnold Murphy, also a native of the same county. He was the sixth in a family of eight children. He received a common school education and began teaching when nineteen years of age. He worked on the farm in summer and taught during the winter months for twenty-two years. In 1899, he began as a clerk for Martindale & Edmunds, and has been with them since. On June 11, 1885, he was married to Eliza Ellen Ward, daughter of Thomas Ward. They have two children: Mary Pearl and Otto Cleve. He is a republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a Blue Lodge Mason.

Mr. Bricker possesses the happy faculty of adapting himself to any and every situation. He can take up anything and succeed in it. He taught school in Valley township for fifteen years and stood at the head of his profession.

Aaron Anthony Briggs

was born November 29, 1853 in Clay township, the son of John Kinney Briggs, and Mary Miller, his wife. He received a common school education, and was brought up a farmer. He married first Sabina Cole, a daughter of George W. Cole, March 3, 1881. They had two children, Alfred M., and Frank A. She died November 22, 1888. He was married February 26, 1890, to Norah T. Jones, a daughter of Luther R. Jones. They have three children, Margaret, Beulah and Helen. Mr. Briggs is a republican. He is a member of the Oldtown Methodist Episcopal church, and not a fraternity man. He is positive in his views and convictions on all subjects. His ambitions are satisfied in being a good neighbor and a good citizen.

William M. Briggs

was born near Portsmouth, Ohio, December 5, 1857. His father was Henry Briggs, son of Samuel C. Briggs. His mother's maiden name was Anne E. Noel, daughter of Aaron Noel. His grandmother Briggs was a Timbrook. When he was ten years of age, his father, a farmer, moved to Daviess county, Missouri. His father had ten children, and our subject was the oldest of seven daughters and three sons. Our subject returned to Scioto county in 1878, and remained until 1888. In this period he was engaged in various mercantile businesses. In May, 1883, he began working for M. B. Gilbert & Company and remained

with them and their successors until 1888. From 1888 until 1895, he was engaged in merchandising in Kansas. In 1895, he went to work with M. B. Gilbert & Company, and remained with them until January 1, 1900, when they became a stock company, and he is now a stockholder and travels for the house. April 28, 1888, he was married to Ida Buckhold. He has two children: Warren, born March 10, 1890, and Maurice, born July 20, 1892. He is a republican, a Mason and a member of the United Commercial Travelers. He is a first class business man and is progressive in every respect.

William Corydon Brouse

was born March 22, 1849, in Scioto county, Ohio. His father was James Sampson Brouse and his mother Adah Jane Baldrige, daughter of John Baldrige and Zillah Cole, his wife. John Baldrige lived and died in Adams county, adjoining Joel Treber. He is a descendant of Ephraim Cole, a Revolutionary soldier, an account of whom is found under the title of Revolutionary Soldiers in this work. His grandfather, John Brouse, was one of the first settlers. He was a blacksmith and also kept a horse mill near Sugar Grove school house. His father, James S. Brouse, died November 21, 1854, and his mother in 1883, at the age of eighty.

Our subject had a common school education and attended E. W. Smith's Commercial School, in Portsmouth, Ohio. He has been a farmer all his life, and has lived in the house he was born in or in sight of it all the time. He is a republican and a member of the Bethel Methodist Church near the infirmary.

He was married March 25, 1873, to Eliza A. Veach, daughter of Doctor Charles Veach and Elizabeth Burriss, his wife. They have had two children: Adah May, the wife of Fred Becker, and James Stanley, who died at the age of four years.

Mr. Brouse is a good citizen, highly esteemed by his neighbors and tries to live according to his professions.

Charles Carroll Brown

was born near Laurel, Clermont county, Ohio, June 9, 1847, the son of Enoch G. Brown and Susan Fisher, his wife. His maternal great-grandfather, Adam Fisher, a Revolutionary soldier, of German birth, came to this country in 1742, and settled in Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia.

Our subject's maternal grandfather, Hon. David Fisher, was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, December 3, 1794. He came from Pennsylvania down the Ohio river and landed at the mouth of the Scioto and raised one crop and them removed to Limestone, Kentucky, and remained there a few years, then came to Ohio, about 1798, and located in Clermont county. He was married in Clermont, Ohio, April 7, 1814, to Nancy Byrne, whose father was a commissioned officer under General Pulaski, and was an own cousin of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. In 1842 and 1843 David Fisher represented Clermont, Brown, and Clinton counties in the State Legislature. From 1847 to 1849, he represented the Second District of Ohio, composed of Butler, Preble, Darke, Warren, Clinton and others in Congress. He died May 8, 1886, aged ninety-two.

Enoch G. Brown, the father of our subject, was a native of Clermont county, Ohio. He was a distant relative of Alexander Hamilton. He was a farmer and a merchant. He came to Scioto county to live with his son, our subject, about 1889, and died in Portsmouth in 1891.

Our subject passed his boyhood and youth in Clermont county and attended the Amelia public schools. At the age of eighteen, he ran away from home and went to the war. He enlisted in Company I, 184th O. V. I., Jan. 31, 1865, and was discharged September 20, 1865. After returning from the army, he attended Parker's Academy in Clermont county for four years, and commenced teaching in 1868 and continued that occupation until 1874. In June, 1874, he was appointed mail agent on the river from Cincinnati to Portsmouth. In that same year, he was transferred to Chicago and remained there six months. He was then transferred to the Ohio and took his old position where he remained until 1885. He was then transferred to the C. P. & V. Railroad as mail clerk and served two years, or until 1887. In November, 1886, he took charge of the Portsmouth Steam Laundry and continued to conduct it until July, 1901, when he sold out. In 1898, he ran for Mayor, but was defeated on

account of the "Ripper Bill." He is a republican and has always been prominent in county and state politics. He has attended several District and State conventions, in particular a Congressional convention, which nominated Hon. H. S. Bundy for Congress the last time and the following one which nominated Hon. L. J. Fenton. He was a Congressional delegate in Clermont county when he was twenty one years old.

September 11, 1877, he was married to Nannie M. Power, daughter of James C. Power, a former well known steamboat owner. Their children are: J. C. Power Brown, now private secretary to C. S. Fee, General Passenger and Ticket Agent at St. Paul, Minn.; Nannie Mary, wife of Guy V. Williams; Charles C. Jr., shipping clerk at the Heer Shoe Factory, and David Fisher, a school boy.

Mr. Brown is one of the most genial and courteous of men, always ready to do his part in any good work for the public good. He makes friends wherever he is known and they remain such. He has always been a good neighbor and a good citizen.

Charles Wesley Brown,

son of Milton W. Brown and Sarah Wood, his wife, was born October 7, 1862. His education was that of the common schools. At the age of eighteen in the year 1880, he went to California for his health, and spent one year in the Sacramento valley, then he spent one year at Honolulu. He returned to Scioto county, in 1883, and worked for his father on the farm for four years. In 1886, he was married to Miss Etta Stockham, the youngest daughter of Harvey Stockham. He has two children: Joseph Mills, born in 1887 and Charles Wesley, born April 14, 1896. He lives on the Little Scioto on the M. W. Brown farm, better known as the Bowers farm of one hundred and twenty-one acres. He is a stock raiser and dairyman. He makes butter and sells it in the city of Portsmouth. He is a prosperous dairyman, and calls his farm "Woodlawn." He is a member of the Methodist Protestant church at Scioto, and has been superintendent of the Sunday school. He is active, energetic and enterprising in everything he undertakes. He is the steward of his church. In his political faith he is a strong republican. He is a force and power in the community, and will be so long as he survives.

Charles Sumner Brown

was born near Locust Grove, Ohio, August 18, 1876. His father was William H. Brown, a son of Hugh Brown who came from Virginia to this county during its early history. William Brown's mother was Margaret Newman, a daughter of Christopher Newman, one of the early settlers in the vicinity of Rarden. The mother of Charles Sumner Brown was Mary Jane Leighly, daughter of Philip and Rebecca (Lewis) Leighly, of Adams county, Ohio. Philip Leighly was a native of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. At the age of sixteen, he emigrated to Ohio and settled near Blue Creek, in Adams County, where he married Rebecca Lewis, daughter of William Lewis.

At the age of eighteen, our subject became a teacher in the public schools of the county, but after being engaged in this profession for two years, he gave up teaching to enter the employ of the Rarden Stone Company as book-keeper. He later served in the same capacity for L. Taylor and assisted in the management of Mr. Taylor's cooperage and stone interests. At the opening of the year, 1900 he became a partner in the Taylor Cooperage Company and two years later formed a partnership with Mr. Taylor in the lumber and timber business under the firm name of The Taylor-Brown Timber Company. Mr. Brown is a firm believer in the policies and principles of the republican party and manifests a deep interest in both local and national politics. Though a young man, our subject by an earnest effort, has established a reputation of being a thorough and practical man. He is honest, upright and persevering, has an active mind, a clear judgment and an independence of spirit that pervades all his actions.

Edgar W. Brown,

son of Milton W. Brown and Sarah Wood, his wife, was born December 12, 1873. He had a common school education, was brought up on his father's farm,

and has always been a farmer. At the age of seventeen years he took a one-third interest with his father, and worked for three years. Then he took a one-half interest and worked from 1893 to 1899. In the latter year he bought out his father on the Squire's farm, and has given it the name of "Browndale" farm. He has two hundred and one acres, and conducts a dairy farm. He was married August 8, 1893 to Mary A. McKenzie, a daughter of David McKenzie, a farmer of Madison township. They have two children: Milton Wesley, born May 29, 1894, and Earl McKenzie, born March 2, 1898. He is a member of the Scioto Methodist Protestant church, and superintendent of the Sunday school of that church. In his political views he is a republican. He has all the family traits in as pronounced a degree as exhibited in his father, and whatever he undertakes he does with all his strength. He is noted for his energy, industry, and his strict attention to business, and when he is called to show up his balance on the last day, it will all be on the credit side.

Frank L. Brown

was born in New Castle, Pennsylvania, August 3, 1849. His parents were Nathaniel Ellicott Brown and Jane Squier, his wife. When he was eight years of age, his parents removed to Cleveland, Ohio. He attended the public schools there and afterwards his parents removed to Youngstown and from there to Portsmouth, Ohio. On October 11, 1870, he was married to Miss Ellen Louise Varner, daughter of Samson Edgar and Maria Louise Varner of Portsmouth. After his marriage he went to Paducah, Kentucky, where he was connected with the Southern Rolling Mill. In 1872, he moved north and finally settled in Youngstown, Ohio, where he was connected with the Brown Bonnell Rolling Mill until 1900, when he was elected mayor of the city of Youngstown. He served one term, was re-elected and is now serving his second term. Of his three children, only one is living, Natalie Varner Brown. He resides at 537 Bryson street, Youngstown, Ohio.

Frederick Matthew Brown

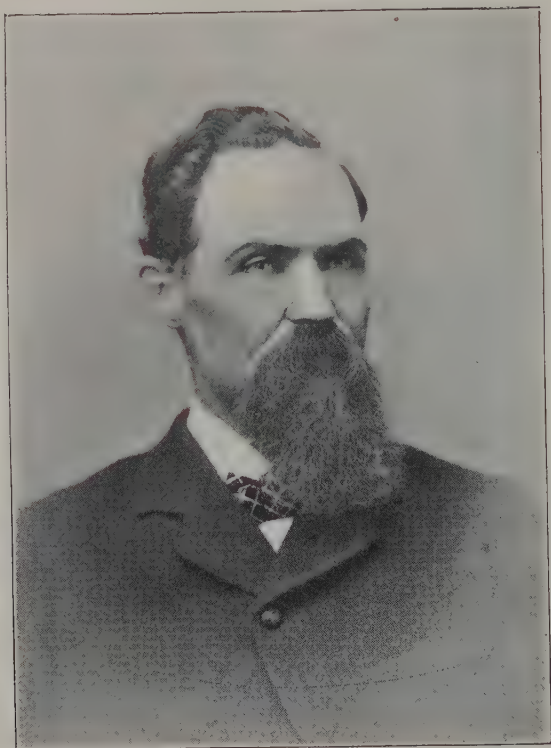
was born on a farm one mile east of Sciotoville, November 23, 1876. He is the son of John T. and Christina Brown. The maiden name of his mother who was twice married before, was Woolford. She is the granddaughter of Daniel Woolford, a soldier of the war of 1812, who moved to this county from Bath county, Virginia, in 1802. There is a family tradition that while this sturdy pioneer ancestor was away fighting for his country, his wife at home taking up her husband's work, went into the harvest field with a sickle and reaped a field of wheat. The original Brown stock also sprang from Virginia. His great-grandfather, Robert Brown, migrated west about the year 1797, coming down the Ohio on a flatboat to the old disembarking point of Limestone, now Maysville, Kentucky, and settled first in Montgomery county, Kentucky. Some time subsequent to 1812, he moved to a farm opposite Sciotoville, in Kentucky, where he died. His son, William, father of John T., kept the first store ever opened in Sciotoville. He was elected county Surveyor in 1846, 1853 and 1856. Afterwards he moved to his farm opposite Sciotoville, where he died.

Our subject attended the public schools of Sciotoville and at eighteen years of age, engaged in teaching in the schools of the county. As a teacher, he is painstaking in his work. He insists on system and accuracy in his pupils. His great aim is to teach them how to think and in thinking to reach always the safest conclusions. He is also engaged in the study of law. In politics, he is a republican. Either by reason of circumstances or a natural disposition, he has the qualities of self reliance and determination. His habits are good and he possesses a high sense of honor. It matters not what positions he may hold in life, he will be a useful citizen and a credit to his community.

Mrs. Harriet E. Brown,

daughter of John D. Feurt and Maria Oldfield, his wife, was born May 5, 1847, on the old Feurt farm in Clay township. Her father was a son of Gabriel Feurt, who was one of the pioneers of Alexandria. Her mother was a daughter of Col. William Oldfield, a sketch of whom is found elsewhere in this book.

Mrs. Brown was married to William Peters, December 25, 1867, and to them were born three sons and three daughters, all of whom are living. Lillian



MILTON WESLEY BROWN.

married Frank Oakes; Berdie married Frang Gasele; May married Charles Cole. The sons are Howard, Clifford and Arthur. Mr. Peters died April 30, 1882, and Mrs. Peters was again married to Mr. T. J. Brown, August 15, 1889, and now lives near Haverhill, Ohio. Mrs. Brown is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is held in the highest esteem by all who know her.

Henry Asbury Brown,

son of Milton W. Brown and Sarah Wood, his wife was born March 1, 1858, in Scioto county. He attended the common schools in the vicinity of his home, the Portsmouth High School two years, and was one year at Lebanon. He was a teacher of the country schools for two years, and then he attended the Ohio State University for two years, and left at the end of his junior year in 1881. In that year he became a farmer in Scioto county, and continued that occupation until 1883. He was married February 15, 1882, to Miss Hattie Ackley, at Athens, Ohio.

In 1883, he moved to Ennis, Texas, and kept books for the M. T. Jones Lumber Company for four years; and then, at the invitation of his father, who gave him 80 acres of land, came back and took charge of said farm, known as the Wood farm. He continued this occupation until 1894, when he went into the farming implement business in the city of Portsmouth, with his father, as M. W. Brown & Son. He remained in that business until 1898, with his father, and one year longer by himself. In 1899, he sold out his business to David Stahler, and then began traveling for the Deering, Harvester Co., and is now so engaged. After accepting employment with that company, he resided in Athens Ohio, a short time and since then in Zanesville.

In his political views he is a Republican, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He has the following children: Ernest Walter, born May 1, 1883, now telegraph operator at Zanesville; Fletcher Louis, born September 2, 1886, a school boy; Harry Ackley, born September 3, 1892, a school boy. Mr. Brown is a first class business man, and has all the energy, enterprise and industry he inherited from his father and a surplus besides.

Levi Brown

was born in Pike county, Ohio, January 7, 1883. His father, David Brown, was a native of Vermont and came to Scioto county, Ohio, when Levi was two years old. His mother's maiden name was Lavinia Pool. She is still living, being in her eighty-sixth year. David Brown, her husband, died at California, Pike county, Ohio, April 15, 1900, at the age of eighty-six years. Our subject was one of five children: Ransom, Levi, Thomas H., Eliza, wife of a Rev. Harrison, and Filmore, who died when very young. Levi Brown was brought up on a farm and received his education in a subscription school. When eighteen years of age, he and Alex Calder built a grist and saw mill at California and operated it from 1856 to 1859. On May 2, 1864, he enlisted in Co. F, 140th O. V. I. and served until September 3, 1864. He has always been a republican and is a member of the Free Will Baptist church. At the age of twenty-three he married Ruhama Stockham, a daughter of William Stockham, who is living at California, Ohio, aged eighty-eight years. Our subject has had ten children by his first marriage, and all of them are living. Their names are: George L., Ruhama, wife of Albert Diber; Mary, Lois, wife of Henry Koger; Dora W., William D., Otto Scott, Claudine C., Abigail, wife of Perry Prindel, living near Robbtown, Pickaway county, Ohio; and Margaret Ethel. His wife died January 15, 1897, and he married her sister Nancy A., February, 1898. Directly after his first marriage, he went to farming and has been engaged in that occupation and has resided on the same farm ever since. He cultivates between 300 and 400 acres lying partly in Pike and partly in Scioto county, but his residence is in Scioto county.

Milton Wesley Brown

was born Sept. 2, 1836 in Marion township, Pike county, Ohio. His father, Royal Brown, was born in Vermont. At the age of three years he was brought by his father to Portsmouth. His grandfather was David Brown, who has a sketch herein. Our subject's father landed at Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1816. Mr. Brown had a common school education, and became a farmer. He is one of the few farmers who have a sincere love for the vocation. His first ventures in

business was the buying and selling of cattle. He enlisted in Company G, 91st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, August 11, 1862, appointed corporal Oct. 19, 1863, and mustered out with the company June 24, 1865. During a portion of his service he was detailed as one of a company composing Blazer's scouts, whose deeds of daring and courage are known to all familiar with the history of the Civil War.

Our subject was married August 21, 1856, to Sarah Wood, one of the daughters of Simeon Wood, who has a sketch herein. Their children are: Asbury, born May 14, 1858; Rachel, born 1861, died at the age of one year; Charles Wesley, born Oct. 7, 1862; Emeline Florence, born Oct. 7, 1867, is the wife of John Quincy Adams, of Portsmouth O.; Edgar, the youngest, was born Dec. 12, 1873.

His brother, John S. Brown, enlisted Oct. 18, 1863, as a recruit, at the age of nineteen, in the 91st Ohio Volunteer Infantry for three years; and on Oct. 22, 1864, was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps to serve out his term of enlistment.

Our subject resided in Harrison township until after the war and in 1883 moved to Madison township on the Squires farm. In 1898 he bought the Dow McKinney farm in Madison township and moved upon it, and gave up the possession of the Squires farm to his son, Edgar. Mr. Brown has 400 acres of land in his home farm and tills it well; but one of the great features of his business is his herd of Jersey cattle.

He was elected commissioner of Scioto county in 1887, and served until 1894, with great credit. At his first election the vote stood, Brown, republican, 3,526; Wm. McKinney, democrat, 2,501, majority 755. In 1890, the second election, the vote stood, Brown 3,556; Asa McCall 2,746; majority, 810.

From 1894 to 1898, Mr. Brown was in Portsmouth, with his eldest son, engaged in the business of selling farming implements. In 1898, he took up a permanent residence in Madison township on the old Dow McKinney farm, to which he has made several additions. He and his wife reside alone. Though in the sixties, they have forgotten that fact and work just as hard and as continuously as if they were just beginning life like a young couple. Beginning with nothing, he has accumulated a handsome competence which he holds in his own name. In addition to this he has placed two of his sons on good farms, and set them out in life with a most excellent beginning. He has also assisted his other children.

Mr. Brown has been all his lifetime an unswerving republican. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Protestant church at Scioto, one mile south of Harrisonville. He is an up-to-date farmer, and takes all the journals relating to his specialties in farming and dairying, and keeps informed on all modern methods.

"Mr. Brown is one of Nature's favorites. A man gifted by Nature as he is, cannot make a failure of life. He is by Nature a strictly honest man. His bond is good for any amount he will give it for. His word is just as good, and if he believes a thing to be your due from him, you are just as sure to get it as if you had his word and bond. People who do not know him, sometimes regard him as unduly exacting. He may be exacting in the sense that he wishes others to comply with their contracts and meet their engagements, but when one knows him he finds that he is liberal with others, compared with what he exacts from himself towards them. He withholds from no man his due. He is a man of unbounded energy and of unusual ability, untiring industry, strictly temperate, frugal and economical. He is a success in the broadest and most liberal sense."

Charles Edwin Brown

was born October 1, 1856, at Piketon, Ohio. His father was Henry Brown, and his mother's maiden name was Sarah Duke, daughter of Samuel Duke. He was reared at Piketon and attended school there until eighteen years of age. He then became a traveling salesman in the grocery business for fifteen years, and the last seven years has been with the Standard Oil Company, located at Charleston, W. Va. For the last two years he has had charge of the managing office at Charleston. He has been a resident of Portsmouth for fifteen years. He was married in July, 1882, to Miss Alice Green, daughter of Samuel Green

of Pike county. They have two children: Leila C., and Donald. He is a republican in his political views, and is highly esteemed among all his friends. He possesses all the virtues of his long line of ancestors and if they ever had any vices, he is innocent of them altogether.

Ora D. Brown

is the son of George Wesley Brown and Margaret McFann, his wife. He was born at Lyra, Scioto county, Ohio, July 16, 1876. His father was a son of George W. Brown and Lily M. Foster, both natives of county Tyrone, Ireland, who came to America in 1848, shortly after their marriage. They settled above Haverhill in the French Grant. The father of our subject was born at Franklin Furnace and as a youth was employed about the furnace. In recent years, he has been a farmer and now resides below Haverhill on the river. Ora D. Brown is the eldest of nine children and was brought up on a farm. He received a common school education and prepared himself for a teacher. He began teaching at the age of nineteen and has taught continuously since with good success. For the past three years, he has been employed as principal of the schools at Union Mills near Portsmouth, Ohio. His mother was the daughter of John McFann, a soldier in the Civil War. He enlisted in Company D, First O. H. A., August 6, 1862, and died at Knoxville, Tennessee, May 23, 1864. In politics Mr. Brown is a republican. He is a member of the M. E. church at Haverhill and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He was married February 16, 1901, to Clara B. Burch daughter of Samuel L. and Lucy (Frye) Burch of Haverhill, Ohio.

Wesley Brown

was born in Marion township, Pike county, Ohio, April 7, 1840. His father was John H. Brown, and his mother's maiden name was Sarah Beauchamp. His grandfather, David Brown, was in the war of 1812. When Wesley was four years of age, his father moved to Scioto county and located in Madison township where he owned a saw-mill. He received a common school education in the district schools of Madison township until fifteen years of age, when he went back to Pike county near his old home. He attended school in that county, until he was seventeen, then he farmed for two years with his father. When his father died in 1859, he went into the mill business and worked at that until he was twenty-one years of age. He then went back to farming and bought a farm in the same township. On November 28, 1861, he was married to Icy Bennett, the daughter of Caleb and Eliza (Stockham) Bennett. He went to housekeeping on the farm he had been tending, in December, 1861. He enlisted August 11, 1862, in Company G, 91st O. V. I. for three years. He was wounded September 19, 1864, at the battle of Opequan, Virginia. He was mustered out with the company June 24th, 1865. After the war, he went back on the farm and farmed until 1892, when he went to Flat, Ohio, and started a creamery. In 1897, he was appointed postmaster at Flat, now Stockdale, Ohio, which office he still holds. He was township Trustee of Marion township for two terms. He is a member of the Methodist Protestant church. He has been superintendent of the Sunday School for eighteen years. He is a republican.

Mr. Brown has never had any children of his own, but has reared three. John Henry Rice is one. He resides in the Indian Territory. Mrs. Margaret Myers, wife of Hamilton Myers, of Chillicothe, Ohio, is the second. Mrs. Mary C. Jones, wife of Charles Jones of Columbus, Ohio, is the third.

Mr. Brown possesses all the estimable characteristics of the family to which he belongs. He has a reputation for integrity, known wherever he is known. He is careful in his business and official dealings. He is one of the most efficient workers in his church. He is a man who believes in continuance in well doing else he could not have been a Sunday school superintendent for twenty consecutive years. He possesses all those sterling qualities which go to make up the highest type of manhood. He is a true Christian a model citizen and a man who exemplifies the Golden Rule every day of his life.

William Beauchamp Brown

was born December 1, 1860, in Pike county, Ohio. His father's name was Royal Brown and his mother's maiden name was Rachel Beauchamp. He received

a common school education in the county, and at the age of twenty-eight he attended college at Adrian, Michigan, for three years. He took the theological course, and was ordained to preach in September, 1881, but on account of failing health was obliged to give it up. He then engaged in farming and mercantile business, buying and selling stock, in which he is now engaged. In 1894 and 1895, he was Treasurer of Marion township, Pike county. He was married January 11, 1881, to Miss Emma Graham, daughter of Wesley N. Graham, of Scioto county, Ohio. They have one daughter, Ruby, A., eighteen years of age. He is a republican in his political views, and a member of the Methodist Protestant church.

He has and maintains high ideals in life. He is ambitious and energetic and lives up to a high standard of moral excellence. He has business talent and his financial career has been a success. He is a neighbor highly esteemed in his social circle.

Washington Tracy Brumbaugh

was born near Powellsville, Ohio, November 16, 1864. His father Eli Brumbaugh, a native of Pennsylvania and a descendant of the early Dutch settlers of that state, came to Ohio in 1854 and was employed at the Means, Kyle & Company furnaces as a charcoal contractor until 1880, when he quit the furnaces to settle on his farm near Powellsville, Ohio, where he is still living in his seventy-second year. Our subject's mother's maiden name was Arvilla Dille. She is a native of Ohio, daughter of James Dille and sister of James Jr., and Washington Dille now of Los Angeles, California. She was married to Eli Brumbaugh in 1854. Nine children came to this union, of which the subject of this sketch is the fourth. She still survives in her sixty-second year on the farm with her husband. Washington T. Brumbaugh attended the district school during the winter months until he was sixteen years old. At seventeen, he entered the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, and took up the teacher's course of study, began teaching at eighteen years of age and has just completed twenty years' service as a teacher, sixteen years of this service having been rendered in three schools: Powellsville, Junior Bridge and Clapboard. In addition to his work as a teacher he has conducted a general store in Powellsville, Ohio, for the last ten years and has served as Postmaster of that village for the last five years. He is a republican in politics, first, last and all the time.

In 1887, he married Hattie S. Hudson, daughter of A. J. and Malissa Hudson, of Powellsville, Ohio, descendants of the early French settlers. Four bright, cheerful girls and one boy constitute their family. That his services as teacher for nineteen years have been satisfactorily rendered in schools with in three miles of his home, among people of different religious and political views, is evidence that he not only possesses to some degree, the true character of a man but that he has been instrumental in developing it in others. His character is shown in devotion to his family, application to business and reverence for the Golden Rule in dealing with mankind.

Adolph Brunner

was born October 7, 1838, in Schwiedrue, Bezirk Kulm, in Switzerland. His father's name was Samuel Brunner, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Hundeker. His father had a cotton factory in Germany. Our subject attended school in Germany. In 1853, he came to this country, with his brother Gotlieb, Elizabeth, and Mary, wife of John Bender, deceased. His brother Rudolph had come three or four years before him. Soon after coming to Portsmouth he went into the dry goods store of his brother Rudolph, on the corner of Second and Market streets, he has been in the same business ever since, and at the same place. He started in as a clerk and continued as such until the death of his brother, February 17, 1877, when he was made executor of his estate and took charge of his business, which he has conducted ever since.

He was married October 28, 1863, to Frederica Wertz. They have the following children: Charles C., clerk for his father; Mary, married Henry Menzell, residing in St. Joseph, Mo., and is engaged with the Henry Clogg Packing Co., Emily, married Frederick Doerr, who is engaged in the cigar business in Portsmouth, O.; Albert and Adolph, clerks in their father's store; Frederick, died at

the age of eight years, in January, 1883; Rudolph, working in The Drew-Selby shoe factory; Henry, clerk, at the store; Willie, died in 1884, at the age of four years; Oscar, a student of the Portsmouth High School; Lena, a student of the Portsmouth High School. Mr. Brunner is a democrat in his political views, and a member of the German Evangelical church. He is a first-class business man. He has an old established business and has prospered in it.

Jacob Brunner

was born at Smidtaud, Switzerland, March 8, 1845. His father had the same name and he was the eldest of seven children. When he was six years of age his father, who was a machinist, moved into France, not far from Geneva, Switzerland. There he resided and followed his trade till 1863, when his eldest son Jacob was of age. There the boy attended all the French schools and became very efficient in the French language. Today he can speak French as well as German, but likes the English language best. At eighteen he went to Geneva and there learned the machinist's trade. He spent an apprenticeship of four years. At twenty-two he finished his trade and he and his father located in Choufhausen in Switzerland to follow it. He spent two years in this place, most of the time making locks for guns. In 1869, his father determined to take his family to Antwerp and there embark for this country. Portsmouth was their destination. The family reached Portsmouth on July 3, 1869. The father and mother, five brothers, Jacob, Emil, Gustave, Adolph, Gottlieb and sister Phillippine were in the party. Rudolph and Adolph Brunner, uncles of Jacob, were already in Portsmouth.

The first work Jacob did in Portsmouth was for the Foundry and Machine Works for the first five months. Then he tried digging ore at Mt. Vernon furnace in Lawrence county till May 1, 1870. He preferred the Foundry and Machine Works and returned to them and worked for them till April 1, 1884. At that time he was appointed engineer of the Hospital for the Insane, at Athens, and was there four years. On his return he set up in business for himself at 26 West Fifth street, and has been there ever since. He does all kinds or repairing to machinery, plumbing, etc., and is a most excellent workman. He needs no sign for he generally has the street in front of his place full of crippled machinery waiting for his services.

He was married August twenty-second, 1872, to Catharine Widdig, a daughter of Frederick Widdig. He has had seven children, six of whom are living. Edward, an engineer, is with the Irving Drew Company; Emma, is the wife of George Schirman; Josephine, Mary, Frederick and Gustave, are at home. He lost one Gustave at the age of four.

Mr. Brunner is a hard worker and is always busy. His services are in constant demand. In his political views he is a democrat. He is a member of the German Evangelical Church, an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias, a member of the German Benevolent Society, and of the Royal Arcanum. He speaks the three principal languages of the world with ease and fluency, and can rebuild any piece of machinery that was ever made. With all these advantages it is superfluous to say that Jacob Brunner is a useful citizen and in demand at all times, and especially when the thermometer is below zero. Notwithstanding the many hurry calls he receives, Jacob takes life easy and is a good deal of a philosopher. If he lives to old age he will have done as much good in the world as any one.

Rudolph Brunner

was born in Switzerland in 1821. He came to the United States in 1849, and came to Portsmouth on December 1, 1850, in his 29th year. He was employed as clerk in Wm. Hall's store on Front street about three years. In 1853, he went into business for himself. He began at Brunner's corner, on Second and Market streets, and remained in business there all his life. When he went into business he had \$200 in cash and a credit from James Pursell. He was married in 1857 to Barbara Bender. They had three children. His wife died in December, 1868. He was one of the founders of the Lutheran church. He died February 17, 1877. He was one of the successful merchants of Portsmouth. He made a great deal of money by his integrity and by correct business methods. He founded this most excellent business now carried on by his brother, Mr. Adolph Brunner.

John F. Brushart

was born in Jackson county, Ohio, October 25, 1857. He was the son of Peter Brushart, Sr. His mother's maiden name was Phoebe Shy. The family moved from Jackson to Pike county, while Mr. Brushart was a boy. At the age of eighteen, in 1875, he came to Portsmouth, Ohio, and entered the store of Charles Winter as a clerk. Mr. Brushart learned the business thoroughly and in June 1882, he went into the business himself. He remained in this business for a while when he devoted himself to dealing in real estate, and in this, he was remarkably successful. At the time he died, he owned the block where Hibb's hardware store is now located and the corner block on Sixth street, north of Marting's store between that and Sixth street, a part of which is occupied by Marting's. He was also in the lumber business in Portsmouth, Ohio, and was President of a lumber company. In April, 1892, he proposed to construct an electric railway, in the city of Portsmouth, and on the 26th of September, 1892, the city council passed an ordinance giving him the authority to construct the same. Mr. Brushart was married to Miss Seva E. Keefe, daughter of Thomas Keefe, June 20, 1885. They had four children, two girls and two boys: Esther, Louise, John and Thomas. He was a member of the Massie Lodge, K. of P., and took considerable interest in the order.

Early in July, 1899, he went to a fishing and hunting lodge on the Scioto river, north of the Charles Davis farm to spend several days. On the morning of July 6, he went out with a gun to shoot some birds. While out, the gun was discharged and he was accidentally killed. At the time of his death, his life was insured for \$10,000, regular life, and for \$5,000 accident.

Mr. Brushart was physically a most handsome man. He had regular features and a pleasant expression. He had a florid, rosy complexion, common to the people of Central New York, but most uncommon in Southern Ohio. It was as clear as that of a young girl, the admiration of all who knew him. Mr. Brushart was genial to all whom he met. He had great decision of character. He was careful and prudent in all his ventures, but at the same time made up his mind quickly and made it up finally. When he had once reached a conclusion, the subject was closed. His virtues were largely domestic. He was much attached to his family and could not do too much for their comfort and pleasure. He was very fortunate in all his business ventures and had he lived would have filled the career of a most successful business man. His death was a great loss not only to his family but to the community of which he was a part.

Robert Alexander Bryan

was born in Adams county, Ohio, March 22, 1839, on what was then known as the "Granny Fry farm," about one mile from Jacktown, or Dunbarton P. O. He was the son of Daniel M. Bryan, who was born in Greene county, Pa., May 10, 1807, and was the posthumous child of John Bryan and Susannah (Baker) Bryan, who was from the eastern shore of Maryland, and she was one of the little girls who strewed the flowers on the bridge at Trenton for General Washington, when he was on his way from Mt. Vernon to New York, in April, 1789, to be inaugurated first president of the United States.

The Bryans had been a very old family in Virginia, from early dates emigrating from Virginia to Maryland, and from Maryland to Pennsylvania, and from Pennsylvania to Hampshire county, Virginia, and from thence to the Ohio river, at, or near Wheeling, W. Va., and from thence to Adams county, Ohio, in 1826, where they settled on Ohio Brush creek. These emigrations covered a period of about two hundred years. The wife of Alexander Spottswood, Governor of Virginia, was Anne Butler Bryan, whose godfather was James Butler, Duke of Ormond, hence there is a strong inference that the family was English.

Daniel M. Bryan was married to Nancy McSurely at West Union, Ohio, May 19, 1836, by Jacob Hempleman, J. P. She was born in Lexington, Fayette county, Kentucky, March 2, 1812, and was the daughter of James McSurely, who was the only son of William McSurely. James McSurely emigrated from Ireland in 1789, at the age of eighteen. The voyage was so tempestuous, perilous and lengthy that his hair turned gray and remained so until his death, at the age of seventy, in 1841. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Nancy (McSurely) Bryan is now living (July, 1902,) at her home in Novelty, Knox county,

Missouri, where the family emigrated in 1871, to a farm purchased before the civil war. Her mother's name was Maria (Niel) McSurely, who was a French lady whose family had emigrated from France to Kentucky prior to 1805. The McSurely's came from Kentucky to Adams county, Ohio, at or near Rockville, and afterwards settled on Cherry Fork where some few members of the family still reside. Daniel M. Bryan died in 1877, at the age of seventy years.

R. A. Bryan was educated in the common, select and special schools of Adams county, and partly at Miami University. On the same bench with him at Rev. Urmston's school in West Union sat John A. Cockerill, who afterwards died in Egypt, and N. W. Evans, the editor of this work. The select and special schools of Adams county at that day had no superiors. Young Bryan began teaching school at the age of sixteen, taught school during the winters and attended school or studied under a master during the summer. He studied law under the tutorship of John K. Billings and William C. Buck, and was admitted to the practice of law September 18, 1860, at West Union, Ohio, by the District Court, Judge W. V. Peck, who was one of the Supreme Judges of the state, presiding. His great distaste against having to fight for a client that he might believe or know to be wrong and his great love of mathematics and physics led him away from the law into surveying and civil engineering.

He first came to Nile township, Scioto county, in 1857, where he taught school in the Elm Tree district for several years, during the fall and winter seasons, and pursued his favorite studies during the summer seasons.

His first engineering work on his own account was the construction of an inclined plane and a tramway near Vanceburg, Kentucky, in 1866, two and a half miles in length, with an incline about 1800 feet long in the form of a parabola and a height of hill of 530 feet. Two previous attempts by others to make a success of an incline at this point had resulted in failures.

He moved to the city of Portsmouth in November, 1866, and has resided there continuously since that time, except when absent on professional business. He was County Engineer from 1867 to 1869, and was engineer for the great turnpike system of the county inaugurated in that period. In 1870, he was assistant engineer on the preliminary survey of a railroad from Cincinnati to Portsmouth, part of which line is now occupied by the Cincinnati, Georgetown and Portsmouth railroad.

In 1870 and 1871, he was engineer and business manager for Pond and Kelley, contractors for five miles of the C. & M. V. Ry. between Zanesville and Dresden, Ohio, including the High Bridge across the Muskingum river at Ellis Station. In 1872 and 1873 he was engineer for Scioto county in turnpike construction and bridges. On November 7, 1873, he was appointed City Civil Engineer and served in that capacity until May 7, 1875. He was again appointed City Civil Engineer April 21, 1880, and was his own successor through all the political changes for thirteen years, until May 1, 1893, when he resigned to take a much needed rest.

He was County Surveyor in 1872, which office he resigned on account of his large private business. In 1878 he was Division Engineer, on the construction of the Scioto Valley Railway for sixteen miles from Portsmouth to the Pike county line. In 1879 and 1880 he made a map of Scioto county, for the real estate appraisers. In addition to the duties of Civil Engineer he was County Engineer from 1880 to 1885, including the bridging of the Scioto river at its mouth, the bridging of Tygart creek and the Little Sandy river at its mouth in Greenup county, Kentucky, and numerous smaller bridges. Also, he was engineer for construction of one single lock and one double lock on the Ohio Canal near its outlet into the Ohio river at Portsmouth; and the bridging of the old bed of the Scioto river and the Ohio Canal north of the Scioto river bridge, all of which are models of fine masonry.

From 1893 he followed a general engineering business, including the first street paving in Wellston, Ohio, and a sewerage system and improvement of streets at Manchester, Ohio. The first street paving in Portsmouth in 1891, was done under his direction and supervision, and is a model to this day for shape and quality, where it has been undisturbed. He has done much cemetery engineering. He did the engineering for the construction of a new bridge in lieu of an old one across the Scioto river at Lucasville, and made maps of

real estate in 1899, of the land west of the Scioto river, for the real estate appraisers.

He was again elected City Engineer on January 3, 1900, and served until July 20, 1901, when he again engaged in general business, doing much surveying and platting and surveying a tramway for the Tygart Fire Brick & Clay Company. He has made and published two maps of the city of Portsmouth, the first in 1868 and the second in 1889. He is now Assistant Engineer for the city of Portsmouth, and is preparing plans for an extensive sewer system in Robinson avenue, and also for an arch culvert at the head of Eighth street across Lawson's avenue, and also for an arch culvert at the head of Eighth street across Lawson's run.

He was married December 3, 1860, to Miss Sarah E. Givens, of Nile township, Scioto county, daughter of William and Elizabeth Givens and granddaughter of Judge William Givens (see their sketches in this volume). They have four children now living: Robert G., secretary and treasurer of the Portsmouth Stove and Range Works; James D., a book-keeper at the First National bank; Mary F., is a teacher in the public schools, and Hester E., at home.

William Burnett

was born November 23, 1849, in Sprigg township, Adams county, Ohio. His father was William Burnett and his mother's maiden name was Sarah Bradford. There were nine children in the family and our subject was second. His father moved to Lewis county, Kentucky, in 1857, residing there until 1862 when he returned and located in Bentonville, Adams county. Our subject received his education in the common schools; and at the age of ten years he began to learn the cooper's trade and has followed it ever since. He went into the army in August, 1863, in Company G, 129th O. V. I., and served eight months. Then in August, 1864 he was mustered in Company G of the 173rd O. V. I., to serve one year and was mustered out with the Company June 26, 1865. After the war he engaged in coopering in different places. He was married February 2, 1871 to Sarah Ellen Doddridge, sister of Henry Doddridge and daughter of Reason Doddridge, of Manchester, Ohio. After he was married he located in Rome, Adams county, Ohio, and was there until 1878, engaged in the cooper's trade. On March 1, 1878, he moved to Rarden, Ohio, and has remained there ever since in the same business. From 1884 to 1893, he was foreman for George M. Wikoff in the cooper business, and since 1893, has been working for L. Taylor. He had three sons who died in infancy. He has two daughters, Anna and Eliza. Anna is the wife of John Windel and was married in 1894. Previous to 1894, Mr. Burnett was a democrat, but since that date has been a republican. He was Constable of Rarden township for six years, a member of the town council for seven years, and Trustee of Rarden township for six years. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Improved Order of Red Men. He is highly respected by all who know him. He tries to do his duty in all his relations in life and the verdict of his neighbors is that he succeeds.

Charles Edward Burt

was born December 19, 1835, on Washington street, Portsmouth, Ohio. His father was Thomas Burt, and his mother's maiden name was Anna Buffington. He attended school until 1853, when he began teaming for his father. In 1854, he went to railroading as a brakeman on the Scioto & Hocking Valley railroad. In 1855, he began firing for his brother, William and afterwards for Dick Burns, the well known engineer. In 1858, he became a locomotive engineer and has been in that employment ever since. All his services as such have been upon the B. & O. railroad, Portsmouth Branch, with the exception of the winter of 1861 and 1862, when the superintendent of the Branch road transferred him to the Muskingum Valley railroad. At the time of the Morgan raid, in 1863, he was on the river two or three months, but after that he went back on the railroad. He was never in any serious wreck. He was never hurt to amount to anything but once; he had his ankle sprained when a locomotive was derailed. He has always lived in Portsmouth, except one year in Hamden.

He was married to Louisa Cook, a daughter of Conrad Cook, April 22, 1858. He had six children: Anna Burt, at home; William H. Burt, of Burt,

Hall & Company; Thomas M. Burt, who works for the United States Express Company; Charles Burt, a salesman for the Irving Drew Shoe Company; May, the wife of Anson Clapper, an electrician of Portsmouth; Harry, employed in the office of Drew, Selby & Company. Mr. Burt has been a republican all his life. He is a member of the Aurora Lodge of the Masonic Order.

Mr. Burt is one of the reliable men of Portsmouth. He can always be depended on to be in his place and doing his duty. When death shall call him, he will find him at his post.

William Burt

was born October 18, 1829, in Portsmouth, Ohio, on the site of the Dr. Burr residence. His father, Thomas Burt, was for many years wharfmaster in Portsmouth. His grandfather, Christopher Burt, was a major in the war of 1812. His mother was a native of Virginia. His father died in Vicksburg in 1871. William Burt attended school in the Fourth street building. In 1842, he went to work at Maddock's factory and worked there for seven years, learning to be a moulder and an engineer. He became the engineer of the mill and afterwards of Rigg's saw mill. He went to Sciotoville and Haverhill and took charge of engines there. He became an engineer on the river. He began on the "Fashion, No. 2," in the Catlettsburg trade. He afterwards was employed on a boat called the "Relief." In 1848, he went to Pittsburg and put the machinery in the first steam ferry boat ever used at Portsmouth. She was owned by Moses McCoy. He brought the boat down and was her engineer for one year. He was succeeded by Armstead Fawcett who died in 1885. Then he flat-boated for six months, this satisfied him for a life time. In March, 1851, he married Rebecca Davis daughter of David Davis. In September, 1852, he became engineer on the first locomotive which ever came to Portsmouth. In July, 1852, he became an engineer on the Scioto & Hocking Valley railroad. On July 19, 1853, he ran the first locomotive into Jackson. He was engineer, conductor and master mechanic on the Scioto & Hocking Valley railroad. In 1864, he was a locomotive engineer for six months on the Iron railroad at Ironton. Then he went back to the river and was engineer on the propeller, "Pike," and the "Viola" for Captain William W. Little. He was engineer on the "Victor No. 4," "Gipsy Fayette," and "Mountain Belle." In 1872, he left the river forever and went into the plumbing business. From 1880 to 1887, he was a member of the board of trustees of the Portsmouth Water Works. He is an Odd Fellow and a republican. Mr. Burt presents the rare instance of one, who in one life time, has been both a steamboat and locomotive engineer. He is hale and hearty and enjoys life as much as a youngster.

John Butterfield,

son of Benjamin Butterfield and Mary Powell, his wife, was born on his father's farm near Haverhill, Ohio, November 20, 1826. His father emigrated to Haverhill from Boston, Mass., about 1815, and was of English descent.

The son was left an orphan at the age of fifteen and with what little education the country schools of those days afforded, he assumed the care of the family and the management of the farm. On becoming of age he united with the whig party, and afterwards became a republican, on the formation of that party. He served as township trustee of Green township from 1860 to 1861 and again from 1869 to 1871.

He was married to Ellen J. Rankin, daughter of David and Persis Rankin in 1861. By this marriage were born four children of whom Jennie, the wife of Dr. Jefferson D. Kiser, of Lexington, Ky., is the only survivor. His wife died in 1869, and he was again married to Lucy Boynton, daughter of Asa Boynton, Jr., in 1872. By this marriage were born two children of whom John, who is married and lives on the home farm near Haverhill is the only survivor. Our subject died January 13, 1895, and is buried in the cemetery at Haverhill. His wife died in 1897.

By industry and economy Mr. Butterfield became a successful farmer and business man. He was a worthy man, kind and considerate in judgment, prompt and prudent in business matters, just and reliable in all things, a quiet, unassuming neighbor, a kind father and a loving husband. It was said of him that his word was as good as his bond. At the time of his death he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Haverhill.

Cicero Sidney Cadot

was born October 12, 1844, in Vernon township, Scioto county, Ohio, the son of Lemuel Cadot and Catharine Baccus; his wife. He was brought up on his father's farm. He enlisted in the 8th Independent Company of Ohio Sharpshooters, November 3, 1862, and served until the close of the war. After returning from the army, he became a book-keeper for M. B. Gilbert & Company. He was afterwards employed as assistant book-keeper for Damarin & Company for thirteen years. Afterwards he was secretary and treasurer of the Portsmouth Wagon Stock Company. He was engaged in business in Chicago for two years and in 1886 returned to Portsmouth and engaged as a dealer in hardware, stoves and ranges. He was also a partner with Thomas W. Watkins & Company in plumbing. He has always been a republican. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church of Portsmouth, Ohio. He was elected a cemetery Trustee in 1884 and served for three years. He was one of the Water Works Trustees of Portsmouth from 1888 to 1895. He has always taken a great interest in politics and has frequently served on the Republican Executive Committees of his county. He has taken all the degrees in Masonry from Blue Lodge to the thirty-second and is a Mystic Shriner. He is also an Elk. He was married to Miss Lizzie A. Smith July 27, 1885. She is the daughter of George Smith, a well known business man on Front street. They have one son, Howard, now fifteen years of age. In the winter and spring of 1902 he served as Postmaster of the House of Representatives of the State Legislature.

John Claudius Cadot

was born on his father's farm of 725 acres, in Vernon township, on June 20, 1828. His father was Claudius Cadot, a native of Gallipolis, Ohio, son of a French emigrant of that name. His mother was Miss Nancy Ball, a native of New York. He got his schooling in the schools of Vernon township and then attended school at Haverhill. He afterwards took a commercial course at Gundry's College in Cincinnati. He was a farmer until about the age of twenty-four, when he concluded to try commercial life. He spent something over twelve months in the store of A. W. Buskirk in Portsmouth, then he became a clerk in J. F. Towell's dry goods store, for about three months. He then purchased an interest in Greenup furnace and remained there over a year, when he concluded that farming was the best; he went on his father's farm and in course of time purchased it. He has farmed there all of his life. His domicile was there until he went to Wheelersburg in 1891, where he has since resided. On March 25, 1874, he was married to Miss Mary A. daughter of John Winkler of Haverhill. They have had three children only one of whom is living, a daughter, Avanel; Claire died July 14, 1902.

Mr. Cadot was Clerk of Vernon township for about ten years and Treasurer almost the same length of time, until 1891, when he resigned the office on removing from the township. In 1865, he was elected Commissioner of Scioto county to fill a vacancy of one year. He received a vote of 2,161 against 1,888 for Henry Barrett, his democratic opponent. In 1891, he bought him a comfortable home in Wheelersburg and resides there on account of the advantages to his family. His wife died suddenly July 11, 1901, and his daughter resides with him since. For several years prior to its failure, he was a director of the Farmers' National bank. He has been a member of the Wheelersburg Methodist Episcopal church for the past twenty years, and is one of the official board. His farm is one of the best in the county and he visits it almost every week day. He has been a successful raiser of fine stock and if he is well informed on any subject, he thinks it is farming.

The following is what a neighbor of Mr. Cadot says of him: "In every community there are some men—often among the most prosperous—with whom one prefers not to have dealings. Or if one cannot avoid business relations with them, there is a constant feeling of insecurity associated with every transaction, a sense of the need of unusual alertness to keep from being over-reached or victimized in some way. Solomon crystalized the idea in a proverb: 'It is nought, it is nought, saith the buyer, and when he is gone his way, then he boasteth.' On the other hand there is the man who is eminently fair minded—in whom one does not look for guile, or deceit or cunning. It is to this latter class of men that J. C. Cadot pre-eminently belongs. No one who

knows Cadot would expect him to do a mean or dishonorable thing. Nor would any one believe a damaging report alleged against him in the absence of most conclusive proof. Not many men enjoy to the same extent the confidence and respect of their neighbors and associates. This quality—it is needless to say—is the index to a character of which any man may well be proud. Words are not needed to emphasize its value. A man who has scored such a record, already has builded a monument to which his posterity may turn with laudable pride.

Colonel Lemuel Zenas Cadot

was born in Scioto county, Ohio, January 25, 1838, the son of Lemuel Cadot and Catherine Baccus, his wife. He received his education in the common schools of Vernon township. At the age of eighteen, he went into the grocery business in Gallipolis as clerk for his brother, John Julius Cadot. He remained in that position until the breaking out of the civil war. In the spring and summer of 1862, he raised a company for the 91st O. V. I. He entered the service as Captain of Company A, 91st O. V. I., July 15, 1862 and was promoted to Major, April 10, 1863. He was wounded September 19, 1864, in the battle of Opequan, Virginia. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, December 9, 1864, and was mustered out with the regiment, June 24, 1865. As Major, he had his horse shot under him and was injured so as to be unconscious several hours.

In 1862, he was married to Josephine Carel, daughter of Franklin Carel and Sarah Whitney, his wife. They had three children: Charles Carel, clerk in the store of Samuel Cherrington of Gallipolis; Florence, died at the age of three; Harry Lemuel, ticket agent for the Hocking Valley railroad and Adams Express agent at Gallipolis. This son was born September 29, 1874, at Gallipolis, Ohio, and educated there. He was married in March, 1900, to Miss Bettie Deardorff and has one child, Charles Donald, aged five months.

After Colonel Cadot came back from the civil war, he engaged in the cigar business in Gallipolis. He died October 29, 1885, of asthma. He was a republican, a Mason and a Knight of Pythias. He was an excellent business man and noted for his adherence to correct business principles. As a soldier, he was highly esteemed by all who knew him. As an officer, he earned the approbation of his superiors. He was a gentleman in every sense of the term.

William Henry Harrison Cadot

was born July 12, 1840, in Vernon township, Scioto county, Ohio. His father was Lemuel Cadot, a sketch of whom appears herein. His mother was Catherine Baccus, daughter of James Baccus. He spent his boyhood on the farm until he was sixteen years of age when he went to Moses Gilmore's private school in Jackson for two years. When eighteen years of age he commenced to teach and taught during the winters of 1858 and 1859 at Pioneer station. In the spring of 1861 he taught school at Howard Furnace, Scioto county. In 1861 he went to Gallipolis and attended the Gallia Academy which was conducted by Prof. A. G. Sears for two years. In 1863, he engaged in book-keeping for J. J. Cadot & Brother, wholesale grocers, Gallipolis, Ohio. He was there until the spring of 1864, then he went to Pittsburg and attended Duff's Commercial College for six weeks and graduated. At the completion of the course in Duff's Commercial College, he was selected as one out of a class of twelve and offered a position with William N. Ogden & Company, dealers in glass, which he accepted and remained with them until October 1, 1864, when he returned to Gallipolis and engaged as book-keeper for J. J. Cadot & Bros., and remained there until 1867.

May 21, 1867, he left Gallipolis and was married to Miss Helen Augusta Kimpel and since then he has lived in Portsmouth. He was a book-keeper for L. F. Gilbert for about a year after his marriage and then was book-keeper for Thomas P. Brown, and was there almost a year. He was then appointed Adams Express Agent but resigned on February 10, 1870. In February, 1870, he went into the wholesale and retail grocery business on Chillicothe street and sold out in July, 1878. On the 9th of October, 1877, he was elected Auditor of Scioto county on the democratic ticket over Frank C. Gibbs, republican. The vote stood: Gibbs 2,664, Cadot 2,828, majority 164. In 1880, he was a candidate for re-election and was defeated on his party ticket by George L. Dodge, by a majority of 104, when Garfield carried the county by 486. He served the first three years un-

der the law extending the term from two to three years. In July, 1878 he sold out his grocery business to Hon. H. S. Bundy, who moved the stock to his furnaces. In November, 1880, he became book-keeper for J. L. Hibbs & Company and remained there until September, 1882. He was with Palmer, Grim & Company, tea dealers, from September, 1882, until January 1, 1883. He was traveling salesman for Austin, Nichols & Company, wholesale grocers, from January 1, 1883, to August 29, 1885, when he went with Shinkle Kreis & Company, wholesale grocers of Cincinnati, Ohio. He was with them until they combined with E. J. Wilson & Company in January, 1891. He worked with that firm which was the Shinkle, Wilson & Kreis Company until July 1, 1900, and was a stockholder from 1891 until 1900. He then came to Portsmouth, Ohio, and on the 2d of July, 1900, became a partner and book-keeper in the Jones-Ferguson Grocery Company.

He has one son Clarence, born April 28, 1868. He is married and resides in Richmond, Virginia, being in the employ of the American Tobacco Company. Mr. Cadot has always been a democrat. He is a Mason and Knight Templar.

Smiley Anson Caldwell,

born March 15, 1853, on the place where he now resides, was the eldest child of Captain Jacob and Huldah (Hurd) Caldwell. His father enlisted in the 91st O. V. I., July 16, 1862, and took an active part in recruiting volunteers for the 91st regiment. He was appointed Captain of Company C and died August 9, 1864, at Frederick, Maryland, in the Sanitary Hospital. He was buried from his father's residence near Richmond, Ross county, Ohio. Mrs. Caldwell, his widow, and mother of our subject, now lives with her daughter, Mrs. P. J. Sours, in Denver, Colorado. Our subject spent the early years of his life at the home farm and attended the neighborhood schools, also the school at Piketon for a few years. After the death of his father, he made his home at his grandfather's in Pike county. While there he attended the Ohio University at Athens. He gave up school at the age of twenty to take charge of the home place. Mr. Caldwell has always been an active member of the republican party, though not prominent in politics. He was married in 1874 to Jennie Claypool, of Fairfield county, Ohio. She died September 12, 1888. His family consists of four children: Maurice J., Erle C., Beatrice F. and Annie L. Beatrice, died in Denver, Colorado, aged nine. Maurice and Erle live with their father at the home place and Annie lives with her aunt in Denver, Colorado. Mr. Caldwell is enterprising and energetic. He is one of the foremost citizens in the community where he resides. He uniformly favors public improvements and stands for what is best for his fellowmen.

Thomas George Calvert

was born May 9, 1847, in Washington township, Scioto county, Ohio. His father was George W. Calvert and his mother was Emma Hoskinson, a daughter of Josiah Hoskinson, a private in the Revolutionary war. (See Revolutionary Soldiers.) George W. Calvert was a native of Fairfax county, Virginia, born near the site of the Bull Run battlefield in 1805. He came to Ohio in 1812 with his mother and his brothers, Richard and Jacob. They located on the farm on which the subject of this sketch now lives.

Josiah Hoskinson was a native of Maryland. He came to Ohio and settled in Washington township. The Calverts and Hoskinsons are of English descent.

Our subject attended school in Portsmouth until he was fifteen, when he went into his brother's grocery. Here he worked four years. The next year he worked for Frank M. Gilbert in the same business. He then returned to the farm and went into the dairy business at which he continued until August 4, 1874, when his father died. He then became the deputy of his brother Robert A. Calvert who at that time was Probate Judge. Afterwards he was deputy of H. C. Turley in the same office, serving altogether in this capacity until 1886, or twelve years. After this he returned to the farm and has been in the dairy business since. He has been at all times a staunch republican and at one time was very active in politics, but of later years he devotes his time to his business. He is a member of the First Baptist church of Portsmouth, having joined the church in 1875. He was united in marriage April 19, 1877 to Amanda

Morris, daughter of Stout Morris of Union Mills. Mr. Calvert is one of the best citizens of the county. He is faithful to every duty and every trust.

Charles William Carson

was born near Hillsboro, Highland county, Ohio, January 14, 1867, the son of James H. and Elizabeth (Brooking) Carson. His grandfather, William Carson, was of Scotch-Irish descent. His maternal grandfather, Charles Brooking, was of German descent and came to Ohio from Pennsylvania. When he was very young, his parents moved to near Washington, C. H., on a farm where he was reared and educated. He left the farm at the age of twenty-one and worked in White & Ballard's shoe factory at Washington C. H., for four years. From there he went to Chillicothe and worked for the Union Shoe Company for four years. From here he came to Portsmouth and worked for Drew, Selby & Co. for a year. In this time, he had worked at all sorts of shoe work and had gained a good knowledge of shoe-making. He opened a repair shop on the corner of Gallia and Offner streets and did general repairing for a year and then put in a small stock of shoes. His business prospered from the start and he was soon encouraged to find more commodious quarters and located on the corner of Chillicothe and Fourth streets, where he remained but a short time, when he moved again on account of his business. In June, 1901, he changed to his present location at 505 Chillicothe street and his business is one of the largest in Portsmouth. He is a republican, but votes for the man as often as for the party. He is a member of the Second Presbyterian church of Portsmouth. He was married to Miss Lucy May Keezer, a daughter of George and Carrie (Bodamer) Keezer of Chillicothe, of German descent. They have one child, Lucile.

John Patton Caskey

was born January 1, 1849. His father was Alexander Caskey and his mother was Larissa Patton, born in Wayne township, Adams county, Ohio. He attended the district school and the North Liberty Academy, and labored on his father's farm until he was twenty-seven years of age, when he became a trader. On November 9, 1872, he was married to Tina Patton daughter of George Patton, of Harshaville, and in 1873, he located at Harshaville, and remained there until 1889. In December, 1889, he went to Portsmouth, where he is the junior partner in the firm of Harsha & Caskey. They built a mill in 1889 in Portsmouth, and have been engaged in milling ever since. He had one son by his first wife, George, born January 1, 1874. He is now a student at the Ohio State University, taking a mechanical engineering course. His first wife died on the seventh of September, 1876, and in November, 1889 he was married to Miss Alma Fulton, of Bratton township, Adams county, Ohio. Mr. Caskey has never sought or held public office. He has always been a republican. He is regarded as one of the best business men in the city of Portsmouth.

George Washington Chabot, M. D.,

was born in Powellsville, Ohio, June 17, 1862. His father was Uriah Chabot, and his mother's maiden name was Laura Hudson. His grandfather, Peter Chabot, was a French emigrant, and drew Lot 85 of the French Grant. He was married three times, and Uriah Chabot was of the last wife. Our subject grew up at Powellsville and went to school there. He was a farmer one year, and then began the study of medicine at the age of twenty with Dr. Slagle. He graduated in the spring of 1886 at the Miami College at Cincinnati. He located at Otway the same spring and lived there until 1888, then he went to Thurman, Gallia county, Ohio, and remained eighteen months. He then returned to Otway, and has been there ever since. He was married December 28, 1887, to Dora A. Breslau, daughter of Julius Breslau. She died November 14, 1902. He took a hospital course in 1895 and 1896 in the New York Polyclinic, and took another course in 1901 in the Illinois School of Electro-Therapeutics, at Chicago. He is one of the members of the Hempstead Academy of Medicine in Scioto county. He is a democrat in his political views.

A professional brother says of him, "He is esteemed by his professional brothers for his ability and for his sterling integrity, those qualities which command the respect of all. He has always been a student keeping abreast of the times which with a clear judgment makes him a trustworthy practitioner. As a

man of business, the same qualities have characterized him until he has become a man of great strength and influence in the community where he has spent many years in the practice of medicine."

James Albert Chabot

was born February 16, 1853, at Powellsville, Scioto county, Ohio. His father was Uriah Chabot and his mother's maiden name was Lavina Hudson, daughter of Buchanan Hudson. His grandfather was Peter Chabot, a French emigrant, who drew Lot No. 85 in the French Grant. Our subject was the fifth of his father's eight children. He received his education in the common schools of Powellsville and worked on his father's farm until he was of age. Then he worked in the coal and ore mines of Etna and Pine Grove for three years. He then tried life on a farm for a while and afterwards went to Powellsville and was in the mercantile business there for eight years. In 1890 he sold out in Powellsville and went into the grocery business at the north-west corner of Third and Waller streets, in the city of Portsmouth, and was there until September 1, 1901, when he sold out to his son Alva, and since then has not been engaged in any business.

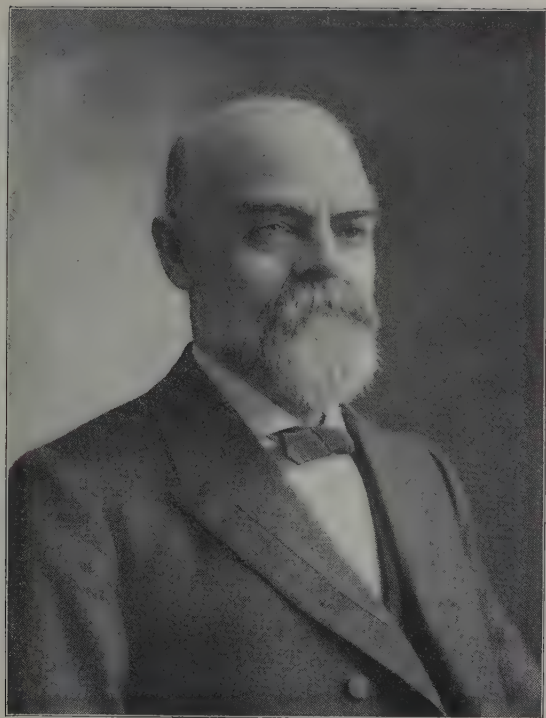
September 24, 1879, he was married to Eliza Finney, daughter of A. J. Finney. He has a son, Alva James, who is married and conducts the grocery store he purchased of his father. His other children are Floyd, Bertha and Georgia. He was never an office seeker and never held office except when he was postmaster at Powellsville. He is a republican and a member of the Free-Will Baptist church at Powellsville. He does not belong to any secret orders. Mr. Chabot is a quiet citizen who does not court or seek public notice. He does the best he can under all circumstances, and desires no public comment about it. He is regarded as a model neighbor and, in the language of the catechism, is content with the station of life in which he is placed.

Horace Leet Chapman

was born July 10, 1837, in Independence, Alleghany county, New York. His father was Samuel Chapman, Jr., and his mother's maiden name was Betsey E. Leet. She is still living and has nearly reached her eighty-sixth year. His ancestry on his mother's side will be found under the Leet family in this work. The Chapman's came from Windom county, Connecticut. Our subject spent the early years of his life on a farm and received his education in the common schools. When seventeen years of age, he came to Portsmouth with his uncle, Mr. Horace Leet, traveling from Columbus in a stage. This was in September, 1854. There were two stage loads, being thirty-two persons in the party, of that number Mr. Chapman is the only male member now living. Two years later, he became a partner with Mr. Leet under the firm name of Leet & Chapman, Lumber Dealers, and sold his share of the business to him in 1860 or 1861. He became a partner in the private banking firm of Kinney & Raynor by buying Colonel Raynor out. The name of the firm was changed to Kinney & Chapman.

In 1865 he went to Jackson and established the private banking firm of Kinney, Bundy & Company, afterwards Chapman, Clare & Company, and later converted into the First National Bank, of which he was made President, which position he has held ever since. From 1861 to 1863 he read law with Colonel Moore and George Johnson. In 1865 he was admitted to the bar in the city of Chillicothe, Ohio, under the old district court, but never practiced any. Later he became interested in the coal and iron business of Jackson county and still continues to be. Mr. Chapman was city Treasurer of Portsmouth from 1862 until 1864, serving two terms. He was a member of the Council and School Board in Jackson for twelve years, declining to serve any longer. He has also been township Treasurer in Jackson county. He is a democrat and was the candidate of his party for Governor in 1897. He has been district delegate to the National Democratic Convention twice and in 1900 was one of the delegates at large, to the Kansas City Convention.

He is always in favor of public improvements and was instrumental in procuring two railroads in Jackson county. He is a director in both the one from Dayton and the one from Springfield and is also Vice President of the one from Springfield.



HON. HORACE L. CHAPMAN.

September 24, 1868, he married Frances E. Benton, the daughter of Hon. A. M. Benton, of Pennsylvania. They have two children, F. B. Chapman and Grace. Mr. Chapman has a record as a business man and a financier of which Russel Sage could be proud. He possesses the highest credit and has demonstrated that he is and has been worthy of it.

Wesley G. Cheney, M. D.,

was born February 9, 1873, near Richwood, Union county, Ohio. His father Lorenzo Cheney, was Commissioner of Union county from 1880 to 1889, and Treasurer from 1890 to 1893. His paternal grandfather was of Irish descent, located in Union county in 1835, and built one of the finest cabins in that part of the country. His paternal grandmother was of German parentage. His mother's maiden name was Anna M. White, of Union county. Doctor Cheney received such instruction as the country schools of Union afforded and worked on the farm in summer until eighteen years of age, at which time he commenced teaching. He entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware in 1892, and graduated in the scientific course June 20, 1896. He entered the Electric Medical Institute at Cincinnati, September 22, 1896, and graduated May 9, 1899. He commenced the practice of medicine at Frederickton, Knox county, September 15, 1899. He removed to New Boston, November 1, 1900. He is a republican, a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Finley, Union county, Ohio. On December 19, 1898, he married Victoria Inez Gum, daughter of George R. and Jennie Gum. Mr. Gum is City Clerk of Richwood, Ohio. Doctor Cheney stands high in his profession and as a citizen. He possesses agreeable manners and is an interesting companion. He has a fine physical presence and always makes a good impression. He is achieving the success his merits deserve.

Stephen C. Chick

was born November 4, 1856, at the homestead east of the city. He attended the district school until he was eighteen years of age helping his father on the farm during vacation. When twenty years old, his father died, and he, being the oldest son, superintended the farm for his mother, remaining with her eleven years, when he was married to Laura A. Gates, daughter of William W. and Alvira (Nye) Gates, and moved to a farm just north of the city. After two years he moved to the city and entered the Drew, Selby & Company shoe factory, where he has been for the past twelve years. The only public office he ever held was that of township Clerk for the two years of 1887 and 1888.

In 1886, he united with the Sixth Street Methodist church, and in February, 1900, transferred his membership to the Second Presbyterian Church. His residence is at No. 601 Offner street. His children are: Edward Haskell, Mildred Ella, Charles Melzar, Leslie Albert, Beatrice Louise, Stephen Howard and William Louis.

Mr. Chick is one of those who believe, that one serves his community, his family and himself best: by diligence and faithfulness in his own particular calling. In doing this he has earned the respect and good will of all those known to him. He has as interesting a family as any one in this city and he is entirely devoted to them. To rear seven good citizens is a career of itself and Mr. Chick and his excellent wife will accomplish it.

James David Clare

was born in Washington, D. C., November 13, 1822. His parents were James Clare of Calvert county, Maryland, and Ruth Smedley, of Jefferson county, Virginia. His father came to Ohio in 1833, and located near Springfield. In 1836 he removed to Lawrence county and was employed about different furnaces. In 1838, he removed to Jackson county, where he resided on a farm until his death in 1851. He was a whig and a life long member of the M. E. church. Our subject received his education at Alexandria, Virginia, and in Jackson county, Ohio.

He qualified himself to teach and began teaching at Ohio Furnace in 1847. From 1849 to 1852, he farmed in Jackson county. In 1852, he opened a general store at Berlin, Jackson county. In 1854, he added a saw mill and grist mill to this. In June, 1865, he was one of the firm of Kinney, Bundy & Company,

Bankers, at Jackson. The firm afterwards became Chapman, Clare & Company, and was afterwards merged into the First National Bank of Jackson. In 1868, he and others purchased Madison furnace. In 1872, he was one of the organizers of the Ohio Stove Company.

November 17, 1873, he located in Portsmouth, and bought the old Dugan home on the corner of Eighth and Chillicothe streets. October 25, 1879, he purchased Bloom furnace for \$45,000. It had 7,000 acres of land.

On August 11, 1846, he was married to Miss Sarah Jane Ross, daughter of Robert Ross, of Jackson. Her mother was a daughter of Colonel Owens, who was in the Revolutionary war from Virginia. There were six children born to them: Mrs. Josephine R. Miller, of Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Hortense V. Hughes, wife of Rev. Thomas L. Hughes, of Shelbyville, Indiana; Mrs. Rachel A. Bentley, of Columbus, Ohio; James Robert, Eugene Herbert, and Earl Stanton, of Portsmouth, Ohio. In politics he was a whig and a republican. In religion, he was a most devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died December 21, 1893. His wife died September 15, 1894.

Earl Stanton Clare

was born at Cross Roads, Jackson county, Ohio, July 20, 1865. His parents were James D. and Sarah (Ross) Clare. He came to Portsmouth in 1873. He attended the Portsmouth schools until 1884, when he became a molder in the Ohio Stove Works, where he remained for three years. He was shipping clerk for two and a half years, and, in 1891, became superintendent and secretary. He became Treasurer of the Clare Iron Company in 1900. He is a republican and a member of Bigelow M. E. church.

On February 9, 1887, he was married to Minnie L. Altman, daughter of Alexander Altman, who has a separate sketch herein. They have five children: Earl A., Jennie, Ruth, Josephine and Robert R.

Mr. Clare is a gentleman of magnificent figure, and in his business he is just as successful as his personal appearance indicates. He is a citizen who believes in doing his best at all times and does it. He can always be found at his place and at work, doing his best for himself, for those dependent on him, and for the community of which he is a part.

Eugene Herbert Clare,

the son of James D. and Sarah (Ross) Clare, was born March 31, 1860, at Cross Roads, Jackson county, Ohio. He came to Portsmouth in 1873. He attended the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio from January, 1879 to June 1880 and completed the scientific course. He then entered Eastman's Business College, at Poughkeepsie, New York, in October, 1880, and graduated January 25, 1881. Since his graduation, he has been superintendent of the Clare Iron Company. In his political views, he is a republican. He is a member of Bigelow M. E. church and one of its trustees and assistant superintendent of the Sunday school. On February 14, 1887, he was married to Miss Jennie E. Losee, daughter of Captain S. O. Losee. They have six children: Eugene Herbert, Charles Barnes, Marjorie Marie, Newell Thurlow, Jennie Elizabeth, and Catherine Ross.

Mr. Clare is a gentleman who stands head and shoulders above his fellows. He is a large man in every sense of the word, and is good natured in proportion to his size. He believes in attending to his own business and has made a success of it. He is highly esteemed in every relation of life.

James Robert Clare

was born at Cross Roads, Jackson county, Ohio, March 12, 1857. He is the son of James D. and Sarah (Ross) Clare. His early life until he was sixteen, was passed in Jackson county. He came to Portsmouth in 1873, and spent three years in the Portsmouth public schools and two years at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. He completed a course in book-keeping in 1878. He became secretary and treasurer of the Ohio Stove Company in 1878, which position he held until 1899, since that time he has been president of the Ohio Stove Company. He has been traveling salesman for the Ohio Stove Company since 1890. He is also a member of the Clare Iron Company. He was a member of the School Board of Portsmouth from 1896 to 1898. He is a re-

publican and a member of Bigelow M. E. church. He married Miss Anna B. Horr, daughter of P. H. Horr, February 3, 1885. They have five children: James David Alice B., Robert Linn Howard H., and Dorcas.

Mr. Clare is generous in all his impulses. As a citizen he is liberal minded and public-spirited; as a business man he is highly esteemed by his associates.

Horace Franklin Clark, M. D.,

was born at Locust Grove, Adams county, Ohio, June 27, 1860. His father was John Harvey Clark, and his mother's maiden name was Thermuthus Cannon, daughter of Levin Cannon. She was a sister of David Eylar's wife. His grandfather was James Clark. Our subject was reared at Locust Grove, O. His father was a physician of the Botanic school, Physio-Medical. He practiced medicine at Locust Grove, beginning in 1847. He died April 23, 1887.

Our subject had a common school education. At the age of fourteen, he began to clerk for L. M. Davis & Co., at Locust Grove, O. in 1874. He remained here nine years. He then read medicine with his father until 1887. He moved to Rarden in 1885. He began practice in Rarden in 1885 and has been there ever since except in 1887, when he was in Portsmouth with Dr. Ricketts a few months. He was married September 18, 1890, to Maggie Owens, a daughter of G. W. Owens, of Pike county. They have six children: Carl Hobart; Carrie Louise; Josie May; Myron Atwell; Teddy Hobart; and the sixth is a boy not named. He is a republican in his political views, and is a Methodist in belief. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He possesses the confidence of the community in which he resides and has demonstrated that he deserves it. He is firm in his convictions and quick to act when he has once made up his mind. He is one of those forceful men, valuable in any community in which they dwell.

Philo S. Clark

was born in Harlansburg, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, February 21, 1848. His father was Thomas M. Clark and his mother's maiden name was Rebecca McCune. He was one of a family of eight brothers and sisters of whom he was the sixth. He received his education in the common schools and at Witherspoon Institute, Butler, Pennsylvania. He left school at the age of eighteen and engaged as a clerk in a store at Sunbury, Pennsylvania, for one year. After that he was a salesman for three years for a wholesale grocery house in Philadelphia. In 1872, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and engaged in the service of the National Life Insurance Company of Vermont, and has been a resident of Ohio ever since. He remained in Cleveland in the same business for a period of five years, and afterwards in Cincinnati for two years. He came to Portsmouth in December, 1879, and engaged in the insurance business—fire, life and accident,—and has been in that since. He was appointed postmaster of Portsmouth February 15, 1890 and served until February 28, 1894. He was again appointed Postmaster, February 2, 1898; and re-appointed, February 13, 1902. He is a republican and has been a delegate to the State conventions of his party since 1882. In 1883, he was a member of the county Executive Committee for the first time and has been on the same committee many years since as chairman. He last served in 1901. He was married April 25, 1889 to Lucy Miller, daughter of John T. Miller. He is a member of the Elks, Masons and Knights-Templar. Here is what one of Mr. Clark's most intimate friends says of him:

"Mr. Clark possesses the elements that make the successful man of affairs. He has a genius for organization and his executive ability is of the highest order. These qualities have enabled him to make a great success of his business career in all its branches. His administration of the Portsmouth Post Office has been a marvel of excellence, thoroughness and progress, its remarkable effectiveness being due to his capacity for perfect organization. His political career has been one of great influence and importance and his elements of leadership there are conceded. His organization and executive ability in political affairs, mark him as a leader of unusual capacity and force. Sagacious, far-seeing, courageous, cool and deliberate, he has made more than the usual impress upon the always strenuous political life of Ohio. One of his strongest traits is his unswerving and unselfish loyalty to his ideals, principles and friends, whether in defeat or victory.

William Elza Clayton

was born in May, 1874, in Decatur township, Washington county, Ohio. His parents were Isaac Calvin Clayton and Ann Graham, his wife. Isaac Calvin Clayton enlisted in Company D, 148 O. V. I., May 2, 1864, for 100 days, and was mustered out, September 14, 1864 at Camp Marietta, Ohio. Our subject was one of five children: The first was Dessie, widow of Edward Lee Feyler; the second was George Calvin, who died May 1, 1901, leaving a widow and three children. His wife was a daughter of Edward J. Kelley. Our subject was the third child. The fourth was James Finley, traveling salesman for the Drew-Selby Company and the fifth, Eva, stenographer for John K. Duke. William E. attended the Quaker school at Bartlett, Washington county, Ohio, and the public schools of Portsmouth. His father moved to Scioto county when he was eight years old. When he was ten years of age, he began work in the shoe factory, at the bottom and worked himself up. He began as a heelmaker. He went in the pattern department in 1890 and took complete charge of that department. He gets out all the patterns but first determines what they shall be. He designs the styles. His labors keep him at Portsmouth most of the time, but he makes trips east and west to determine on the style of the shoes to be produced. He is a member of Bigelow M. E. church, and of the Knights of Pythias. He is a republican. His father died in 1884, aged forty-one and his mother died in 1889 at the same age.

He is one of the progressive young men of Portsmouth, always ready to learn and to be instructed and always ready to advance in his chosen business. He is of a bright, cheerful and happy disposition. He is much liked and popular wherever known, and no one has more friends or warmer ones.

James Allen Cleaver

was born at Wilmington, Ohio, June 21, 1862. His father's name was James Cleaver and his mother's maiden name was Mary Allen. His grandfather Cleaver was from Connecticut and his grandmother Cleaver from Virginia. His mother was of Scotch Irish blood. His grandfather, Hugh Allen, emigrated to America in 1818 from county Antrim, Ireland.

His boyhood and youth were spent at Wilmington. He graduated from the Wilmington public schools in 1882 and took up the business of stenography. He became wonderfully expert in that profession.

The celebrated Cincinnati & Eastern Railway case was removed to Clinton county in 1884 and Mr. Cleaver did service in that case for the Hon. John K. Richards, who was Master Commissioner in 1885. This introduced him to the bar of Portsmouth and especially to the Hon. A. C. Thompson and the editor of this work, both of whom were interested as counsel in that case. He formed a friendship with each of them, which lasted during his life. He removed to Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1886 and took up his profession as stenographer in the courts. While a resident of Portsmouth he took stenographic notes in every important case tried in Scioto county, or adjoining counties, and did work in Ross, Highland, Clinton and Fayette counties.

In 1885, 1886 and 1887 he did all the stenographic work in the Cincinnati & Eastern railway litigation, much of which was done for the editor of this work. In 1888, he was stenographer in New York city for the editor, who was then a Special Master in the Scioto Valley Railway case, and his work compared in equal terms with the best New York stenographers who served subsequently in the same case.

In 1890, Mr. Cleaver was a clerk and stenographer for a Sub-Judicial Committee of the United States House of Representatives of which Hon. A. C. Thompson, M. C., was chairman. The committee took testimony in the investigation of certain alleged illegal practices in the United States courts in Boston, New Orleans, Mobile, Shreveport, Montgomery, Huntsville and Atlanta. A great volume of testimony was taken by Mr. Cleaver. This work was arduous, but was expeditiously and faithfully done. He served as official stenographer for the Courts of Lawrence county from December 12, 1887, until April 19, 1899. He was the official court stenographer for Scioto county from 1887, but held no permanent appointment as such until April 15, 1892, when his appointment was entered on the Court Journals. The law of April 6, 1893, as

to Court stenographers in Scioto county, Vol. 90, Laws of Ohio, pp. 151 and 152 was really passed for his benefit and on April 10, 1893, he resigned his former appointment and was appointed under that act. He was re-appointed April 20, 1896, and April 24, 1899, and held the appointment until his death.

In March, 1897, the duties of Mr. Cleaver became so difficult that he selected an assistant in Scioto county in the person of Miss Nettie Jackson, who had had three year's experience in the office of the editor of this work. Miss Jackson demonstrated her efficiency so quickly that she not only served as assistant in Scioto county, but also in Lawrence and Pike and in other counties, where Mr. Cleaver had important cases.

On September 22, 1898, Hon. A. C. Thompson became Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio and in January, 1899, he appointed Mr. Cleaver official stenographer of the United States Courts at Cincinnati, which position he held until his death. As such, he reported all the important cases, tried in that court. In the Farmer's National Bank cases in which Mr. Cleaver took the evidence, his transcript was pronounced the best, in accuracy and arrangement, ever filed in any Court.

He was married to Miss Elizabeth M. Cavett January 19, 1890. She died April 25, 1894 leaving two sons, George Cavett now aged eleven years, and James Allen aged nine. Mr. Cleaver insured his life for the benefit of his children and kept it paid up religiously, and all his insurance was in force at the time of his death. Mr. Cleaver was an obedient and dutiful son in his minority. He had every prospect for a long life of usefulness and of promotion and advancement, but in November, 1901, he was stricken with typhoid fever and died at Norwood near Cincinnati, December 6, 1901. He was a strong partisan republican and ever active in politics. He could not do too much for a friend, and if doing for a friend required active work in politics, he did it no matter whom it affected. He was the soul of honor and never forgot his obligations to any one.

Robert Clutts

was born in Greenup county, Kentucky, September 12, 1839. His father, Archibald A. Clutts, was born in Ohio. His mother's maiden name was Mary Gantz. He lived in Greenup county, Kentucky, from 1839 to the breaking out of the Civil war. He received his education in the schools there. He worked at the furnaces,—Pennsylvania, Buffalo and Star,—driving team, from the time he was sixteen years old until he enlisted in the army.

In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, 2nd Kentucky Cavalry for three years, as a private. His captain was A. C. Van Dyke, the owner of Buffalo furnace, and the regiment was commanded by Colonel Baird. He was discharged in April, 1863, at Murfreesboro, Tennessee on account of ophthalmia. He was never wounded nor in the hospital. About September 1, 1862, eighteen of the regiment were detailed for a personal escort of Gen. Rousseau, and he served in that capacity until his discharge. This body guard also acted as couriers. He was in the battle of Murfreesboro and there he captured a rebel flag, belonging to the Second Mounted Arkansas Regiment. This flag had been presented to the regiment by the ladies of Richmond, Kentucky. The color bearer was shot down, and our subject got it. He presented it to General Rousseau. On this occasion the 2nd Mounted Arkansas were fighting on foot. Their Colonel and Second Lieutenant were killed and one-half of the regiment were either killed or wounded before the remainder were captured. They were very brave and daring and charged our forces for several hours, when two of Gen. Rousseau's guns mowed them down. This incident given occurred on Monday about 1 p. m. He rescued the color bearer from whom he took the flag and took him to the hospital, and was never wounded himself.

After he had left the army he went to work at Pennsylvania furnace in 1865, driving team. He remained there until 1866, when the Eastern Kentucky Company bought the furnace out. He then went to Star furnace and worked there until 1869, then he worked one year at Petersburg. From that time until 1873 he was at Hunnewell furnace. He was at Buckhorn furnace from 1873 to 1876. He went to Hopewell furnace from there and worked until 1879. His business was to make charcoal. He worked for this company on the Norfolk & Western railroad at Sciotoville, Rushtown and Franklin furnace, in the

years between 1879 and 1893, and all the time engaged in making charcoal. Since then he has resided on his farm in the French Grant. He has been married twice. First in July, 1866, to Percy Skelton, who died in June, 1879. The children of this first marriage are Mary E., wife of William Williams, residing at Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.; Charles, living at Galesburg, Illinois, a brick maker; Laura, wife of Frank Parkins, residing at the same place. In the fall of 1882 he was married to Elizabeth Shennett of Lawrence county. The children are: Oliver, aged sixteen, and Flora Ethel, a school girl, aged nine years.

Mr. Clutts has always been a republican in his political views. He is a member of the Methodist church of Haverhill, Ohio, and has been for forty-five years. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, but to no other social order. He is earnest and energetic in what ever he undertakes. He is patriotic and public spirited as every old soldier naturally is. He is firm in his judgment and generous in all respects. He is cordial in his manners, a warm and true friend, a valuable and highly respected citizen.

Alexander Cole

was born May 8, 1837, in Mason county, Kentucky. His father's name was Thomas Cole, a native of Pennsylvania; and his mother's maiden name was Mary Wallingford, from Mason county, Kentucky. His parents moved to Nile township, Scioto county, Ohio, from Mason county, Ky., when he was three years old, and he has resided there ever since. Our subject attended the common schools until he was nineteen years of age. He was raised a farmer and has continued such ever since. He enlisted as a private in Company I, 140th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at the age of twenty-eight for one hundred days, May 2, 1864. He was reduced from Corporal June 25, 1864, at his own request, not caring for the office, and was mustered out with the Company September 3, 1864. In 1870, he took up the lumber business with farming, and has been in that business from that time to the present. He manufactures lumber and buys and sells it. From 1887 to 1895, he was engaged in the business of contracting and getting out railroad ties.

He was married October 22, 1858, to Miss Hester Ann Hall, daughter of Aaron Hall of Scioto county, Ohio. They had seven children: Catharine, married James Shaw, resides in Portsmouth; William, unmarried resides at home; Ella, married Thomas Bennett, resides at Galesburg, Illinois; Henry, married lives on his father's farm; Emerson at home. He lost two children in infancy.

Mr. Cole is a republican and always has been. He was Treasurer of Nile township for six years. He lives on the Kinney farm near Turkey creek on the Buena Vista turnpike, and has lived there twelve years. Mr. Cole is one of those happy characters who make a friend of every acquaintance and his pathway in life is about as smooth as that of any one mentioned in this book.

James Madison Cole,

the son of Silas W. Cole and Elizabeth Huston, his wife, was born in Scioto county, Ohio, October 3, 1845. He obtained his education in the schools of the county, and was raised a farmer. He enlisted July 28, 1862, at the age of eighteen, in Company C, 91st O. V. I. and served until June 24, 1865.

He married Dora Stone, daughter of William and Susan Stone. The children of this marriage were; Pearl Amos, resides at Hulett, Wyoming, an architectural draftsman; Arthur who, resides at the same place, a miner; Grace, married to Richard Bush, resides at Hulett, Wyoming; Albert, resides at Hulett, Wyoming, a machinist; Walter and Floyd, school boys. Mr. Cole is engaged as a stock raiser, and he owns a section of land and keeps a herd. The location of his home is 3,000 feet above the sea.

He is a republican and an Odd Fellow. He emigrated to Illinois in 1875, and was there until 1876 at Windsor, Illinois. Then he went to Lenox, Iowa, in 1878. He was there until 1883, when he went to Brokenbow, Nebraska. He took up Government land there, and was there a year, and was appointed Infirmary Director, and remained until 1888 and then went to Hulett, Wyoming, where he has remained.

Pearl Amos, his son, was born February 12, 1869, at Portsmouth, Ohio. He started out for himself as a "cow boy" in 1885, at the age of sixteen, and kept at it for nine years. He then learned the carpenters trade in 1894, and

followed it until 1898. He then took up architecture and has followed that ever since. He is a republican and a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge and Odd Fellows.

John Wesley Cole

was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, March 4, 1842. His parents were Silas W. Cole and Elizabeth Huston, his wife. His father, Silas W. Cole, has a separate sketch. Our subject's boyhood and youth were passed on his father's farm, now owned by John Richardson, on the Chillicothe pike. He received a common school education. July 28, 1862 he enlisted in Company C, 91st O. V. I. He was promoted to Sergeant November 20, 1863, and mustered out with his company June 24, 1865. He has always been a republican and is a member of the M. E. Church. He was married May 7, 1872, to Julia L. Steele, daughter of William Steele, of Jackson county, Ohio. He is the father of six children: Gertrude, Augustus Lewis, Harry, Burnum, and Grace Marie. He is a successful farmer and esteemed by his neighbors for his kind and pleasant disposition. He is an honest man and a good neighbor.

John Allen Colegrove

was born June 21, 1843, in Harrison township. His father was Peleg Colegrove, and his mother was Susan A. Bennett. His grandfather was William Colegrove. His maternal grandfather was Thomas Bennett whose wife was Harriet Canfield. Our subject was raised on a farm until he was eighteen, receiving only a common school education. He enlisted in Company E, 33rd O. V. I. September 30, 1861, and was discharged October 8, 1863, on surgeon's certificate of disability. He was elected Land Appraiser in Madison township in 1890, and was appointed to the same office in 1900. He was appointed Deputy State Supervisor of Elections in 1895, again in 1897, again in 1899, and again in 1901. He has always been a republican. He was married December 15, 1870, to Josephine Sweet, daughter of Samuel and Catherine Sweet, and they have the following children: Ida Florence, the wife of John Erwin; Alva E. married to Flora Call; Walter, William and Elmer.

He is a true physical type of the Colegroves for generations, a man above the ordinary height, of commanding appearance, dark hair, blue eyes and weighing about 180 pounds. He is a good citizen and a fearless, conservative official. He has been at different times Commander of Scioto Post No. 287, G. A. R., at Harrisonville. He is one of the political leaders of his township and county.

Albert M. Collett

was born at Lyra, Scioto county, Ohio, Feb. 16, 1865. His father was Albert M. Collett, and his mother's maiden name was Sarah J. Howell. They had five children: Thomas Leroy, of Ironton; Tiffin Strider, of Lyra, Ohio; John C. Collett, of Portsmouth; Virginia Bell resides at Lyra; and a son, Giles Gilbert, died at the age of twenty-six. Our subject was educated at Chaffin's Mill, and went to the High School at Wheelersburg under Prof. Aaron Grady, where he graduated. He then left Scioto county in 1886, at the age of eighteen, and went to Ironton and engaged in the insurance business and has been in it ever since. He was Mayor of the city of Ironton from April, 1899, to April, 1902. He was elected and defeated John H. Corn, who had been Mayor for twenty-five years in succession. He had a majority of four. The normal republican majority was 1,200 to 1,400.

Mr. Collett has always been a democrat. He made three races for Mayor before that, and never had been beaten over one hundred majority. In 1893, he was a candidate for that office, and had a majority of eighteen; but on a recount of the votes, 117 tickets were thrown out and he was beaten 79. John M. Corn was awarded the place. In 1901, he was a candidate for re-election, and was defeated by a majority of 274, by H. W. Mountain, who was elected. He is president of the Ironton Lumber Company, and has been for one year. He has been secretary of the Board of Elections of Lawrence county for four years.

He married Miss Elizabeth Sinnott, daughter of Patrick Sinnott, in 1900. Mr. Collett is Past Exalted Ruler of Ironton Lodge, No. 177, B. P. O. E. and is Past Chancellor Commander of the Mytillo Lodge, 27 Knights of Pythias. He is Major on the Ohio Brigade Staff, Uniformed Rank, Knights of Pythias.

The Brigadier General is Thomas W. Minshall. He is Past Noble Grand in the Odd Fellows, and is Past Chief Patriarch of the Encampment of his city. He is a member of the Methodist church, but he does not aspire to any prominence in that respect. He is one of the sterling business men of his community.

Thomas Leroy Collett

was born at Lyra, Scioto county, Ohio. He is a brother of Albert M. Collett, who has a sketch herein, and whose sketch refers to his father's ancestry. He had a common school education, was reared on the farm, and was an assistant in a country store. In September, 1876, he began his career as a teacher, and followed it for nine years. The first year he taught near Haverhill; for seven years following he taught at Maple Grove, and his last year at Dry Run.

In 1884, he went to Ironton and engaged in the insurance business,—fire, accident and life,—and he has been in it ever since. He has one of the best and most flourishing businesses in the city. He was a member of the Board of Education of Ironton from 1888 to 1890 and was vice president of the Board in 1885.

He was married to Martha J. Brase, daughter of Adolph Brase. Their children are: Harry Leroy Charles Lester, Sarah Alice and Clara Belle. Mr. Collett has been a democrat all his life. He is the past exalted ruler of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of Ironton. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias since 1884. He has been correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer and New York World. He has improved all of his opportunities and has no cause for regrets. He can justly be proud of the record he has made to this time.

Daniel Fetter Connell

was born on a farm at Wellsburg, Virginia, November 12, 1827. His parents were James S. Connell and Eliza Mendal his wife. His father was a steamboat man and moved to Upper Sandusky in 1842, where he kept the "Walker House." When Daniel was sixteen years of age, he was in the town of Portsmouth. His father came down conducting a party of Wyandot Indians. In 1844 he went from Sandusky to Brooke county, Virginia, where he remained till 1846, when he went to Columbiana county, Ohio. In 1851, he went to Fairview, Hancock county, West Virginia, and engaged in the mercantile business and remained there until 1855, when he removed to New Cumberland, Virginia, now West Virginia, and remained there until 1868, when he located in Portsmouth and engaged in the fire brick business at Sciotoville, with Charles Taylor and organized the Scioto Fire Brick Company of which he was president.

In 1870, his brother-in-law, W. Q. Adams, and himself, bought out Taylor. In 1874, Mr. Connell sold out his interest in the fire brick business and went to making fire brick and gas retorts in Cincinnati. In June, 1880, he organized and became largely interested in the Peabody coal mines in West Virginia, and was president of that company until his death. On November 12, 1850 he was married to Catherine A. Wilhelm, of Hancock county, West Virginia. Their children are: Julia, the wife of A. C. Davis; George, James, deceased, Anna, Louise, William, Mamie, deceased, Daniel and Arthur.

On August 1, 1891, about 2 o'clock in the morning, Mr. Connell was in his berth on a sleeper on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad between Waynesboro and Basic City, Virginia, going east. An unknown white man opened the curtains of his berth and demanded money. Mr. Connell gave the party a kick and the thief fled. The bullet struck Mr. Connell in the groin and ranged upwards, striking the rib and reflecting toward the spine. The intestines were perforated. He called for help for fifteen minutes before any one came to him. The sleeper was the rear car of the train and both doors were unlocked. All the passengers were searched and no revolver found. Mr. Connell was taken off the train at Charlottesville, Virginia, and his three sons, who were then at Craig City, went to him. A few personal friends and Doctor Cotton, his family physician went to him immediately from Portsmouth. Mrs. Connell, daughter Anna and son Arthur, went to him on Tuesday morning. An operation was had Sunday. Mr. Connell survived until Wednesday, the fifth day of August, when he died at nine o'clock in the morning. He was cheerful and rational, talking freely with those about him and died without a murmur. For several years prior to his death, Mr. Connell had been largely interested in mineral lands about Craig

City, Virginia. He was a man of great business ability, integrity and had been quite successful in his undertakings. He was a communicant of Christ Church, Portsmouth, Ohio. The funeral was conducted from the church on August 7th, at Portsmouth Ohio. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Francis Simmons Connolley

was born in Mansfield, Ohio, on May 24, 1852, the son of James S. Connolley and Jane Simmons, his wife. He graduated in the Portsmouth High School. He had clerked in his brother's dry goods store from the age of fourteen while he was still attending school and from the time he graduated in the High School he remained there until his death, April 23, 1883. He was married October 18, 1876, to Emma A. Davis, the daughter of George Davis and Sarah Claypool, his wife. They had two children: Fred Davis, born July 1, 1877 and Augusta.

His son Fred attended the Portsmouth High School two years and then enlisted under Professor Lowes for one year. In 1894, he entered the Ohio State University and took Electrical Engineering for two years. He then went into the Columbus Saving and Trust Company and was there for eight months. In September, 1897, he went into the employ of the Central Paper Company. He began at the bottom and has been promoted a number of times and now has charge of the correspondence. Miss Augusta Connolley, daughter of our subject, entered the Ohio State University in 1898 in the Latin-Philosophy course and graduated in 1902. Frank Connolley was popular in every circle in which he was known. His excellent qualities made him admired and respected. His death, in the midst of a life of usefulness and honor cast a great gloom over his friends, which even time could not dispel.

Patrick Henry Conley

was born at Cross Roads, near Jackson, Ohio, March 2, 1861, the son of James and Margaret (Finn) Conley both of whom came from county Clare, Ireland. While Pat was a child his parents emigrated to this country and settled in the neighborhood of Otway. He worked on a farm and attended the district school at Oppy until he was twenty-one years old. He then went to Michigan, where he remained two years. Having by hard work saved a few hundred dollars, he came home and went into business for himself at Rarden. He remained here some time and then removed to New Boston, where by his own industry and ability he has accumulated considerable property. He is known and respected as a liberal and public spirited citizen. He and his brother John are large buyers of ties and lumber.

P. H. Conley is fifth in a family of eight children: Michael, Catherine, Ellen, Thomas, James, John and Martin. The mother and all except Patrick and John reside near McCulloch creek. The father died in January, 1898, at the age of ninety years. "Pat, as he is best known, is the soul of honor. He would not do a mean thing under any circumstances. He is honest to the core, not only with himself but with the neighbors as well. He gave a minister of the Gospel as a character reference and the minister said of Pat: "About twenty years ago, while living at Rarden and doing a general lumber and timber business, the late W. K. Thompson, of this city, then in business at Henley, recommended to me Patrick H. Conley, then quite a young man, as a competent and responsible work hand in teaming or otherwise as might be desired. Soon after I met "Pat," as he was familiarly called, and employed him. He continued in my service for three years teaming by the job and employing others to assist him. In all his services, I found him a superior hand; skillful, thorough, honest and upright in deportment; and withal a very pleasant and agreeable man with me and others. There was never an occasion for finding fault, nor need a watch be set on him to see that his work was well done, or that he was putting in full time. Nor was there ever a misunderstanding as to time of work or amount of payment. He got his wages and was satisfied. At the close of the time mentioned, I moved to Portsmouth, and young Conley branched out into lumbering for himself and as I learned, was quite successful."

John Cooley

was born in Pennsylvania, February 28, 1821. He came to Dry Run in Scioto county, with George Williamson's father and was too young to recollect. He

was raised in the vicinity of Portsmouth, and learned the saddler's trade with James Salisbury. Mr. Cooley remained with Salisbury for seven or eight years. He went into business for himself on March 15, 1846, on Jefferson street. He had a sign made,—a golden saddle,—which he kept in front of the shop for years, until time destroyed it.

Mr. Cooley has been continuously in the same business ever since, and probably has been in one business longer than any man now living in Portsmouth. At the time he started in for himself everything used in his trade, that of saddler and harness, was made in his own shop and made by hand. Mr. Cooley never had a partner. He moved from Jefferson street, to where Mr. E. J. Kenrick now keeps his grocery store, and was located there until 1862. In that year, he moved into his present location, on Market street, and has been in business in the same place since.

He was married in 1847 to Mary Montgomery, the daughter of Robert Montgomery. They had three children: one son and two daughters. The son died in infancy, and the daughters still survive; one Miss Hattie, and the other, Mrs. Callie Simpson, widow of George Simpson. Mr. Cooley went to housekeeping on Market and Fifth streets and lived there two years, and then moved over his shop and lived there twenty years. In 1879, he moved to his present residence number 40 west Second street, residing there ever since. In politics, Mr. Cooley was a whig during the time of the whig party, and when that went out he became a republican. He is a communicant of the All Saints church. He remembers very well the stage coaching days, when the stage went to Columbus every day, and changed horses every sixteen miles, and when the return stage came in every evening. He can remember when the passenger boats on the canal were made of cedar. Mr. Cooley has a very full recollection of the olden times, and enjoys fair health for his age. He is one of the citizens of the town who enjoys the respect of all his townsmen.

Andrew Jackson Cooper

was born October 27, 1835 in Adams county, Ohio, near Wamsleyville. His parents were William and Minerva (Boldman) Cooper. He was one of six sons, the four eldest of whom were in the Civil War. Jas. M. Cooper, Company C, 5th Cavalry; Andrew J. our subject, Corporal of Company D, 1st Ohio Heavy Artillery; Robert Samuel, Company D, 22nd O. V. I. and Jeremiah, Co. D, 22nd O. V. I. Peter and William, the youngest sons, did not succeed in enlisting though they tried to, but were too young. James M. was wounded twice, first in the hand and afterward in the foot. Our subject had but a meagre education. He was six or seven years old when he came to Scioto county and at twelve years of age went to Pond creek. His father and mother died when he was ten or eleven years of age. He made his home with James Boldman and David S. Newman before he enlisted. He enlisted July 10, 1862, for three years in Co. D, First Ohio Heavy Artillery and on August 24, 1863, was appointed Corporal and mustered out June 20, 1865. After the war he worked for D. S. Newman for three years. He came to Portsmouth in 1868, and to 1872 he had been a house painter. In that year he went to Lombardsville where he engaged in the lumber business and has lived there ever since. He has also been a farmer.

He was married in 1860, to Julia Ann Conley. She died in November 1862, leaving one son Samuel, who resides near Kelley's Mill. Andrew J. was married the second time to Lucinda Boldman on September 4, 1872, and has had six children: Alice, married Amos Mullan, and resides in Union township; Anna; Walter, who is engaged at Reitz's quarry; Myrtle, died at seventeen years; Harry, working for The American Telephone Line; Herbert, working for the same company; Gertrude, died at four years. Our subject has been constable and was school director for fifteen years. He is a member of the Christian church. During the war he was a democrat, but since that time has been a republican.

Edward Coriell

son of Abraham and Mary (White) Coriell was born November 17, 1851. His mother was a daughter of Daniel White, a pioneer of Scioto county. Our subject was born in the First National bank building, which stood where the Washington hotel now stands in Portsmouth, Ohio. His father Abraham Cor-

elli was a native of Portsmouth, Ohio, and by trade a watchmaker and jeweller with whom his son, Edward, learned his trade. On completing the last grade of the grammar department he was sent to college at Wilmington, Ohio, where he studied during the year of 1868 and 1869, at the end of which time he came back to Portsmouth and entered the Recorder's office as deputy. Here he was employed from 1869 to 1874 under three different Recorders. The following year he began the jewelry business for himself and continued up to 1899. He organized the Second Scioto Building and Loan Association Company in 1885 and has been its secretary and treasurer since. He has held a Notary's commission for the past thirty years, and is an equal partner with J. F. Strayer under the firm name of Coriell & Strayer in the Fire Insurance business.

While a member of the Republican party, he is thoroughly in sympathy with the prohibition movement.

He was married June 14, 1873, to Anna Price of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Their children are: Edward C., a jeweller at Nevada, Ohio; Charles S.; Walter S., Otto Y., shoeworkers; Mabel A., married to David A. Noel, a farmer.

William Brown Coriell

was born in Harrison township, Scioto county, Ohio, May 23, 1843. His father was Ira Coriell, and his mother's maiden name was Sirena White, a daughter of Daniel White, and a granddaughter of Abel White. His grandfather Elias Coriell settled in this county from New Jersey about eighty years ago. Our subject has one brother Alfred J., living in Harrison township; a sister, Mrs. Farney, residing at Sciotoville and another sister, Mrs. Harriet Wilcox, deceased. He was educated in the common schools, and was brought up to be a farmer. In 1867, he was a contractor on the pike from Sciotoville to Munn's Run. In 1868 he built a pike up Salt Lick in Lewis county, Kentucky.

He was married January 19, 1868, to Miss Ann Amelia Crull, a daughter of David Crull, who was a son of Judge Samuel Crull. They had the following children: Hattie May, married Dr. T. H. McCann of Adams county, O., in 1895, and died in 1896; Charlie died in his eighteenth year; Lida B., married Dr. T. H. McCann on November 28, 1901; Ella, married Charles E. Hayward, living in Vernon township; Frankie, died in infancy; Louis A., married to America Mansfield, living on the Folsom farm; Edward H., married Ella R. Gemp; Ira and Henry at home. His wife died August 6, 1901.

He had been Trustee of the township for two years, and Treasurer of Harrison township for five years. He has been interested in the Scioto Fire Brick Company for ten years last past. He was a stock holder and director one year. Mr. Coriell has always been a republican. He was a delegate to the State Republican Convention of 1891, when President McKinley was first nominated for Governor of Ohio. He is a member of the Christian church. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias of Harrisonville. He owns a farm in Madison township of 150 acres, one in Green township of 180 acres, and has 300 acres in his home farm, which is four miles on the Harrisonville Pike. He is an ideal citizen, careful, conscientious, industrious and capable. He is and has been from early life a success, a man of pure and exalted worth, a truly honored and honorable gentleman.

Edward James Corson

was born January 13, 1845, at Jasper, Pike county, Ohio. His father, Joseph Corson, was then a practicing physician at that place. His mother's maiden name was Martha Hyde Cutler daughter of Jonathan and Persis Cutler. When Edward was a year old his father removed to the city of Philadelphia. When he was three years of age his father removed to Portsmouth, Ohio, where he remained until his death. Edward attended the Portsmouth schools until 1859, and then went to Dr. Locke's school at Norristown, Pennsylvania, for one year. In the fall of 1861 he went to clerking in the grocery business at Blake's corner, on Second and Chillicothe, for W. H. Corson & Co. He remained there until May, 1864, when he enlisted in Company E, 140th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until September 2, 1864, when he was discharged. When he returned from the army he was made assistant postmaster under Col. John Row and served four months. He went to traveling for A. W. Buskirk in the wholesale grocery business and remained in his employment for four years. In 1868, he began traveling for Damarin & Company, wholesale grocers and traveled for

them for a period of fifteen years. In September, 1883, he began business as a retail grocer at the northeast corner of Second and Chillicothe streets, and has remained there in the same business to the present time.

He was married April 26, 1873 to Miss Ellen Louise Peck, daughter of the late Judge William V. Peck. He has had three sons; Allen Wright, died in 1878 at the age of four years; Louis Damarin, now in business with his father and George Walter aged eleven years. He is a republican, a communicant and vestryman of All Saints church. He is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine, an Elk and a member of the Royal Arcanum. He has never held any public office except as before noted. Mr. Corson is a gentleman whom it is always pleasant to meet. He has all those social qualities which make him an agreeable companion.

He infuses life and spirit in any enterprise he undertakes, and at the same time, he is conservative, prudent and careful. He has the natural business qualities of a safe trustee. With these characteristics he has made a success in his own business, and managed well every trust confided to him.

Frank Brown Mussey Corson

was born February 6, 1855, in Portsmouth, Ohio. His father was Dr. Joseph Corson and his mother was Martha Hyde Cutler, a daughter of Jonathan Cutler of Pike county. His father was reared a Quaker and was a member of the Plymouth meeting at Montgomery. There were three sons and one daughter of his family.

Our subject was brought up in Portsmouth. He left school at 18 and went into the shoe business of G. W. Anderson for two years. On October 11, 1877, he went into the employment of C. P. Tracy & Co., wholesale dealers in shoes. He became a partner in the firm on January 1, 1892. On December 1, 1901, the company was changed to a corporation. He then became a stockholder and a director. He has charge of all the men traveling for the company. He is a successful business man.

He is a communicant of All Saints church and has been a vestryman. He is a Blue Lodge and Chapter Mason, an Elk, and a member of the Royal Arcanum.

He was married January 31, 1877, to Mary Jane Hempstead Lodwick, daughter of John K. Lodwick. He has had two sons, one of whom died in infancy, and the other, Weston L. Corson, is traveling for the Portsmouth Shoe Company.

John William Craig

was born in Hardy county, Virginia, February 8, 1840. His father was Charles Craig, and his mother's maiden name was Nancy Hickey. When our subject was six years of age, he came with his parents to Scioto county, Ohio, and located on the Caldwell farm.

His grandfather Craig was in the Revolutionary war for seven years. He was from that part of Maryland in which Geogetown, D. C., is situated. He is buried at Geogetown.

Our subject resided on the Caldwell farm from the age of six to fourteen years with his parents. His father died in 1852, and his mother and the family went to Carlinville, Illinois. They were there for fourteen months and then came back and located in Washington township, where he resided until 1872, when he went to Brunswick, Missouri, and was there for eight months.

He enlisted in Battery L, First Ohio Light Artillery, November 5, 1861, for three years. He was appointed corporal December 24, 1862, and was appointed sergeant October 30, 1864. He re-enlisted at the end of the three years and was mustered out July 4, 1865. He was in every one of the engagements in which the battery participated, a list of which appears under the title of Battery L 1st Ohio Light Artillery. The 'Squire says he never missed a meal in the army when he could get it. He was never sick, nor in the hospital. He never applied for a pension until 1899 when he asked it on account of his age. He is able to be about and attend to his business and looks to be as hearty a man as lives in the county. When he returned from the war he went to farming in Washington township, and with the exception of the time he went to Missouri, in 1872, he has been there ever since.

He was Justice of the Peace in Washington township for two years and resigned on account of the pressure of other business. He has been Trustee of the township for four different terms. He is a republican in his political views and has always been such, but never an office seeker or politician. On January 1, 1866, he was married to Armina V. Macnamar, a native of Virginia. Her parents moved to Pennsylvania when she was four years old and then came to Ohio and located in Scioto county. They have had seven children as follows: Charles, who died at four years of age, Lily, John W., Jr., George E., Orson Franklin, (died at thirteen years,) Austin and Lora Emma. None of his children are married.

The 'Squire, as he is best known, is a man of powerful physique. He could overcome an enemy by falling on him, but he is one of the best natured men who ever lived. As a soldier he was one of the best. He was always ready for rations, or battles, whichever offered. He never made any complaints and took all events in his army service as a matter of course. He makes as good a citizen as he did a soldier, and when he receives the final call he will respond with as much earnestness and bravery as he did the "assembly" in the late civil war.

Charles Craigmiles

was born at Franklin furnace in Scioto county, Ohio, June 17, 1849. His father, of the same name, was a native of Ireland, as was his mother, Rebecca Hamilton. His father and mother were married in Ireland and emigrated to America in 1848. They located in Adams county, near Vaughn chapel, but his father, being an iron founder moved to Franklin furnace shortly before his son Charles' birth.

Our subject was reared at Franklin, Junior and Ohio furnaces, as his father was employed at all three. The son went to school until he was ten years of age when he went to work pounding lime at Empire furnace. In 1860, his father removed to Adams county and lived there two years on the Ellison place, near Stone Chapel. In 1862, the father removed to Junior furnace and resided there until 1865, when he removed to Marion county, Illinois. From there he went to Brownsport furnace, Tennessee. The family came back to Ohio and located at Ohio furnace in 1867. Our subject remained at Ohio furnace until 1878. In 1877, he was married to Medora A. Foster, daughter of James Foster, of Killenstown, Adams county. In 1878, he located in Portsmouth, Ohio, where he has since resided.

When he first went to Portsmouth, he drove a horse car for five months. He then went into the employment of the Portsmouth Transfer Company for three years, at the end of which time, he took an interest in the business. He and Mr. Frank B. Kehoe conducted the business under the name of The Portsmouth Transfer Company for eleven years. In 1894, he bought Mr. Kehoe's interest and since has conducted the business alone. He keeps moving-vans and transfers all kinds of goods and merchandise. He has twelve teams and his place of business is on Washington street in the city of Portsmouth, Ohio. He has seven children, five daughters and two sons. He has always been a republican. From April, 1897, to April 1899, he was Street Commissioner of Portsmouth, Ohio, and never held any other office. He is known to and respected by every one in Portsmouth as an honorable man and a good citizen. He has always prospered and it is because he conducts his business on right principles. He is a public spirited citizen, always ready to do his part in any matter for the public good.

John Phillip Albert Cramer

was born in Winterleest, Westphalia, Germany, May 13, 1831. His father was Joseph Cramer and his mother was Teresa Pulte both natives of Westphalia. The eminent Doctor Pulte, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was a relative of his and met him in Cleveland on his arrival in this country in 1852. Doctor Pulte secured him employment as a railroad agent first in Cleveland and afterwards in Crestline. He came to Portsmouth in 1856, as express messenger on the Scioto & Hocking Valley railroad. He served in that capacity but a short time and then became local agent for the Adams Express Company and Harnden Express Company. He held that position fifteen years.

In 1858, he was married in Chillicothe, O., to Miss Louise Crone daughter of George Crone the first German citizen of Chillicothe. In 1868, he engaged in business with Edward J. Kenrick, as Kenrick & Cramer, in the manufacture and sale of mineral waters. He was engaged in this business until February 5, 1882, the date of his death. He died of consumption and took the disease from exposure to acids in the course of his business. His widow survives. They had the following children: Emma, a teacher in the Portsmouth High School; Albert, in Ellamon, Alaska; Caroline, widow of Wimer Folsom; Anna, teacher of music; Lucy, wife of Robert Baker; William, foreman in the Norfolk & Western car shops. Mr. Cramer was a communicant of St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, while his wife and children were Lutherans. He was always a republican, and as such was a trustee of the Water Works from 1876 to 1879. He was highly respected for his sterling qualities. He was noted for his integrity and his faithfulness to his trust in every position. His accounts were always correct. He was a first class business man and had the confidence of all with whom he had business connections.

Benjamin Cranston

was born June 6, 1856. His father was Jeremiah Cranston, and his mother was Abigail Dautremont. His grandfather was Judge Edward Cranston, who has a sketch herein. His father had six children of whom he was the third. He was born at Wheelersburg, Scioto county, Ohio, and attended school there till he became nineteen years of age. He then attended a commercial school in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, for one winter. After leaving the commercial school he went into his father's woolen mill at Wheelersburg, Ohio, and learned that business. From 1879 to 1888, he was in the state of Oregon and the territory of Washington. In the latter year he returned to Wheelersburg and engaged with his brother James J. in the merchandising business until 1896. Then he bought the old Cranston woolen mill and operated it one year. In 1897, he disposed of the woolen mill machinery and turned the business into a flouring mill which he has continued to operate till the present time. He was married May 15, 1884, to Miss Alma daughter of Delmont Locke. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and is a model citizen. He has been successful in all his undertakings.

James Jeremiah Cranston

was born June 18, 1862, at Wheelersburg, Ohio. His father was Jeremiah Cranston, and his mother's maiden name was Abigail Dautremont. His grandfather was Judge Edward Cranston. Our subject was reared at Wheelersburg, and had a common school education. From the time he was nineteen years of age until he was thirty-five he was engaged in operating a woolen mill in Wheelersburg. He was engaged as a merchant in Wheelersburg for ten years, until 1900. Since then he has been a farmer on "dogwood ridge," and has conducted a dairy. He was married November 6, 1885 to Miss Addie N. Merrill, daughter of John P. Merrill. They have three children: Louis Pearl, Jessie Lee, Effie Cadot. He has always been a republican. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge and Knights of Pythias at Wheelersburg, Ohio.

Mr. Cranston by sterling integrity and application has established a reputation second to none in the business circle with which he associates. He sustains the fair name of his ancestry in this respect.

He takes much interest in public affairs and his support is always given to measures that will promote the welfare of his community. His well known independence of character and sound judgment give him an influence that is not confined to his immediate neighborhood. He is particularly domestic in his nature.

Jackson Cropper

was born at Esculapia Springs, Lewis county, Kentucky, October 11, 1862. His father was Wheatley Cropper, a native of Maryland, and his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Frame. His mother was born in Brown county, Ohio. His grandfather, George Cropper, was in the Indian war from 1791 to 1794. He had one daughter killed by the Indians. He had been a Revolutionary soldier. Our subject spent the early part of his life in Kentucky, and had a common school education. He came to Portsmouth at the age of nineteen years and was employed about saw-mills until he was twenty-seven years of age. He was en-

gaged in the grocery business for three years and since then has been engaged in the liquor trade, except from 1898 to 1900, when he was Fire Chief. He was a member of the City Council in 1897 and 1898. He is a democrat in his political views. He was married May 19, 1882 to Katie C. Bostwick, daughter of Sumpter Bostwick. He has had nine children, of whom Clarence, Ethel, Isabel, Clara, and Thomas W. are living. Mr. Cropper is now engaged in business at New Boston.

Allen Dorsey Crossland

was born June 29, 1835, at Connellsville, Fayette county, Pa. His father was Richard Crossland a native of Ellicott's Mills, Anne Arundel county, Md. His mother was Rebecca Strawbridge. His grandfather, Richard Crossland, was in the battle of Stony Creek under Capt. Barnes, of Maryland in the war of 1812, and received a land warrant on account of his services, and located eighty acres near Springfield, Ill.

Our subject had a common school education. He left Connellsville at the age of eighteen. He was a farmer as was his father. He came down on the Alleghany landed at Ironton, and was examined for teaching at Ironton by Ralph Leete. He taught at Cutright's Mills, South Point, where Gen. Sam Thomas was a pupil, and at Lawrence Furnace, where Cambridge Clark was a pupil. He taught also at Kelley's Mills. While there he bought the mills with Wiley Baldwin, of Tennessee, and H. W. Davidson. He was there until he married. He sold out the mill to John Smith, and moved to Franklin furnace, and was in the store with Elias Crandall at Empire furnace. He was married in 1857, at Powellsville, by Rev. Daniel Tracy to Miss Sarah Ellen Barnet. He went to housekeeping at Powellsville.

He enlisted in the 91st Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company F, July 22, 1862, at the age of twenty-seven, as Second Lieutenant, for three years. He was promoted to First Lieutenant and Reg't'l Quartermaster Feb. 8, 1863. In September, 1865 he went to Jackson and engaged in selling clothing, and continued that until 1869. He then went as a salesman on the road and kept at that until 1872. He was then appointed in the postal service on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad from Grafton to Cincinnati and served seven years. He was then appointed special inspector of Customs at Montreal, Canada, which he continued until 1882. He lost his health there and was transferred to the United States Marine Hospital service located at Parkersburg, and was there until 1884. Then he went in the Roster Department of the Adjutant General's office and remained there until James E. Campbell came in as Governor. After that he went into the notion business, which he continued until March, 1890, when the Citizens' Building & Loan Association of Jackson, Ohio, was organized, and he was made secretary, and has been such ever since.

He has always been a republican. He is a member of the Grand Army. The following are his children: Louella, died at the age of nineteen years; Margaret, wife of John L. Davies, superintendent of the coal works at Chattanooga, Tenn.; Edward E., salesman for McKeehan & Hiestand, at Hillsboro, O.; Anna I., wife of Nara White, of Jackson, O.; Samuel C., residing in Jackson, is in the dry goods business with D. C. Martin; Blanche, stenographer; John D., employed at the Union Grocery Company at Hillsboro, O.; Jesse, at home. His first wife died March 31, 1885, and he was married the second time to Mrs. Rosa Sherwood, nee Reigel, November 18, 1888. There is one child of this marriage, Lillian.

Mr. Crossland has a kind and sympathetic disposition. He is industrious and enterprising in his business and a patriotic and public spirited citizen. He is a good neighbor, a friend who can be trusted and a man who has many friends and few enemies.

Samuel Hammet Crull

was born October 27, 1841, the son of Samuel Crull and Sally Dodge, his wife, daughter of Daniel Dodge. He is the grand son of Judge Samuel Crull, sketched herein. His father and mother had seven children, Thomas J., deceased; John A., died unmarried; Samuel H., our subject; John R., deceased, who was a member of Company F, 140 O. V. I.; William L., deceased; Lydia J., deceased, the first wife of the late David Richardson and Elizabeth J., who died in childhood. Mr. Crull had only a common school education and was brought up a farmer. He enlisted in Company F, 140th O. V. I., May 2, 1864, and served until Sep. 3,

1864. There were five persons of his name in the company. His brother Thomas J., enlisted in Company A, 39th O. V. I., and was a sergeant. He was transferred to Company F, February 24, 1864, and was mustered out August 12, 1864. He was married to Caroline Stockham, daughter of Joseph Harvey Stockham, Dec. 20, 1866, and she died June 7, 1870. Mr. Crull ever since his return from the army has been a farmer, residing a few rods from Harrisonville, on the Long Run road almost on the spot where he was born. His maiden sister, Julia A., and he reside together. He is a radical republican, and is not a fraternity man. He enjoys the respect and confidence of all who know him, is on good terms with all his neighbors, and takes life easy.

Mr. Crull is a gentleman of sterling worth and is held in high esteem by all of his neighbors. He is generous to a fault and is ever ready to lend a helping hand to the needy. He is a law-abiding and exemplary citizen and in his business as a farmer he ranks among the best in his methods and business principles.

William J. Crull

was born in Scioto county, Ohio, September 16, 1836. His father was John H. Crull and his mother's maiden name was Sally Squires. He was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools with the exception of a term in the University at Delaware, Ohio. After leaving school he taught school and clerked in a store for about five years, when he opened out a store for himself in Harrisonville, Ohio. He sold out his store and moved to a farm in Clinton county, Indiana, in the spring of 1880, engaged in farming and has been a farmer ever since.

He enlisted in Company F, 140th O. V. I. May 2, 1864, as a private and served until September 3, 1864, when he was mustered out with the company. In politics, he is a republican. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln for President, in 1860. In 1878, he was married to Emma D. Allen, in Colfax, Indiana. They have two sons: Finton A., born March 30, 1882, graduated from the Frankfort, Indiana, High School, in 1901 and William J., born December 5, 1886, a school boy.

Henry H. Cuppett

was born August 22, 1841, Preston county, W. Va., the son of Daniel Cuppett, whose father, Adam Cuppett, came to W. Va. from Beaver Pa. Adam Cuppett was a "Pennsylvania Dutchman" and spoke the language of his father. His mother was Mary Scott, a daughter of John Scott, a Revolutionary soldier. Nothing is known of his record except that he was a prisoner on board a prison ship at Halifax, N. S.

Our subject was one of ten children, seven boys and three girls. Of the seven boys, six served in the Union army during the Civil War. The youngest, Isaac starved in Andersonville prison. Alpheus, who lives in Preston county, W. Va., is the only son living. One sister is living, Lucinda Smith, widow of Josiah Smith, at Bruceton Mills, W. Va. Mr. Cuppett attended the country schools of W. Va. about three months in the year until he was seventeen and then came to Portsmouth and worked at farming until 1861 when he enlisted in Company G, First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Captain Bailey, and went to Lancaster, Pa., but was returned on account of too many men. He re-enlisted in Company B, 22nd O. V. I., Captain Jesse J. Appler for three months. He was discharged at Athens, Ohio, August 2, 1861. He re-enlisted under Capt. O. Wood, September 2, 1861 in Co. B, 13th Missouri, and served until the summer of 1862. The regiment was then changed to 22nd O. V. I. and was mustered out at Camp Dennison, September 12, 1865. He has always been a republican. He served as Treasurer of Upper Nile township from 1897 to 1902. He was married August 22, 1868, to Sarah D. Webb, daughter of John Webb, who came to Adams county, Ohio, from Virginia. Of ten children born to them, seven are living: John S.; W. Benton; Nora, wife of Joseph Odle; Lucy B., wife of J. W. Hisel; Harry; Maggie and George C. Mr. Cuppett formed a partnership with D. L. Webb in the lumber business in 1872, which was continued until 1900. He now resides on his farm on Turkey creek. He has been a member of the M. E. church for twenty years and at present is a trustee of Wesley chapel, Friendship, Ohio. Mr. Cuppett is noted for his remarkable resemblance to Gen. John A. Logan. He is a gentleman of quiet tastes. He has always been industrious



LOUIS CHARLES DAMARIN.

and a hard worker. He is honest to the core and expects to find the quality in others. He prefers the life of a farmer to all other occupations and enjoys it. He made a most excellent soldier and makes equally as good a citizen, and what is more he knows just what good citizenship is worth to the state. Mr. Cuppet is highly esteemed by his neighbors and observes the Golden Rule every day of his life.

Frederick Charles Daehler

was born at Hoechst, Hesse-Darmstadt, April 14, 1836. His father was Frederick Wilhelm Daehler, a carpenter, and his mother's maiden name was Margaret Clarius. They had eight children, five sons and three daughters. Frederick was their third child. He attended school in Germany till his fourteenth year, when he was apprenticed to the cabinet maker's trade at Frankfort-on-the-Main. He spent three years learning his trade, and then worked at it one year, a part of the time at Lindheim, and a part at Hochstadt. When he was eighteen years of age, John Leichner, whose daughter he afterwards married, was about to take his family to the United States, and young Daehler asked to go along. He was made welcome and the party went down the Rhine to Rotterdam, thence to Hull, in England, thence to Liverpool, where they embarked on the ship Dreadnaught, and after five weeks on the ocean, landed at New York. From there, they journeyed to Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Portsmouth.

They landed in Portsmouth, June 15, 1854. Young Daehler earned his first dollar in Portsmouth, by working in the "red" mill, where the Times office now stands. Then he worked for Legler and Mesmer in building the Star Hotel, on Front street. In the fall of that year, he hauled corn from the bottoms for George Coffrin. Young Daehler was always ready to do anything which offered. That winter, he worked at the United States hotel. In 1851, he went to Louisville, Kentucky, then to Henderson, Kentucky, but returned to Portsmouth and worked two years for Grassman and one year for John Herder. About the time the war broke out, he started in business for himself, in the Kricker building, which stood where the postoffice now does. He made, sold, and repaired furniture. He was in this location for about three years, and then moved on Front street, west of Damarin & Company's grocery. Soon after this, the Cabinet Makers' Union was formed and Mr. Daehler became the manager. At the end of two years, he concluded he could do best for himself, and sold out of the Cabinet Makers' Union. He then opened business for himself at Fourth and Chillicothe streets. He remained there some three to four years and then bought out John Herder, on Market street. He remained there till 1884, when he purchased and built the warehouse now occupied by David Stahler which he still owns.

All the time, he kept extending his business and on June 1, 1900, he removed to the handsome five-story building, erected expressly for him at 82, 84 and 86 west Second street. He confines himself to the furniture and undertaking business. He has been successful from the start and has at all times made money and increased his trade.

In 1859, he was married to Margaret Leichner, daughter of John Leichner, and has had ten children. His daughters are Ellen, the wife of Prof. John Dieterle, of the University of Michigan; Emma Catharine, Louisa Augusta and Clara Amelia, unmarried and at home. His sons, Charles, Daniel, William and Albert Christian, are in business with him. His son, Edward Jacob, is an attorney in Portsmouth, Ohio. John Walter is a student of law in the Michigan University at Ann Arbor.

Mr. Daehler was formerly a democrat, but in recent years has acted with the republicans. He is a member of the German Evangelical church, and the Masonic lodge. Mr. Daehler is an excellent business man and he and the members of his family conduct his business. He is highly esteemed by all who come in contact with him, as an honorable citizen, and for his ability and success in his business career. In recent years he has almost retired from active business life.

Louis Charles Damarin

was born September 24, 1827. He received his education at St. Xavier's College, Cincinnati, Ohio, and at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio. At the age of

twenty, he entered the wholesale grocery house of C. A. M. Damarin, at Portsmouth, Ohio. He soon became a partner, and after the death of C. A. M. Damarin in 1860, he was the head of the house which prospered greatly under his management. The remarkable rise in iron that had done so much to promote the prosperity of the firm of Damarin & Company, afterward, became the cause of reverses in the private fortune of Mr. Damarin. In 1881, he retired from the firm of Damarin & Company, and entered the insurance business. He was postmaster at Portsmouth from 1882 until 1886. During his term as postmaster, he was stricken with paralysis from which he never recovered. Other strokes followed the first one and he died November 12, 1888.

He was married December 27, 1852, to Mary Catlin Peck, daughter of Judge William V. Peck. His wife and three daughters survived him: Mary, the wife of William C. Gregg of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Louise, the wife of James Huston Varner of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Jessie, the wife of Henry T. Bannon of Portsmouth, Ohio.

Mr. Damarin's life was an eventful and energetic one. He was a public spirited man and while health lasted, was either at the head, or an active participant in all the schemes for the prosperity and good of Portsmouth. He was for many years a member of the city Council and was ever ready to assist in municipal reforms. He was the father of the steam fire service of Portsmouth. He was a member of All Saint's church and one of its vestrymen for nine years. Kind and courteous, he made friends everywhere. Those who knew him best, admired him most and loved him for his sterling qualities. He was always a republican, a man of strong will, conservative in his views, calm and respectful in the expression of his opinions and firm in his convictions. His friendship was of the strongest character and could be relied upon at all times. His intense application to business in the period of his activity, caused the failure of his health. When in his prime his energy and activity was limitless.

George Davis

was born in Ross county, Ohio, October 9, 1830. His father was Charles Davis and his mother, Elizabeth Hayes. He was the second son of six children. He was reared on a farm and from youth, was connected with farming interests. He obtained his education in the common schools and attended the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware for a short time. His father died when he was eight years of age. He began life for himself at the age of sixteen, when he associated himself with his brother, Charles Davis who rented a farm in his native county and engaged in its cultivation. At the age of eighteen, he and his brother purchased a farm in Fayette county, Ohio, and carried it on for a year, when they sold it.

In 1850, he came to Scioto county, with his brother, Charles, and purchased a farm near Portsmouth, of six hundred and twenty acres for \$27,250. This partnership was profitable and harmonious and the brothers continued this association until the death of Charles in 1862. Not long after this, they purchased other farms adjoining them, and they were among the heaviest land holders in Scioto county. In 1884, Mr. Davis owned nearly 4,000 acres of land in Scioto county of various qualities. In 1859, he and Lucien Newton Robinson bought the flouring mill and distillery in Washington township. In 1861, Robinson retired from the firm. In 1867, Stout Morris and Stephen Morrow went into the business. They retired in 1880, and after that date, he conducted the business alone. The distillery closed down when the Cattle Feeder's Trust was organized.

When the Farmer's National bank was organized in February, 1865, Mr. Davis was a director and continued such until his death. In 1871, he became its president and held that office until his demise. There was scarcely any business of a corporate nature conducted in Portsmouth between 1865 and 1894, in which he was not a stockholder or a director. He was always ready to take stock in anything to add business to the city. In 1873, he became a stockholder in the Burgess Steel & Iron Works and was president of the company. He was also a large stockholder and director in the Scioto Fire Brick Company. He carried on a flour and feed store in Portsmouth, Ohio, for years.

Mr. Davis married Sarah Claypool of Ross county, Ohio, and she had two children: Charles and Emma. The former lived to the age of twenty-six years,



JOHN FROST DAVIS, M. D.

married and died in California, July 7, 1885. Emma, the daughter, married Frank Connolley, who died April 28, 1883. He has a sketch in this work. She has a son, Fred and a daughter, Augusta, and all of them reside in Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Davis' first wife died May 25, 1862. On February 18, 1869, he married Miss Martha Lewis, daughter of the late Thomas C. Lewis. There were two children of this marriage: George and Edna. They reside with their mother on the Davis farm six miles north of Portsmouth. Mr. Davis died suddenly at his residence in Portsmouth, January 11, 1894.

He was not an educated man in the sense of book learning. He was a plain farmer all his days. He was a citizen of great public spirit. No public enterprise was ever put forth in his time which he did not aid and assist. He was liberal to all charities and generous where generosity was suggested. He went on every officer's bond in the city or county and lost but little by it. He was a republican in his political views; took a great interest in the party contests, but never held any office. He was not a member of any church but attended the Methodist Episcopal church regularly. He knew everyone in the county and was courteous to all. At one time he was a witness in court and it was necessary for him to state his occupation. At that time he had a half dozen occupations and was equally busy at each. Counsel insisted that he should state his occupation and he said that if compelled to name one occupation, he would name that of a farmer, as he liked that best and was best fitted for it. Then counsel proceeded to examine him as an expert at farming and he was able to tell all about the subject enquired of.

John Frost Davis

was born December 28, 1828, in Williamson county, Tennessee. His father was Wilson B. Davis and his mother's maiden name was Capland. They had seven children of whom he was third. His father was a farmer. When he was but eleven years of age, his father died; and his mother died two months later. He was sent to an uncle Stokely Davis, who lived nine miles from Franklin, Tennessee. This uncle had a number of children of his own, but he was willing to take the care and rearing of our subject, but his aunt at that time had to make all her children's clothing on a loom and she did not think she could provide for an extra child and required her husband to send him to Franklin. He walked to Franklin alone with a walking cane and left it outside of the city and went back after it on Sunday. He carried all his effects in a bandana handkerchief, costing 12 1-2 cents. His uncle apprenticed him to Richard and Franklin Gordins, tailors, in Franklin. They had shops in Franklin and Columbia. He was apprenticed until of age but he remained with these parties four years.

At that time he made an agreement with his master to buy his time and gave them his note, payable when he came of age, which he afterwards scrupulously paid. Having a great thirst for knowledge, he went to Franklin College industrial school, near Nashville, and remained there until he was eighteen years of age. He then spent one year at Harpeth Academy in Williamson county and after that began the study of medicine with Doctor Kimbrough of Franklin. He had inherited \$400 from his father and his uncle Stokely Davis was his guardian. He persuaded his uncle to pay him the money before he became of age. With this money, he attended the Medical College in Cincinnati in 1848 and 1850. While in Cincinnati studying medicine, he fell in love with the state of Ohio and thought he would make it his home. In 1850 he obtained his diploma from the Botanical Medical College of Cincinnati.

He located in Charlotte, Tennessee, and was married there to Miss Arabella C. Collier. They had two children born in Charlotte: Mary L. who married Rev. O. F. Erb and died January, 1881, and a son Frank who now lives in Portsmouth. He left Charlotte and located in Nashville in May, 1861, and remained there for two years. Directly after Nashville was taken by the Federal forces, he went into Giles county and gathered up all the Confederate money he could find and invested it in 100 bales of cotton for which he paid \$900 and sold it on the ground without moving it for \$5,000 in gold to one of the descendants of the patriarch Jacob. His purchaser made more out of it than he did.

In December, 1863, he removed to Cincinnati and went into the drug business on Pearl and Vine streets. He was engaged in the drug business for seven years and lost from \$2,400 to \$3,000 while in it. He quit the drug business and went into the spice business and lost \$2,500. He was never discouraged and came to Portsmouth in 1873 and bought an interest in the drug store then owned by J. W. Ricker and David Jones. In 1875, he bought out his partner and continued in the drug business alone until 1895, when the J. F. Davis Drug Company was formed and he became president. He retired November 10, 1900.

His wife died in 1875 in Portsmouth and he was married a second time to Mrs. Susan Fay. In 1844, he joined the Christian church in Franklin, Tennessee, at the age of 16 years and was baptised in the Harpeth river. During his residence in Cincinnati he was an elder in the Richmond Street Christian church and has been an elder since his residence in Portsmouth. He was largely instrumental in building the new church in Portsmouth, and gave over \$5,000 to it and it cost \$10,000. He has given away large sums in charity since he has been in Portsmouth. He became a trustee of the Children's Home in 1900 and has continued such ever since.

Prior to the war he was a whig, since that time he has been a prohibitionist. Doctor Davis is a man of remarkable judgment and is a first class business man in every respect. Whenever a situation is presented to him, he investigates it in all of its features and then passes judgment on it. If he undertakes anything, it will succeed. If he determines any measure is not feasible, he will have nothing more to do with it. He has made a wonderful success in his business, no one ever prospered more than he and it was because he gave his entire time and attention to its details. In the Christian church he is a power and in the community as an individual Christian, he is a power. As a worker in his church he is not excelled. He is in no way responsible for this article and these comments are the tribute of a friend who knows him well and judges him impartially. He has a faith in his religion which would move mountains and he carries it out in his daily life. The Christian church in Portsmouth in the period of his residence in the city has had a most remarkable growth, more so than any church in the city, and it is largely due to the start which he gave it. While the work is now being conducted by others principally, the foundation and early growth of the church was largely his. There is no better example today of true Christian manhood than Doctor John F. Davis.

Lot Davis

was born November 8, 1856, in Gallia county, Ohio. He was educated at Gallia Academy, Gallipolis and Rio Grande College. He began the study of law under his brother David Davis, at Jackson, in 1881. While studying he removed to Chillicothe, Missouri, and was admitted there in June, 1883. He practiced there until 1884 when he located in Ironton, Ohio, in the month of April. He held the office of Probate Judge of Lawrence county, Ohio, from February, 1888 till February 1894, since which time he practised law until 1891, when he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and engaged in the manufacturing business. He manufactures a compound for cleaning boilers. The firm is H. Kohlsrud & Company of Norwood, Ohio. As a lawyer and a business man, Mr. Davis has been energetic, enterprising and thorough in everything he has undertaken.

He was married in August, 1883 to Ellen I. Salter of Thurman, Gallia county, Ohio. The children of this marriage are: Margaret E. attending St. Mary's school at Columbus, Ohio; Benjamin H. attending school at Philadelphia. His wife died in August, 1891. In September, 1893, he was married to Ida W. Dean, daughter of L. T. Dean, of Ironton, Ohio.

Robert Kenton Day

was born November 11, 1859. He was the son of David Day, and the grandson of David Day, a native of New Jersey, who came to Mt. Joy, with his family, about 1854, from Venango county, Pennsylvania. His mother was Mary Elizabeth (Jones) Day, daughter of James and Eliza (Smith) Jones. He attended the pub-

lic schools and prepared himself to teach. He entered the profession and has taught regularly ever since. He attended school a short time at the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, and at the Ohio Normal University at Ada, Ohio. During all this time, he has improved himself and has become one of the best teachers in the county. He has been employed the past two years as principal of the public schools at Otway, Ohio, giving good satisfaction. He was elected Mayor of Otway in 1902, and also Justice of the Peace of Brush Creek township the same year. He is a follower of the democratic faith, but votes for the man and the measure as often as for the party. He is a member of the Christian church at Mt. Joy, Ohio. On June 4, 1885 he was married to Malina Adams, daughter of Hugh and Emily (Long) Adams, of Mt. Joy. Their children are: Monford Earl died at the age of ten; Millie Belle, age twelve; Mettie, deceased in infancy; and Ruth, age six.

Jacob Deemer

was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, November 2, 1841. His father Jacob Deemer was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and was of German ancestry. His mother was Susan Bunzo, whose mother was a native of France. Our subject's life, until he was sixteen years of age, was spent in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, where he received all his school training. In 1857, his father with his family came to Scioto county, and located in Madison township. August 21, 1862 he enlisted in Company F, 1st Ohio Heavy Artillery and was made a corporal, August 1, 1863. He was discharged July 25, 1865. After the war, about 1871, he was engaged in the lumber business, and lived in Washington township, where he operated a saw-mill for several years. He also owned a good farm on Carey's Run. He was a Trustee of Washington township, in 1875. December 4, 1870, he was married to Samantha McKinney, daughter of Lorenzo Dow McKinney. Mr. Deemer has two children, Charles D. and Lucy Jane. In 1880 he removed to the northwestern part of Rush township, near McCulloch creek, where he has one of the finest and best equipped farms in the county. His farm buildings are models of usefulness. He is known all over the county as an upright, honest, successful man and is esteemed for his genial manners and obliging disposition.

Francis Marion Dever

was born March 17, 1843, in Jackson county, Ohio. His father was Solomon Dever, and his mother's maiden name was Chloe Mault. He received a common school education. He was raised a farmer, and has been engaged in farming, ever since. He owns the farm of 840 acres on which he was born. He was married October 22, 1883, to Margaret Slavens. He has two children: Sadie, married Floyd Purdy, a farmer, residing at Lucasville; Frank S., married Sadie Shurd, resides with his father, and is engaged in farming. Mr. Dever owns a farm of 170 acres in Madison township. He is also engaged in stock raising. He has always been a republican.

At the age of eighteen years, he was as ambitious and anxious to succeed and as much inclined to hard manual labor upon the farm as any member of the large family. At about that age, he met with an accident that lamed him for life. It was really a fortunate circumstance for him in one sense. It took him out of the furrow and gave him an opportunity to think. Instead of going on doing the manual work of one man, he has been enabled to give such employment to many. He now owns and operates the largest and best equipped farm in his county, and also does a large business in the handling of live stock.

He is of a lively and cheerful disposition, and has always been a great lover of children. Without letting his most intimate friends know anything about it, he delights in helping a deserving boy in getting an education or obtaining desirable employment and has spent much money in that direction.

While he is strictly business-like in his trades and financial transactions, exacting and giving full measure he is most liberal with his family, and exceedingly generous to the numerous young friends, whom he has seen fit to assist in various ways.

He takes great interest in the betterment of the condition of all the people in his employ, or in any manner connected with him and while he has succeeded himself, and justly prides himself upon his success he takes equal pleasure in the

success of those around him, and in whose welfare he has interested himself. His friendships are marked and strong, and his animosities decided. There is no distance he will not go to oblige a friend, and he will go about as far to punish one who has done him a deliberate wrong. But he is quick to make reparation, if he finds himself in the wrong. He is what may be called a strict man of affairs, of sturdy honesty and of a positive, aggressive nature, yet most liberal and indulgent with his family and generous and helpful to all deserving persons with whom he comes in contact.

John Newton Dever

was born September 13, 1858. His father was George Dever and his mother Mary White, daughter of John White, one of the pioneers. His grandfather was Solomon Dever. He was born in Madison township. He received a common school education. He taught school from 1876 to 1895, most of the time in Madison township, but he taught two terms in Vernon township and one in Hamilton township, Jackson county. He was married July 1, 1881, to Clara Gertrude Rigley, daughter of John Rigley and Jane Titus, his wife. John Rigley enlisted in Company F, 91st O. V. I. on August 11, 1862, for three years, at the age of twenty-three. He was wounded at the battle of Stevenson's Depot, Virginia and was mustered out April 27, 1865, at Cumberland, Maryland. His death in 1869, was due to his army service.

Our subject's children are: John Harrison, Blaine, Gertie Mahala, Amy Ethel, Ida Ione, Walter McKinley, Samuel Hobart and Roy Homer. Mr. Dever is a republican and a member of the Christian church. He has never held any office except that of member of the Board of Education of his township for four years, and the president of the same board for two years. He is a fine looking specimen of the Scioto county farmer and as good as he looks. He has good health a great surplus of energy and industry, which he is capitalizing into property, and if he lives out his expectancy, he will die leaving a competency.

William Thomas Dever

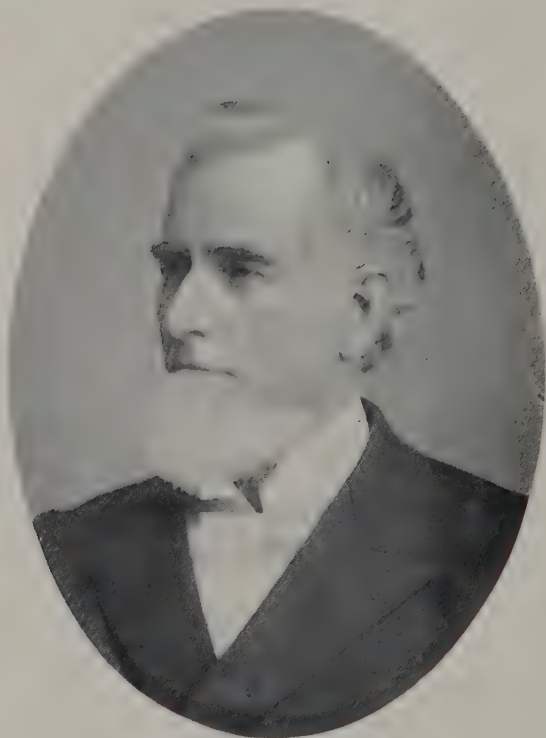
was born in Morgan township, Scioto county Ohio, August 11, 1867. He is the son of Joseph Dever, grandson of William Dever, and great-grandson of John Dever. John Dever, the great-grandfather, and his two brothers, George and James, came from Virginia, and settled in Scioto county in 1800. He had three sons, William, James and John, who were born in Virginia. William Thomas Dever's great-uncle, John Dever, was a soldier in the war of 1812. William Dever, grandfather of William Thomas Dever, was born March 7, 1794, and died November 24, 1834. His wife, Asenath McDougol, was born in Ireland, October 12, 1797, married to him May 16, 1816, and died November, 1877.

Joseph M. and wife had seven children. Of their children, Joseph M. married Rebecca F. Wheeler, a native of Virginia; Belle, is the wife of Frank Simpson; Mary E. is the wife of G. F. Lauman; William T., our subject, and James F., sons, reside at Clifford, Ohio; Catherine, is the wife of Dr. M. J. Beard, of Lucasville, Ohio. Mrs. Blanche M. Dodds resides at Butler, Pennsylvania, and Louisa, deceased, was the wife of H. C. Starr.

William T. was reared in Morgan township, where he always resided. He has always been a farmer and makes a specialty of raising fine Chester White hogs. Since 1892, he has taken more than 400 premiums, at State and County fairs, for fancy swine and for three years past has taken first premiums at the Ohio State Fair. He is a democrat and his forefathers were democrats. Mr. Dever has been for several years a member of the Board of Education of Morgan township. He married Ida B. Harwood, daughter of Daniel and Hannah (Darlington) Harwood, December 27, 1888. They have one child Mary Frances. Mr. Dever is a representative man of his neighborhood and has the esteem of all for his sterling qualities. Honorable and upright, kind and courteous he makes friends wherever he goes.

John Dice

was born October 18, 1841 in Wurtemberg, Germany. His father was George Dice, and his mother's maiden name was Fredericka Horn. His parents emigrated to the United States when he was five years of age. They located in Cincinnati. He attended the public schools in Cincinnati until he was thirteen



REV. JOHN WILLIAM DILLON.

years of age, and was then apprenticed to Isaac and Benjamin Bruce to learn carriage making. He remained with them five years. From 1859 to 1864, he worked as a journeyman in Cincinnati, except during his army service. In 1864, he came to Portsmouth and opened a shop of his own and he has carried on that business in Portsmouth for thirty-eight consecutive years and is still in it, though he has also been concerned in other business.

He enlisted in Company G, 6th, O. V. I. three months men, the Cincinnati Guthrie Greys, in April, 1861, but was rejected on physical examination at the camp of rendezvous and was thus deprived of a military career. In 1862 and 1863, he was in government service at Corinth, Mississippi, as an expert mechanic, for seven months. His first location in business in Portsmouth was on Jefferson street. In 1868, he built his three-story carriage factory on Second street, and has occupied that ever since. He went into the livery business in 1870, with Thomas T. Yeager, and has been in that business ever since except from 1895 to 1898. On November 6, 1898, his livery stable at the old Maklem stand on Market street was burned down, and he built the three story brick building now occupied by him at 16 and 18 East Fourth street. He went into the undertaking business in connection with his livery and is now conducting three businesses in Portsmouth; livery, undertaking and carriage repairing. He was married in 1863 to Elizabeth Lind, a native of Hesse, Germany. He has six children: John W., who is in business with him; Anna, at home; Kate, married to Harry Doty, son of Theo. F. Doty; Louis, in his fourth year at West Point, United States Military Academy; Jessie and Essie, twins; Jessie is at home, and Essie is a student at Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts. Mr. Dice has always been a republican. He was a trustee of the City Water Works from 1893 to 1899.

George Allen Dickens

was born at Tiffin, Ohio, June 6, 1864, the son of Simon and Sarah L. Dickens. When our subject reached the age of six, his parents moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he attended the public schools for the following ten years. He then started on his business career, remaining in Milwaukee until reaching the age of nineteen when he moved to Minnesota and accepted the position of assistant secretary of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, which position he filled with marked ability for three years, after which time he moved to Chicago and received his first introduction into the stone business. He represented the company, with which he was then connected, at their various agencies and remained with them for eight years, when he severed his connection with them for a year's trip abroad, during which time he visited England and South Africa.

On returning to America he again took up the stone business, locating in Chicago, where he remained one year. He then came to Scioto county, in 1897, as the representative of the McDermott Bros., and purchased the properties which have since been developed into one of Scioto county's most important business industries, that of The McDermott Stone Company at McDermott, Ohio. He has been a director and officer in this company since its organization. Mr. Dickens resides at McDermott and in politics is considered a staunch republican. He is a member of all the Masonic bodies, a Shriner and an Elk.

An associate in business says of him: "He possesses many enviable qualities both as a citizen and as a business man. In business he is eminently capable, honorable and successful, and as a citizen he stands high and ever ready to take an active part in whatever tends to advance the best interests of his town and county."

Rev. John William Dillon

was born October 18, 1835, in Mason township, Lawrence county, Ohio. His father was Samuel Dillon, son of Micajah and Mary Dillon, and was reared in Franklin county, near Rocky Mount. His mother Mary Dillon was the daughter of John and Nancy White and was born and reared in Fincastle, Botetourt county, Virginia. Both families came to Ohio in 1830 and settled in Lawrence county. August 14, 1832, Samuel Dillon and Mary White were united in marriage. Our subject was their second son. His early life was spent on the farm. At the age of fourteen, the family moved to Millersport. He had such educational advantages as the common schools afforded at that time. He was under the tutorship of Judge Sylvester McCown and Doctor I. T. Monahan for sometime. Later, under the direction of such critical and scholarly examiners,

as Doctor George W. Brush and President Solomon Howard of the Ohio University, he mastered very thoroughly the four years literary and theological course prescribed by the church.

In the fall of 1857, at the age of twenty-one years, he was admitted into the regular itinerant ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. His appointments have been as follows: In 1857-8, Rockville; 1858-9, Jasper and Spencer M. E. church, now Sixth Street M. E. church, Portsmouth; 1859-60, Rockville; 1860-61, Waverly; 1861-3, Piketon circuit; 1863-6, Burlington; 1866-9, Ironton; 1869-72, Newark; 1872-5, Zanesville; 1875-7, Presiding Elder of Gallipolis District; 1877-9, pastor Gallipolis; 1879-81, Presiding Elder of Portsmouth District; 1881-4, Pastor Bigelow church, Portsmouth; 1884-6, St. Paul's Delaware; 1886-90, London; 1890-95, Lancaster; 1895-6 Gallipolis; 1896-98, Mt. Vernon Ave., Columbus; 1898 to the present, Presiding Elder of the Portsmouth District, now closing his fourth year. His term on the district will expire in September, 1904.

January 10, 1864, he was married to Mary C. Cox, eldest daughter of Martin and Catharine Cox of Sandy Springs, Adams county, Ohio. They have raised five children, two daughters and three sons: Mary C., is the wife of Morgan Mollohan of Marion, Kansas; Sarah J., is the wife of Gilbert D. Wait, superintendent of the Wait Furniture Company; John Grant, secretary and treasurer of the Wait Furniture Company; Edmond Bothwell is a lawyer in Columbus, Ohio; Benjamin Hood, president of the Wait Furniture Company. Mr. and Mrs. Dillon have eleven grandchildren, three girls and eight boys.

Mr. Dillon is in no way responsible for these comments and will not see them till he opens his copy of this work. He is the living, walking exemplification of all the Christian virtues, and to his friends, it seems to be natural for him to be such. He is kind hearted, sympathetic and ever ready to say words of balm which come from his heart and go to the hearts of those to whom he speaks. He is the ideal of the old fashioned itinerant Methodist minister, a class which is fast passing away. He is a good edition of St. John, the evangelist and beloved disciple. He loves the whole world and will do good to all with whom he can come personally in contact. His influence has always been for the best and for the advancement of Christianity. He does not deserve to have any enemies and has none. There was never anything in his composition which would invite strife or contention. His gospel has always been peace and love and to teach men to live as Christ, his master, taught. He has ordered his own life according to the teachings of the Master and that life is a standing, ever present invitation to others to do the same. In his church and in the community, he is a beacon light ever pointing the way Heavenward. He has reared a family of sons and daughters, of which not only he and his wife can be proud, but of which the whole community can be proud. The sons are not only magnificent specimens of physical manhood, but they are model citizens and first class business men. The writer believes that the minister who brings up his own children successfully is the best qualified Christian teacher, and as such the Reverend Dillon has no superior.

John Grant Dillon

was born in Burlington, Lawrence county, Ohio, November 21, 1863. His parents were Rev. John W. Dillon and Mary Catherine Cox, his wife. His boyhood and youth were passed, three years at Ironton, three years at Newark, three at Zanesville and four at Gallipolis. He then came to Portsmouth and attended the public schools until he was twenty years of age. He took a course in book-keeping and since the organization of the Wait Furniture Company has been its secretary and treasurer. He has always been a republican and is a member of the Methodist church. He was married September 23, 1897, to Miss Estelle Tynes. They have one son, Donald Tynes Dillon.

Physically Mr. Dillon is built on a liberal plan. He could take the part of Milo and Hercules and fill it well. Nature has been as generous to him in the bestowal of mental qualities as she was of physical gifts. He is a man of keen, quick perception, of excellent judgment and large executive ability. As a business man he has succeeded well and has won him an excellent position among his cotemporaries. He is a strong factor in anything he undertakes and a most valuable citizen.

Edmond Bothwell Dillon

was born at Ironton, Ohio, Feb. 9, 1869. His father was Rev. John W. Dillon and his mother's maiden name was Mary Cox. She was the daughter of Martin and Catherine Cox of Adams county. Mr. Dillon's early life is illustrative of the active American boy who is willing to work. At fourteen, he was messenger in the First National Bank of Portsmouth, O., while the venerable John P. Terry was president, and whose constant advice to the young man was "promptness and honesty." He received a public school education in the various cities of the state where his father a Methodist minister, was from time to time located. In 1884, he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. While attending school there he assisted himself to a small extent in outside work. He was graduated in 1889.

He studied law in the office of Hon. S. W. Durlfinge of London, Ohio, working as assistant postmaster from 6 a. m. until 7 p. m. and doing all his studying at night and on holidays. He was admitted to the bar of Ohio in 1891 and began the practice of law in Columbus, Ohio, though a perfect stranger to every person there. The Supreme Court of Ohio appointed him a member of the State Law Examining Committee in 1897 and continued to re-appoint him until 1901 when he was made Chairman of the Board. In politics, Mr. Dillon is a republican, but has only recently sought office. He is a member of the Columbus Board of Trade, the Columbus Civil Service Commission and numerous secret societies. For many years he has been counsel for the State Dairy and Food Department, which with his active membership in the Ohio State Bar Association has given him rather an extended acquaintance throughout the state. In 1898, Mr. Dillon was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States.

He was married May 9, 1895, to Marian D. Whitney, daughter of Calvin and Marian Dean Whitney of Norwalk, Ohio. There were two children born of this union: Edmond Whitney, aged five, and Mary C. aged two years. He is an able lawyer and possesses the confidence of all who know him. At the November election, 1902, he was elected a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin County, Ohio.

Benjamin Hood Dillon

was born in Newark, Ohio, Aug. 23, 1871, the son of Rev. John W. Dillon and Mary Catherine Cox, his wife. His boyhood and youth were passed at Newark, Delaware, Zanesville, Gallipolis, and London, Ohio. He graduated at Carmichael Business College, Delaware, Ohio, and came to Portsmouth in 1889. He is president of The Wait Furniture Company. October 7, 1897, he was married to Miss Cora Waller Selby, daughter of George D. and Lydia (Webster) Selby, of Portsmouth, Ohio. They have one son, Edmond Selby Dillon.

Mr. Dillon is a gentleman esteemed by all who have the pleasure and honor of his acquaintance. He has a remarkable insight of business matters, which stands him well in his dealings with his fellowmen. He can come as near reading the thoughts of his associates as any man who ever lived. He is one of those fortunate men, who cannot be imposed upon, and on whom it is useless to try imposition. He is not self conscious of the wonderful faculty he possesses and is a most engaging companion and a good neighbor.

Frank F. Dinsmore,

attorney-at-law, now of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born December 22, 1869, in the same city where he now resides. His father's name was Henry Dinsmore and his mother's maiden name was Rebecca Jane Watkins. His father was a native of county Antrim, Ireland, but of Scotch ancestry. He came to the United States in 1848. His mother's parents were among the first settlers at Portsmouth, coming from Virginia. His parents resided in Portsmouth for some years, afterwards removing to Cincinnati. They returned to Portsmouth in 1873. His boyhood and youth were spent there. He is a graduate of the Portsmouth High School. He was a clerk in the County Auditor's office under Filmore Musser from 1887 to 1890 during which time he taught a night school in Portsmouth and studied law with Theodore K. Funk.

He attended the Cincinnati Law School, graduated in May, 1891, and was admitted to the bar on graduation. He began the practice of law in Cincinnati.

On the first of May, 1894, he was appointed Assistant Corporation Counsel of Cincinnati, by Frederick Hertenstein, Corporation Counsel. He held this position until January 1, 1897, when he was appointed Assistant County Solicitor of Hamilton county under William Rendigs, County Solicitor. He held this position until January 1, 1900, since which time he has been in general practice of law in the Atlas Bank Building, Cincinnati.

He has always been a republican and has always taken great interest in political matters. In religion, he is a member of the Presbyterian church.

He was married at Ironton, June 24, 1896 to Miss Mary E. Campbell, daughter of Joseph H. Campbell, a granddaughter of Hiram Campbell, a well known iron-master of that city. He has had three children, the oldest, a boy, born in 1897, died in infancy. The second, Joseph Campbell, born March 29, 1899, and Jane, born March 26, 1900. He resides at 838 Hutchins avenue, Avondale.

Mr. Dinsmore has always been noted for his remarkable industry and energy in everything he has undertaken. In all his professional labors, he is thorough and is one of the most promising lawyers of the Hamilton county bar, for his age and experience. His word is as good as his bond and his bond is gold standard all the time. He is one of the directors of the new Cincinnati, Georgetown & Portsmouth Electric Railroad. He is a force and power in any enterprise with which he is associated. No one of his friends will ever be startled by any promotion he may obtain.

Here is what his tutor in law, Major H. P. Lloyd says of him, "He is a lawyer of unusual ability. He came to Cincinnati as a student in 1890, and entered my office. He applied himself with industry and unflagging zeal. He graduated from the Law School of the Cincinnati College with high honors, winning the first prize on general examinations, and also the first prize for best legal essay. This record had never been made by any other student. He early established a reputation for integrity and ability of a high order, and his moral character is unblemished. No one of his age ranks higher at the Hamilton county bar, and no one has a brighter future.

Ephraim Marion Dixon, M. D.,

was born November 9, 1866, in Scioto township, Jackson county, Ohio. His father was Griffie Dixon, and his mother's maiden name was Eliza Schellenger. They had four children, of whom our subject was the third. His father was a farmer and served in the Civil War in Company D, 43d O. V. I. He entered that company March 25, 1864, and served until July 13, 1865.

Our subject had a common school education, and attended the Jackson Academy. He began teaching in the common schools at the age of nineteen, and taught six years in Jackson county. He began the study of medicine in 1890, with Dr. L. D. Allard of Flat Post Office, Pike county, Ohio, but now of the city of Portsmouth. He entered the Medical University at Louisville, Ky. in September, 1892, and graduated in March, 1894. He located immediately at Wilkesville, Vinton county, and practiced medicine there for two years. He located at Flat, now Stockdale, in June, 1896, where he has since resided. He married Hattie L. Brown, daughter of Nathan Brown, June 18, 1899. He is a republican, a member of the Methodist Protestant church, and of the Knights of Pythias. In the summer of 1902, he took a post-graduate medical course at Baltimore, Maryland, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Josiah Carroll Dodds

was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, November 5, 1829. His father was William Dodds, and his mother's maiden name was Nancy Eakin. His parents had eleven children, ten sons and one daughter, and our subject was the eighth child. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and followed the double occupation of farmer and brick-layer. The Dodds family came from Scotland into the north of Ireland, in 1614, and emigrated to America in 1748. Josiah received a common school education in Pennsylvania. He resided in Butler county, Pa., until he was twenty-one years of age. He taught school from 1850 to 1861, in Scioto, Pike, and Adams counties, Ohio. He was married April 14, 1853, to Margaret Hutchinson, of Clintonville, Pennsylvania.

He enlisted in the 179th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company E, at the age of thirty-four, August 31, 1864, for one year, and was mustered out with the

company June 17, 1865. He was a farmer at Mt. Joy, from 1853 to 1890. He has four children: Robert Clarence, a Presbyterian minister, located at Lansing, Michigan, married and has a family; William Homer a lawyer at Pittsburg, Pa., located at No. 518 Fourth Avenue; Armina, died at the age of nine years; Ann Blanche, married S. T. Vanmeter, residing at Mt. Joy, a farmer; John Gilmore, attending medical college at Chicago, Ill. In 1897, he left Mt. Joy and moved to Dayton, Ohio, where he remained fifteen months. From there he went to Pittsburg, and from there to Butler county, where on February 23, 1900, his wife died. He came to Portsmouth to reside April 25, 1900.

In his political views, he was first a whig, and then a republican. He is really a prohibitionist, but wants to see prohibition come through the instrumentality of the republican party. He takes life easily. His greatest ambition has always been to be a first class citizen and he has realized it. As a member of the United Presbyterian church, he lives up to its teachings and is ready to respond when the Master calls.

Robert Henley Dodds

was born September 25, 1850, at Baden, Beaver county, Pennsylvania. His father was Thomas Henley Dodds and his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Charleston. They were both born in the county of Down, Ireland, and came to America, settling in Pennsylvania about 1844. They came to Scioto county about 1851, and settled in Madison township. Robert attended the public schools until the age of eighteen and then took a teacher's course at Lebanon, Ohio. He began the profession of teaching in 1872 and has continued it to the present time, with the exception of one year. He held the office of Clerk of Madison township five successive terms. He was School Examiner of Scioto county from 1887 to 1893. He was reared a democrat, but became a republican in 1872. He is a member of the Regular Baptist church. He married Rachel A. Lair, December 7, 1872. He has six children: Heber H., Charles C., Marion, Roscoe, Emma and Grover.

William Homer Dodds

was born near Mt. Joy, Scioto county, Ohio. His parents were Josiah C. and Margaret (Hutchison) Dodds, of Butler county, Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish descent. He began teaching in the public schools at the age of sixteen, first at New Lebanon, Lawrence county, then in Scioto county, at Henley, Simpson and Sedan. He entered the preparatory department at Westminster College, Pennsylvania in April, 1877, and graduated in the classical course in 1882 receiving the Bachelor's degree in the Arts course. Five years later, the same college conferred on him the Master's degree. After graduating he had charge of McElwain Institute, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, a college preparatory school, but resigned at the end of one year to accept the principalship of the High School of Alleghany City, Pennsylvania, where he taught for nine years, resigning in 1892 to pursue the study of law. He edited the "Pennsylvania Teacher" from 1883 to 1888; represented the Alleghany City educational exhibit at the Paris exposition 1889; and was for three years secretary of the University Extension Society of Western Pennsylvania. He read law with Hon. Walter M. Lyon, then Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, but owing to ill health did not finish the course for three years, when he was admitted in 1895, to the Pittsburg bar, where he has since practised. In politics he is a republican.

As a student he was faithful; as an educator he distinguished himself and took a leading position. As a lawyer he has taken high rank in his seven years practice. He has earned the respect of the members of the bar with whom he has practiced and of the judges before whom he has appeared as an advocate. He is a clear thinker, a sound lawyer and an esteemed citizen.

Jonathan Sherman Dodge

was born in Madison township, Scioto county, Ohio, April 9, 1867. His father was George Lyons Dodge and his mother's maiden name was Sarah Louise Tibbs. He was educated in the common schools and afterwards attended the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, graduating there in 1890 in the

Classical course. In 1892, he graduated in the Cincinnati Law School at which he received the highest grade ever attained at that school, an average of 99.4. He stood at the head of a class of 90, and won a prize of \$100 for best scholarship. He was married January 17, 1892, to Miss Mary A. Fritz, of Darke county, and located in the city of Portsmouth in September of that year. He built up a remunerative practice and was noted for his industry at the Portsmouth bar, but on account of his wife's health he left Portsmouth and opened a law office in El Paso, Texas, October 16, 1899, and is engaged in the practice of law there. He never held any public office. He was a candidate in El Paso, in 1901, for County Judge on the republican ticket, but had no show for election. His children are Alice Cora, Anna Louise and Charles Anderson. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Dodge is one of the most active and energetic men who ever adorned or elevated the legal profession.

Theodore Doty

was born October 26, 1844, in Ross county, Ohio, the son of John M. Doty, a prominent democrat politician. His mother's maiden name was Sarah H. Jones. Until the age of 15 he attended the schools of Chillicothe. At he age of 21 years he entered the employ of the B. & O. Railroad Company at Chillicothe, and remained in its employ till 1886, when he came to Portsmouth Ohio, and became freight agent of the Scioto Valley Railway Company and is holding the same position under the Norfolk & Western Railway Company. In 1893, he was president and one of the directors of the Scioto Fire Brick Company, of Sciotoville, Ohio. He was president of the Scioto County Agricultural Society for the years from 1890 to 1892. He was president of the Board of Trade from 1896 to 1901. He was a member of the City Council in 1896 and 1897, and was a member of the City Board of Education from 1898 to 1899. He was president of the Garfield Club from 1893 to 1894.

He was brought up a democrat, but when he came of age he became a republican and was active in political circles in Chillicothe while he lived there, and has been prominent in his party ever since his residence in Portsmouth. He has served on the Republican Executive Committee of his county. He is a Mason, Past Eminent Commander of Calvary Commandery, Knights Templar and a Past Exalted Ruler of the Elk lodge at Portsmouth.

He married Miss Martha E. Weaver, July 9, 1868, and has six children: Frank, Harry, Lucien and Charles; Elizabeth, wife of J. I. Hudson, superintendent of the Portsmouth Public Schools, and Edith, wife of Addison Minshall, a young lawyer of Chillicothe, Ohio. Mr. Doty is one of the foremost and most energetic citizens of Portsmouth. When any public enterprises are proposed he is always to the front and ready to do all he can for the public good.

Thomas W. Doty

was born at Clinton Furnace, Scioto county, Ohio, April 10, 1847. His father was William Doty, and his mother's maiden name was Emeline Swarr. His parents were married in the year 1836. He attended the district schools at Etna Furnace and Ohio Furnace. At the age of seventeen, he left school and went to work and worked till he was twenty-one years of age. He attended school at Lebanon when he was twenty-two years of age for one year. He returned to Ohio furnace and became the overseer of the ore banks until he was twenty-eight years of age. Then for a year he was engaged in hauling ore for the Ohio furnace. He took charge of the Ohio furnace store in March, 1877, and held the position till September, 1878. From 1878 to 1882, he was foundryman of the same furnace. He was then foundryman of Vernon furnace for one year. He returned to Ohio furnace in the spring of 1884, and took charge of the store which he retained till 1885. He was elected Treasurer of Green township in 1884, and held the office for fourteen consecutive years. In 1885 he became book-keeper of Ohio furnace and remained as such till 1895. From 1891 to 1895, he was also manager of the furnace. In the latter year, his son, Lewis, took charge of the books, and he continued manager till his death on September 5, 1900.

He was married May 5, 1874, to Julia Maria Shepard, daughter of Lewis Cass Shepard, Ex-Sheriff of Lawrence county, Ohio and Julia Frances K. (Eidwell) Shepard, his wife. Mr. Shepard died in 1901. The children of Mr. Doty were: Lewis William, store keeper at New Castle, Lawrence county, Ohio; Oli-

ver Perry, student of mining engineering at the Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio; Alfred Spalding, store clerk at Otway, Ohio; Thomas W., engaged at New Castle, Ohio. Mr. Doty was a republican in his political views, was a strong supporter of his party, and as true as steel to his friends. While not a member of any church, he was a loyal supporter and regular attendant. He was benevolent to all, never turning away the needy without help. He was a member of the Masonic order and held his membership at Wheelersburg, Ohio. He was killed accidentally on a tramway at Ohio furnace.

Elmer Dover,

secretary to United States Senator, M. A. Hanna, was born April 14, 1873, at McConnelsville, Morgan county, Ohio, the son of J. W. Dover and Frances (Winn) Dover. He received his education in the public schools of McConnelsville. Immediately after finishing the course he entered the field as a newspaper reporter in McConnelsville. He left there in 1890 and engaged in newspaper work at Akron, Ohio, where he remained two years. From there he came to Portsmouth, Ohio, and was employed on the Portsmouth Times for five years. He was with the Republican National Committee during the campaigns of 1896 and 1900. After the former campaign he became secretary to Senator M. A. Hanna, in which capacity he still serves.

He was married to Martha Steele Peebles, daughter of John Peebles, January 25, 1898. They have one child Mary Elizabeth, born October 5, 1899. Our subject is a republican and a Presbyterian.

He is a young gentleman of the most versatile talents. He has demonstrated his ability to fill well one of the most difficult places in the government, that of secretary to Senator Hanna. Mr. Dover is a natural-born diplomat. He accords to every man the attention and consideration he deserves. There is no person mentioned in these pages whose life is more busy or active than his, nor are there any who deal with more complex and difficult questions, or who dispose of them more happily. Mr. Dover gives great promise of the highest success in political life.

Samuel Pangburn Drake

was born February 16, 1823, near Georgetown, Brown county, Ohio. He was raised on a farm until he was sixteen years of age. In 1839, he began his career as a printer on the Western Whig at Wilmington, Ohio, his brother Stephen being the owner of the paper and its founder. In 1840, he went to Hillsboro and was an apprentice of James Brown, publisher of the News. He finished his trade there and in 1843, he was in West Union as proprietor of The Intelligencer. He remained there but one year and then began teaching in a country school. He taught one year and then went back into the printing business.

In 1845 and 1846, there was an attempt to organize a new county to be called Massie of which Bainbridge should be the center and county seat. He went there and started the Ohio Spectator which was to be the Whig organ of the new county. Everybody within the limits of the proposed county wanted to run for office in it, and their jealousies killed the measure. Le Grand Byington, a representative from Pike county, was to have put the bill through the legislature, but instead of that, he defeated it. When asked the reason of his unexpected action, he said that the people to be in the new county wanted everything, but did not want to pay for anything.

In 1848, Mr. Drake went to Washington, C. H., and started the Fayette Intelligencer. He sold out to George B. Gardner in less than one year and became foreman on the Clinton Republican at Wilmington. The next year he went to Georgetown and worked for W. B. Tomlinson on a newspaper there. In 1850, he was in Rainsboro, Highland county, keeping a country hotel. He remained there but a short time, and returned to Hillsboro and became foreman on the News. He went from there to the Hillsboro Gazette owned by Jonas R. Emrie.

In the winter of 1851 and 1852, he came to Portsmouth, where his brother Stephen had recently started the Scioto Valley Republican. Sam Burwell, afterward of the West Union Scion was a journeyman in the office and Tom McAllister, now an inmate of the County Infirmary, the "devil." Our subject afterwards went into partnership with his brother who went into the

army and was killed by Mosby's men. He then conducted the paper alone.

In May, 1864 at the age of forty-two years, he enlisted in Company G, 141st Ohio Volunteer Infantry and was mustered out with the company September 3, 1864. On April 24, 1865, he became Second Lieutenant of the 198th Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served until May 8, 1865, when he was mustered out.

He was elected Treasurer of Wayne township in 1867. The vote was 614 for Drake and 585 for John Thompson, better known as "Coal" Thompson and "Sawdust" Thompson. Drake served two terms and was legislated out of office by the township being abolished. May 27, 1869, he was appointed postmaster at Portsmouth, through personal friendship with General Grant, but owing to local influence, the appointment was withdrawn. He was a deputy United States Marshal at one time, and as such took the census in Portsmouth. February 11, 1847, he was married to Miss Sophia Kelley, of Ross county. He was a member of the Sixth Street church, a whig, a republican and a member of the Bailey Post. He died December 5, 1891.

Ulysses Grant Drake

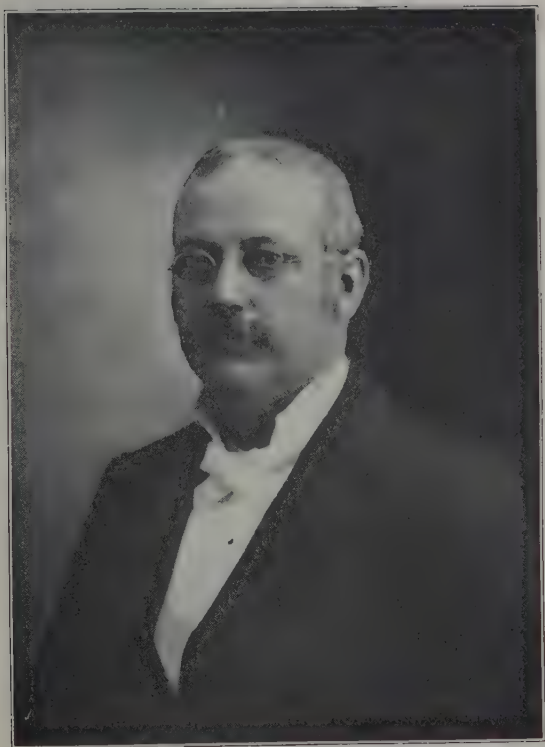
was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, March 29, 1868, the son of Samuel Pangburn and Sophia (Kelley) Drake. He was named for Grant on account of the close friendship between his father and the President. Our subject spent his boyhood and youth in Portsmouth and attended the public schools until he was fifteen years old, when he commenced working with his father in the printing office. He continued at this business until 1890, and then took charge of the business. He is a republican and a member of the First Baptist church and one of its deacons. On September 3, 1889 he was married to Miss Eliza Mathews, daughter of J. R. Mathews, foreman of the "ad" composing room of the Blade office. He has five children: Grace, Grant, Madeline, Mabel and Harry M. Mr. Drake is one of the most industrious young men in Portsmouth. He is a model for others in his business to follow. He leads an exemplary life, is liked by all who know him and is a model citizen.

Edgar F. Draper.

one of the twelve children of A. E. and Lorenda (Hodge) Draper was born Mch. 23, 1846, at Akron, Erie county, New York. His father was born in 1808 and was the youngest of a family of two sons and six daughters. His paternal grandfather, Gideon Draper, moved from eastern New York to the western part of the state in 1828. He was brought up on a farm till he was sixteen and attended the common schools. After studying two years in Genesee College, Lima, New York he came to Portsmouth, November 4, 1864 and learned railroading under his brother, W. C. Draper, who was Chief Agent for the Portsmouth branch of the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad.

He was appointed agent of this railroad at Jackson in February, 1865, and served there one year when he was sent to Portsmouth. He was ticket agent and telegraph operator here for this road until 1890, when it was known as the Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore. After leaving the railroad business he took up insurance and real estate. In 1892 he organized the Portsmouth German Building and Loan Association and has been its secretary and treasurer since. He was treasurer of the Ohio Valley Agricultural Society many years and its secretary the last five years of its existence. From 1877 till 1893, and from 1895 to 1897, he was a member of the Board of Education and was its clerk from 1884 to 1886, and from 1888 to 1897, and its president in 1878-9.

He was married June 16, 1869, to Mary Ellen Adams, only daughter of Elmer W. Adams, a banker of North Canton, Connecticut, and Mary E. Smith, his wife, of Hatfield, Massachusetts. Her parents removed to Duquoin in southern Illinois shortly after their marriage, on account of the health of her father and purchased a large stock farm. Here Mrs. Draper was born. Her parents died before she was two years old and she was adopted by her mother's brother, a Presbyterian minister, then pastor of a church in Belpre, Ohio, and later of Oxford, New Hampshire, where most of her childhood and youth was spent. She was educated at the Western College at Oxford, Ohio, but received her musical training, chiefly in Boston, Massachusetts, where for seven years she was under the tutelage of the best masters. She came to Portsmouth in 1864 as organist



EDGAR F. DRAPER.

at the First Presbyterian church and has been one of the leading organists in the city ever since. During all this time she has been prominent not only in a social way but in all worthy causes where a woman's aid and sympathy is needed. She has the most advanced ideas on the subjects of music, art and literature.

Mr. Draper is a member of the Second Presbyterian church. He has always been a republican. He is a Mason of long standing and a Past Presiding officer in all the Masonic bodies in the city. He always takes a great interest in any matters committed to his charge. He was one of the most efficient members of the Board of Education the city ever had. The measures he proposed in the Board were adopted because they were well considered and for the best interests of the schools. Mr. Draper has managed the German Building and Loan Association of which he is secretary and treasurer with great fidelity, skill and ability and has made it one of the best in the city. He has acquired the use of the German language to a degree attained by few Americans. Mr. Draper has cultivated literary tastes and devotes as much time as possible to their culture. He is a gentleman of fine physical presence and appearance and great natural dignity. As a public speaker, Mr. Draper is calm, deliberate and argumentative. When he speaks he is master of his subject. One great characteristic of Mr. Draper is his love of children and his friendships for them. He never misses an opportunity to add to the pleasures of the little people of his acquaintance. While a member of the Board of Education he personally knew a majority of the school children in Portsmouth and children are his welcome friends and companions at all times.

William C. Draper

was born near Akron, Erie county, New York, March 17, 1832. He spent his early life on the farm owned by his father, A. E. Draper who was one of the pioneers of western New York. William C. received a common school education and took a select course at Genesee College, at Lima, New York. At the age of twenty, he came to Ohio and taught school several years in Ross and Jackson counties. At the latter place he married Harriet Cavett. They had one son and three daughters: Frank E., Jessie, Nellie and Hattie. His wife died in 1889, since which time he and his daughters kept house until his death which occurred April 1, 1902. In the year 1856, Mr. Draper was employed as conductor on what is known as the Baltimore & Ohio South-western railway. After serving in this capacity for quite a number of years, he was appointed agent of the road at Portsmouth and remained until 1890.

Soon afterward he was elected County Treasurer and served two terms which was his last engagement in business. His health soon failed and after several years of suffering, he died. Mr. Draper was widely and favorably known throughout this section, and enjoyed the confidence of his friends, who were legion. He was true to his friends and possessed a strong fraternal feeling for his fellow-beings, seeing their good qualities and overlooking their bad qualities. He never could see distress without endeavoring to relieve it. He had no enemies and deserved none. He was a strong temperance advocate and took a lively interest in everything good for his adopted city. At the time of his death, he was one of the oldest members of the Bigelow Methodist Episcopal church in which he held official positions for more than thirty years, and was punctual in attendance upon all its services.

Irving Drew

was born at Rowley, Mass., July 27, 1849. His parents were Frederick Drew and Sarah G. Bailey, his wife. The ancestors of the Drews in this country first settled in New Jersey and afterwards moved to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where the great-grandfather of Irving Drew, Samuel Drew, was born, his son being Joshua Drew, born in Durham, New Hampshire in 1793 and died in 1843. Frederick Drew, father of our subject was born at Durham, February 1, 1817 and died at Rowley, Massachusetts, October 17, 1896. His mother, Sarah G. Bailey, was a descendant of James C. Bailey, who came to Massachusetts about 1630. His descendants in a direct line were: John Bailey, Nathaniel Bailey, Deacon David Bailey, Ezekiel Bailey, Ezekiel P. Bailey and Sarah G. Bailey Drew, the mother of Irving Drew.

Frederick Drew remained in his native place until eighteen years of age and then removed to Rowley, Massachusetts. He was married there November 27, 1843, and came to Portsmouth in 1851, where he was foreman for R. Bell, and remained about nine months, then he returned to Massachusetts. In March, 1854, he again went west, this time taking his family and locating at Ironton, Ohio, where he was engaged in the retail shoe business until 1862. Then he went to Granville, Ohio, where he was in the retail shoe business and farmed a part of the time. In 1869, he came back to Portsmouth and engaged in the employ of R. Bell & Company.

Our subject worked in the shoe factory from 1869 to 1871. His father then associated himself with the firm of Riftenberick, Drew & Gregg who succeeded to the manufacturing department of R. Bell & Company, with which he remained until January, 1874. Mr. Irving Drew then with others organized the Portsmouth Shoe Company of which he was secretary and treasurer and general manager. Henry Padan was president, William Koblenz, vice president. The other stockholders were: George Padan, Henry Cook, Frederick Drew, John Bourgholtzer, Nicholas Ames, Nicholas Reeg, Valentine Pressler and William Bierley. The capital stock was \$4,500. This company succeeded Riftenberick, Drew & Gregg. After a period of three years, Irving Drew and his father drew out of this company and left Henry Padan and others to operate it.

In January, 1877, Mr. Drew and his father organized the firm of Irving Drew & Company, composed of himself, his father, Bernard Damon and Henry Cook. They began operations in the third story of the Huston stone front on Second street and continued there for three years. About the close of the year 1879, the firm changed to Drew, Selby & Company. Mr. George D. Selby went into the firm, but did not take an active interest in it until 1885. From the organization of the Portsmouth Shoe Company in 1874 until 1885, Mr. Irving Drew was the managing spirit of the whole business. When Mr. Selby came into the business in 1885, Mr. Drew confined himself principally to buying and superintending the manufacturing department and Mr. Selby took charge of the correspondence, sales and credits. The success of this firm in business is related under the article, "Drew, Selby & Company."

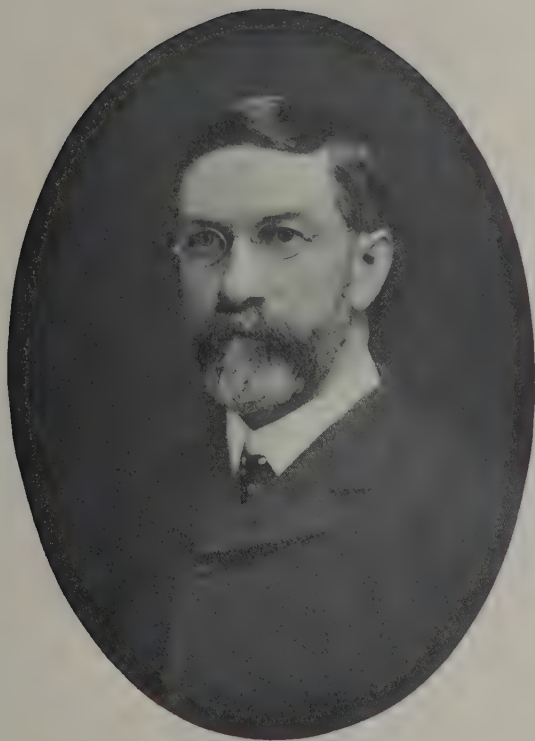
Mr. Drew was married to Ella A. Gates, daughter of William Wallace and Alvira (Nye) Gates, June 30, 1879. They have seven children: Roy Irving, engaged in the factory of The Irving Drew Company and a director; Mabel Arelie, a graduate of the Western College, Oxford, Ohio; Marjorie Gates, a student at the same school; Rowena Nye, Hazel Bailey, Frederick Wallace and Everett Austin, at home.

He is a member and a ruling elder of the Second Presbyterian church of Portsmouth, Ohio. Prior to 1884, he was a republican, since that date he has been a prohibitionist. The only fraternal society he is a member of is the Royal Arcanum, an insurance society. In June, 1902, Mr. Drew was appointed a trustee of the Western College at Oxford, Ohio.

Mr. Drew is a gentleman who courts no public notice whatever. He prefers to attend to his business, in which he has been thoroughly absorbed, and to concentrate his efforts to making his business successful. He has encouraged others in the same line of manufacturing till shoe manufacturing has become the leading industry in Portsmouth. He prefers to leave other problems and schemes, both public and private, to be worked out by those more familiar with them, believing that energy, system and perseverance, as applied to the cost, quality and endless detail of the shoe business, would lead to success for himself and associates and as a result largely beneficial to the city.

In his manners, he is quiet and reserved. He prefers that the one who is seeking him shall do the talking and shall present his case without any aid from him. He does his own thinking and is of positive convictions. His New England training, ingrained for ten generations, stands him well in hand. It enables him to reason correctly on every subject presented and to come to wise and just conclusions as well about matters of business as matters of public policy.

As a business man, he is conservative and takes the safe and sure course. He has been fortunate and successful in his business career because that career was governed by correct principles. Mr. Drew's most prominent characteristic, shown in his every day life, is his great earnestness and wonderful purpose.



IRVING DREW.

He sees the end from the beginning and his plans never fail, while his plan proceeds from beginning to accomplishment. He is surrounded by a most interesting family and his entire influence in the community is for Christian character and training. He believes that to be the foundation of all that is good, true and lasting, and all of his time, work and effort, outside of his business, goes in that direction; so he finds but little time for pleasures that do not legitimately come with a successful business, a happy home, reform and Christian work.

Simon Bolivar Drouillard

was born in Gallipolis, Ohio, August 21, 1829, the son of Joseph Drouillard, who has a sketch herein. He was originally named by his parents Simon Kenton, in honor of Simon Kenton, whom his grandfather, Pierre Drouillard, ransomed from the Indians, but for some reason best known to himself, he saw fit to change the name from Kenton to Bolivar. He was educated in the schools of Gallipolis and at Gallia Academy. During his minority in the intervals of attending school, he assisted his father in a clerical capacity in the office of Clerk of Courts at Gallipolis. In 1848, he was elected Recorder of Gallia county and served until 1854. He was married November 27, 1850, to Miss Evaline Long, daughter of George Long, of South Side, West Virginia, in the Kanawha valley. He was admitted to the bar some time during his residence in Gallipolis, but the date has not been preserved. In 1850, he took an interest in Gallia furnace, went there as book-keeper and resided there until 1858, when he went to Portsmouth and took a position in Dugan's bank, as book-keeper and continued to reside there the remainder of his life.

He was a whig and a republican in his political views. In 1863, he was placed upon the Republican ticket as candidate for Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Scioto county and received 2,263 votes to 1,745, for his competitor, Benjamin F. Cunningham. He was re-elected Clerk in 1866 and received a vote of 2,631 to 2,119 for his opponent, J. C. Stimmel. He was re-elected the third time in 1869, by a vote of 2,367 for himself to 2,283 for John W. Lewis. During his residence in Gallipolis, he united with the M. E. church, and when he came to Portsmouth, he united with the Sixth Street church. He was a member of that church until 1867, when on account of his wife who was reared a Presbyterian, he became a member of the First Presbyterian church. He was a member of all the Masonic bodies in Portsmouth and at the time of his death, was Most Eminent Commander of Knights Templar and had been for several years. While Clerk of the Courts, he published a lawyer's docket, one of the most useful ever devised.

On June 19, 1873, he was accidentally killed in the vicinity of Gallipolis. He had gone there some days before on a vacation, and with his brother-in-law, Captain James Harper, on that day had gone hunting. He was using a double barreled gun and thought he had discharged both barrels. It seems that one of the barrels had not been discharged and his foot accidentally struck the hammer and the contents were discharged through his head, causing his instant death.

His first son was George Long, now a resident of Cincinnati, and engaged in the coal business. He has six children: William Kenton, Emily, Martha, Clifford, Clyde and Leslie. His daughter, Emily, makes her home with her grandmother, Mrs. Drouillard, the widow of our subject, in Portsmouth, Ohio. Mr. Drouillard's daughter Emma, born in 1854, at Gallia Furnace, married John Miller in 1878, and died January 14, 1888, leaving three children: George Scudder, Evelyn and Catherine. His second son, James W., born in 1860, was educated in the Portsmouth public schools, studied law with Moore and Newman, was admitted to the bar in Columbus and went to Chicago to practice law in 1892, where he still resides.

When Mr. Drouillard was about to retire from the Clerk's office, the members of the bar, as a testimonial of their high appreciation of him, presented him with a gold watch and chain. As Clerk of the Common Pleas Court, he had no superior, if an equal, in the state, and the members of the bar who had business with his office have borne ample testimony to the efficiency with which he discharged the duties of his office. Mr. Drouillard was a man who never sought publicity in any thing, but he was always faithful to every duty imposed upon him. He was kind and considerate to all. As a book-keeper he had no super-

ior. He devoted his whole waking time to whatever business he was engaged in. While he had as much capacity as any one for recreation and pleasure, he rarely indulged in it. Urged by his friends to take some rest, his attempt to do so in 1873, resulted in his death.

William Duis

was born August 18, 1833 in Lager, East Friesland, Germany. His father was Jacob Duis and his mother's maiden name was Rosina Gruben. When a year old his father removed to Rina in Prussia. When he was five years old his father died. Five years later his mother married Frederick Sant. They came to the United States in 1845. They left Bremen on a sailing vessel and arrived at New Orleans March, 1845. In the party were his step-father, his mother and his brothers, Henry and Benjamin Duis and himself. He lost one sister in infancy and another at the age of ten years, in Germany. The emigrant party referred to came to Cincinnati where they remained but a few months. His step-father and brother Henry, went to Hanging Rock to find work, and from there went to Lawrence Furnace, where they only stayed about a month. From there they went to Aetna Furnace and remained three years, after that they went to Vesuvius Furnace and lived for about three years; from there they went to Buckhorn Furnace living there two years. At the latter place our subject married on September 11, 1853, to Mary Ann Verigan, daughter of Henry Verigan.

He attended school in Germany for six years before coming to this country, and also attended school at Buckhorn Furnace. After his marriage he removed to Washington Furnace and in 1854, to Hamden Furnace. In 1855, he went to Limestone Furnace and remained there for the winter. From there he went to Madison Furnace and remained until March, 1859, when he removed to Lawrence Furnace. He remained until January, 1860, when he removed to Wheelersburg, where he has since resided. He purchased William McKinney's farm adjoining the village of Wheelersburg, and has resided on it ever since.

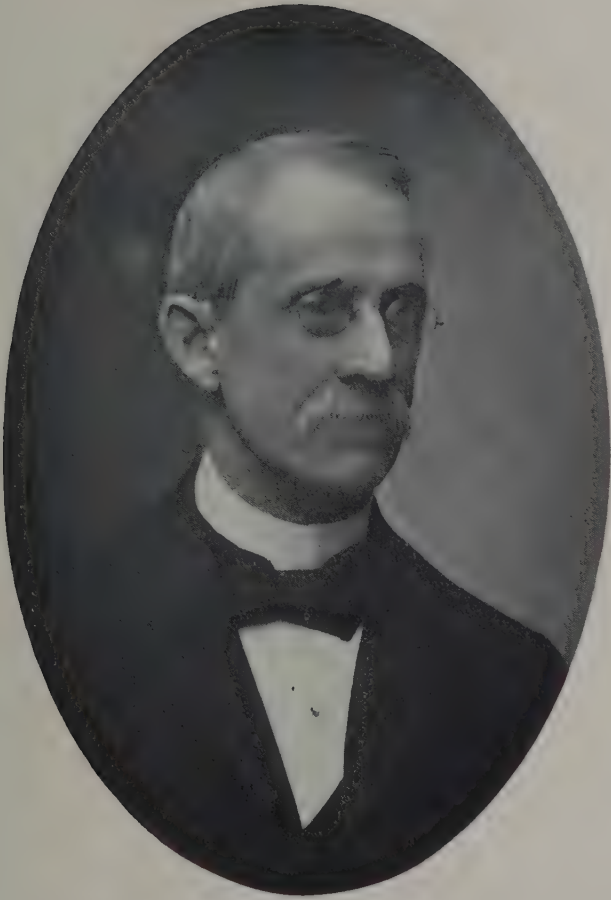
Mr. Duis is, par excellence, the model farmer of Scioto county. He has read all that is obtainable on the subject of farming. He takes the leading agricultural papers and magazines and tries to keep up with the times. Many of his neighbors think he has gotten slightly ahead of the times. He was converted years ago to the theory of tile draining and has at least fourteen miles of tile drainage on his farm. When he bought his farm it was unimproved. He built a house on it, built all the barns and out buildings, and has improved the property fully two-hundred per cent and brought up his farm over two-hundred per cent in its productive capacity. Mr. Duis believes in machinery, tools and appliances; and he has all the modern machinery which a farmer could require. He keeps tools of all kinds on his farm; and is able to do about all of his repairing, which is a great saving of time and expense. He requires that his farm products should be the best, and usually attains that end.

His children are: Rosina, the deceased wife of Charles H. Ketter, of Iron-ton; William, deceased; Lida, the wife of W. W. Meeks of Santiago, Texas; Lizzie, wife of George Bell; Ann, the second wife of Charles H. Ketter; John, farming for himself; and Winifred, wife of Christian Herzog of Canton, O.

Mr. Duis voted for Buchanan in 1850, which he said was due to ignorance, and which he has regretted many times since. In 1860, he became a republican and has continued such. He is a member of the Methodist church in Wheelersburg, and has been since 1860. He was reared a Lutheran and confirmed in that church. He has had several responsible offices in the church at Wheelersburg. Mr. Duis is a man noted for his honesty and integrity. He is also noted for his remarkable industry and energy. To know what kind of a farmer he is, one should visit his farm and inspect his buildings and fields. Everything is in perfect order and a self respecting weed will not grow any where on, his place.

John Kline Duke

was born at Piketon, Pike county, Ohio, August 20, 1844, the son of Samuel Duke and Elizabeth Ware, his wife. His father died in March, 1846, and left him in the care of his mother who died in May, 1883. His father was a Pennsylvania German, a radical old-line whig, and very active in support of that party. He came to Ohio and located in Piketon, in 1825. He was a man of excellent judgment and one whose opinions were much sought after. He was a hat



JOHN KLINE DUKE.

maker by trade. He married Elizabeth Ware, a native of Virginia, born in 1832.

Mr. Duke's early life was passed in the quiet village of Pike-ton, Ohio, until the alarm of war, when at the age of 17, he enlisted, but was discharged on account of his youth. In the second year of the war, at the age of 19, he enlisted in Company F, 53rd O. V. I., for three years, and was mustered out with the regiment at the conclusion of the war, August, 1865. He, with his regiment, followed Gen. Sherman during the last two years of the war. He participated in quite a number of battles and was with Sherman on his famous march to the sea. He was at the final surrender of General Johnson, in April, 1865. He also made the forced march through from North Carolina to Washington for the grand review with the 15th Army Corps. He has in his possession his gun and accoutrements which he carried throughout his enlistment. He is the author of the Regimental History of the 53d Ohio, which evidences his capacity as well as his loyalty to his command.

The year following the war, he was employed in the public schools of Logan county, Illinois, as a teacher. In October, 1866, he came to Portsmouth in search of employment and D. N. Murray tendered him the position of accountant in his hardware house. This position he occupied for about two years, when he was tendered the position of book-keeper in the First National bank. He accepted the same and remained in the employ of said bank for a period of about nine years. At that time he was tendered a position with a Chicago manufacturing plant, which he accepted and filled to the satisfaction of his employer; so much so, that at the end of the first year he was promoted and sent to the New York office of the same firm as financial manager and general book-keeper, which position he held until he became a physical wreck from the strain and over-work of said office.

He returned to Portsmouth, in 1878, and took a position with the Singer Manufacturing Company as an accountant, in which position he served about five years. In 1883, he established an insurance and real estate agency. He now represents one of the largest agencies of this kind doing business in Portsmouth. On February 8, 1890, he inaugurated The Royal Savings and Loan Association Company. This financial institution is one of the solid ones of the city.

Mr. Duke occupies an eminent position in the ranks of the G. A. R. He has the distinction of having been the installing officer of every Post established in Scioto county, and in many of the surrounding counties of southern Ohio. He has been honored twice by being a delegate to the National Encampment, and is known as one of the great workers of Bailey Post No. 164. He has been all his life identified with the Methodist Episcopal church, and has been for years a teacher in the Sabbath school of Bigelow, as well as an official member. He has organized many of the fraternal organizations of southern Ohio. He was treasurer of the Board of Education of the city of Portsmouth for several years. In politics he is an ardent republican.

October 27, 1870, he was married to Miss Lola C. Lloyd, a daughter of Thomas G. Lloyd, a pioneer of Portsmouth. Their only son, John K. Duke, Jr., is associated with his father in business. He was recently married to Miss Jessie Henderson.

Mr. Duke, as a boy was earnest, serious and studious. He was always anxious to learn and wanted to know the reasons of things. He has carried his trait of seriousness and earnestness through life. He made an ideal soldier. He was always in the place of duty. When he ceased to be a soldier he became a patriot and he is always found ready to do anything and sacrifice anything for his country. He is of very strong likes and dislikes. If he has prejudices either way they are intense. He is faithful to every duty and in everything he undertakes. If there is any one characteristic of his which overshadows all others, it is his tireless energy and industry. He works incessantly and when other men are resting. His resistless, limitless, boundless, capacity to work and disposition to do so, coupled with his doing it, has made the Royal Building Association of Portsmouth, Ohio, the leading one in southern Ohio. He reminds the editor much of that sterling character of Whittier's, Abraham Dav-enport. Mr. Duke is noted for the purity of his life and for his high ideals of citizenship. His business character is built on the highest integrity and sense of honor. Mr. Duke has always been a strong republican. He is a power

in the community for good, and he makes his influence in that direction felt in every organization with which he is connected. His influence is to build up and strengthen every organization with which he is connected. He is a strong and powerful factor in the community and it is hoped his career of usefulness may be a long one.

John Wesley Dunham

was born at Harper's Ferry, W. Va., in Jefferson county, June 18, 1815. His father was John Dunham, who came from Harper's Ferry to Ohio and settled at Piketon, when our subject was only five years old. His mother was Mary (Holliday) Dunham, who was born near Sheperdstown, W. Va., in 1797, and died in February, 1859. She was a member of the Holliday family which was prominent in that section of West Virginia. Her mother's maiden name was Mary Carr. She was born near Herring Bay on the shores of Chesapeake Bay, thirty or forty miles from Annapolis. Mr. Dunham had only a common school education. In his younger days he was a clerk, but afterwards went into general mercantile business at Piketon for himself. During the time he was in business he had several partners, one of whom was James Jones. He continued in business at Piketon until 1864. About this time the county seat of Pike county was moved from Piketon to Waverly, which took all the business from Piketon to Waverly, and he was compelled to close down his business there which he did and came to Portsmouth. He clerked for C. D. Elden in the dry goods business for a few years, and afterwards engaged in the grocery business for himself. In 1875, he took charge of the dry goods department of the Gaylord rolling mill store, and was employed there until his death, June 1, 1881. He was a whig and a republican. He was never prominent in politics and never held office. He was a very prominent member and earnest worker in the Bigelow M. E. church and Sunday school.

He was married to Miss Jane Clough, daughter of Hon. Nathan K. Clough, (a sketch of whom is found elsewhere in this book,) May 14, 1846. Four children were born to them as follows: Edward Henry, died in Colorado, June 10, 1890; Mary Clough, widow of H. P. Pursell, now residing on west Fourth street in Portsmouth; George Holliday, died in his tenth year at Piketon, Ohio, and Charles Lodwick, now residing in Portsmouth.

Andrew Jefferson Duteil

was born on a farm in Vernon township, Scioto county, Ohio, near Chaffin's Mill, June 25, 1859, the oldest son of John and Maggie (Gifford) Duteil. His father John Duteil was born in the French Grant May 13, 1826 and a grandson of Francis Charles Duteil, who drew lot No. 32 in the original French Grant. John Duteil was raised on a farm and during his early manhood bought the Chamberlain and Emory farms in Vernon township where he was engaged in farming and stock raising until his death on August 10, 1888.

Our subject was raised on a farm and attended the common schools at Chaffin's Mill until he was nineteen years of age, when he attended the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, and prepared himself for a teacher; but not liking that profession he came back to his father's farm where he was engaged in farming and buying and selling stock until December, 1885, when he entered the Iron City Business College of Pittsburg, Pa., and was graduated February 26, 1886. On September 7, 1886 he was employed by the Campbell Iron Company at Mount Vernon Furnace, Lawrence county, Ohio, as furnace clerk, which position he held up to January 1, 1894. In the year 1894 he and Colonel W. C. Amos leased the Vesuvius furnace in Lawrence county, Ohio, and operated it till December, 1894 when he sold his interest in the furnace and accepted a position as general manager of Madison furnace in Jackson county, Ohio, which position he held up to October 19, 1898, when he was appointed Receiver of the Clare, Duduit & Company which position he now holds.

He was Constable of Vernon township from 1881 to 1885 and Clerk of Decatur township, Lawrence county, Ohio, from April, 1888, to January, 1894, when he resigned on account of leaving the township. He was appointed Postmaster at Rempel, Jackson county, Ohio, January 29, 1898 which office he now holds. His political views have been republican and he takes an active part in



ANDREW J. DUTEIL.

politics, being usually a member of the County Executive Committee. He has never belonged to any church, but is a firm believer in the teachings of the Bible and always helps keep the church and Sabbath school up in his community. He belongs to the Masonic Order and Jackson Commandery No. 53 at Jackson, Ohio. He also belongs to the Benevolent and Protective order of Elks, Jackson Lodge, No. 466.

Charles Francis Duteil

was born in Bloom township, Scioto county, Ohio, July 2, 1869. His father and mother are Lemuel Duteil and Ruhama (Emory) Duteil. His grandfather was Louis Duteil and his great-grandfather was Francis Charles Duteil, one of the original settlers of the French Grant. His father, Lemuel Duteil served from June 4, 1861 to June 19, 1864 in the Civil War, Company F, 2nd Kentucky regiment, V. L., participating in the battles of Chickamauga and Shiloh as well as other smaller engagements. At Shiloh, his brother, William, was wounded and as Lemuel was carrying him across a swamp, two stalwart "Rebs" came rushing up and demanded his surrender. Instead of complying with their request, he dropped his brother and acting under that impetuosity characteristic of him all his life he clubbed his musket and knocked one senseless; the other ran. Lemuel Duteil died in South Webster, November 18, 1899. William entered the service June 4, 1861, in the same company with Lemuel, and was discharged at Louisville, Kentucky, on surgeon's certificate of disability, November 23, 1862.

The subject of this sketch received a common school education. He is a republican and takes an active part in local affairs. He is a member of the Bloom Baptist Missionary church. He married Cloey B. Kuhner, August 17, 1897. Her father was a merchant at Bloom Switch for forty years. They have two children: Selma R. and Elizabeth C. Duteil. Mr. Duteil is an excellent young man, noted for his push and energy. He is prosperous and has a very comfortable home in South Webster. He is a member of South Webster Lodge, Knights of Pythias, No. 724.

Mack Eakins

was born at Pine Grove Furnace, Lawrence county, Ohio, August 13, 1861. He is the son of William C. and Susan (Chatfield) Eakins. His great-grandfather came from Ireland and was one of the early settlers in Adams county. William Eakins is the son of a Thompsonian physician and has three brothers who are physicians. Our subject received a common school education at the Franklin Furnace school. He came to Sciotoville in 1887 and commenced the mercantile business. In 1894, he and his father commenced business under the name of W. C. Eakins & Son. They have now a large business which is rapidly increasing. The son is a republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. On June 14, 1888, he married Amasetta Price. They have two children, Elva and William.

Leo Ebert

was born in Klingerberg, Bavaria, on the Main, near Frankfort, Germany, June 28, 1837. His father was John Andon Ebert, a brewer, and his mother's maiden name was Barbara Krentzman. They had four children of whom our subject was the eldest. He attended school in Germany until his twelfth year, when his father put him in the brewery to learn the trade. He learned it in three years and then traveled and worked at it for five years, in Mannheim, Bremen and other places. He then went home and stood his chance in the conscription. He however drew a high number and got off. At the age of twenty, on January 6, 1858, he married Matilda Uilchin, daughter of John Uilchin. Then he brought his wife and came to the United States. He landed in New York and worked nine months at his trade. Then he went to Cincinnati, and worked in a brickyard one summer. He afterwards found a place in a brewery and in two months was made foreman. He worked in Cincinnati sixteen months as a foreman and then went to Ironton and started in business for himself, and has resided and been in business in Ironton ever since. He has six children: Fannie, married; Margaret, the widow of Michael Rauch; Matilda, the wife of Charles Jones; Emma, the wife of Frederick Wagner, a farmer on Pine creek near Powellsville; Bertha Hocke, widow of Andrew Hocke; Otto, in

business with his father. Mr. Ebert was a republican till 1872, and since, has been a democrat. He is an Odd Fellow, Knight of Pythias, and an Elk. For seventeen years, he was in public office in Ironton, as Councilman, member of the School Board, and a member of the Board of Health. For eight years he was president of the Ohio Brewers' Association, and for two years has been president of the National Association of Brewers.

Jacob Arthur Eckhart

was born August 7, 1843, in Jackson county Ohio. His father was Jacob Eckhart, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Sherer. They had fourteen children, twelve of whom grew to maturity. Our subject was the third child. His parents moved to Madison township, Scioto county, when he was about three years old. He received all his schooling in Madison township. He enlisted in Company K, 91st O. V. I., August 13, 1862, at the age of nineteen for three years. On May 9, 1864, at the battle of Cloyd's Mountain, Va., a gun was discharged so near him that he lost the hearing in his right ear. On July 20, 1864, at the battle of Stevenson's depot, he was wounded in the right hip, and was sent to Maryland Heights hospital, where he remained for three months. He was never fit for any duty after that, and never rendered any service; but was discharged May 6, 1865 at Cumberland, Maryland on surgeon's certificate of disability.

When he came home in December, 1865, he married Jermima Busler, a native of Carroll county, Ohio, but who then resided in Jackson, a daughter of Samuel Busler. He engaged in farming in Madison township, and followed it until March 20, 1900, when he moved to Harrison township, where he has lived ever since. He was appointed postmaster at Scioto (Harrisonville) July, 1900, and holds the office. He has had eight children, five of whom are living, three deceased. Daniel Webster, died at the age of fourteen years; George Washington, died at the age of eighteen years; Margaret Ellen, married Dr. S. W. Rick-ey, and both are deceased, leaving two children with our subject. Their names are Naffa Eckhart, aged eight years and Anna May, aged six years. Dr. Rick-ey, their father, was killed at Sinking Springs, in a runaway accident, August 2, 1900. The mother died May 11, 1901. The fourth child of our subject is John Franklin, aged thirty-two years, lives in Portsmouth, and conducts a broom factory; Minnie, married Warren Coriell superintendent of the fire brick works on Chillicothe pike, near the old Norfolk & Western railroad station. Another is Sampson Douglas, teacher of common schools on Lawson Heights. Andrew Jackson, a farmer who resides in Madison township, near Massie P. O., and Bertha, married Russell Frowine, lives in Madison township.

Mr. Eckhart has been a member of the United Brethren church for twenty-eight years, and at present holds his membership at Harrisonville.

A comrade of his who was through the service with him, by his side, says he made a most excellent soldier; that he was always brave and ready for duty.

George Edmunds

was born in Tredegar, Wales, September, 24, 1837. His father John Edmunds, came to the United States in 1840 and brought his son along. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Thomas. They remained in Toronto for two years and then came to Pittsburg, Pa., where they remained for ten years. In 1858 they removed to Centerville, Gallia county, Ohio. His father was a mechanical engineer and iron worker. After he removed to Centerville, he took stock in Limestone furnace, when it was organized. Then he sold out and went to Kansas, but on account of the troubles in Kansas, stopped short and located in Missouri, in Sullivan county, and was there when the Civil War broke out. He was a Union man and found it impossible to remain in Missouri, so he came to Gallia furnace and remained there until 1865. Then he moved to Sciotoville and lived there until his death.

In 1861 our subject went to the mines in Colorado and was there eighteen months, then he went into the Quartermaster service of the United States and remained in that until 1866, in which year he went to Richland Furnace, Vinton county, where he was an engineer. He remained there three years. In June, 1870, he went to South Webster to superintend the South Webster fire

brick works, and was there until 1898. After a few years he became secretary and general manager of the works. He sold out his interest in 1898, went to Lucasville, engaged in the mercantile business and sold farming machinery. The firm is Martindale & Edmunds. He was married in September, 1869 to Susannah Hill. His children are: Olive, the wife of Charles Martindale, his partner; Carrie, the wife of Edward Butler; John, yard master for the Norfolk & Western railway of Portsmouth; Gertrude and George at home. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and of the Masonic fraternity. He is a republican.

Daniel Henry Egbert

was born in Lawrence county, Ohio, May 20, 1854. His father's name was Daniel Egbert, born May 8, 1824, in Hunteburg, Kingdom of Hanover. He came to Lawrence county on November 1, 1847. His mother's maiden name was Louisa Appel, born at Santover, Baden, March 25, 1831. She came to this country in 1849, with her parents. They were married October 26, 1849, in Lawrence county, Ohio. In October, 1858, they located in Valley township, Scioto county. Daniel, Senior, bought a farm of 124 acres on Millar's Run of Blackson Farmer, on which he has lived ever since. He has now 370 acres of land. He has had four children: William, resides at Clifford, O., Daniel H., our subject; Lucy, wife of John M. Johnson, resides on Beck street, Columbus, is connected with the street car business; George, was accidentally killed in 1897, and left a widow and five children. He was a resident of Valley township at the time of his death.

Daniel Egbert, Jr., was married October 27, 1880, to Mary B. Wooster, daughter of John Wooster. He has seven children: George, born December 19, 1881; Albert, born November 4, 1883, died June 13, 1886; John E., born December 17, 1885; Louella, born October 23, 1888; Walter, born April 26, 1890; Dora, born May 11, 1892; Marion, born September 15, 1895; Charley and Margaret, twins, born May 7, 1897; Margaret died July 12, 1897. Mr. Egbert is a democrat in his political views. He has been Trustee of the township and a member of the school board of his district a number of years. He is a member of the German Lutheran church at Portsmouth, Ohio.

Richard Burton Eglin

was born in Spencer, Medina county, Ohio, April 10th, 1868. His father was John Eglin, a native of England and his mother Harriett Ann Hendee. He was the second of a family of four children. He attended the public schools at Wellington, Ohio, and afterwards the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. In 1889 he went South engaging in manufacturing and exporting of hard wood staves from Arkansas and Texas, and later returned to Ohio and the stone business. In 1899 he entered the McDermott Stone Company becoming one of the directors and president of that company. He was married in 1889 to Miss Netta Santley of Wellington, Ohio. He has four children: Ralph Burton, Mary Evelyn, Harriet and Netta Elizabeth. Mr. Eglin is a republican and a member of Bigelow M. E. church.

The success he has already won in the business world is but the legitimate fruit of an honest, cultured man doing his duty both to himself and those associated with him. The domestic life of Mr. Eglin and his fine family is as ideal and beautiful as his business life has been successful.

He is a factor for good in the social, political, business and Christian activities of any community in which he makes his home.

John Eisman

was born January 20, 1839, in the city of Forcheim, Kingdom of Bavaria, the son of Smiley Eismann and Eva (Friedmann) Eismann. He spent his boyhood in Forcheim and received his education in the public schools of that place. After leaving school at the age of eighteen, he learned the trade of a baker and followed this vocation at Frankfort and at Mainz until he was twenty.

He left his native land in the spring of 1861, and landed in the United States March 22. He proceeded at once to New Brunswick, New Jersey, where he worked at his trade for about a year; then, going to New York, he was employed on Bleeker street, at the same occupation for eight or nine months.

From there he went to Scranton, Pa., where he remained about six months. His brother Leopold Eisman had come to America in 1859 and had established a clothing and dry goods business in Portsmouth, Ohio. At his request, his brother, our subject, came to Portsmouth in March, 1864, where he has since resided with the exception of a few months in 1865 when he resided in St. Louis, Missouri.

In 1865, the brothers formed a partnership branch store. Leopold still conducted his main store and John managed the branch store, which was located in the basement of the Taylor House which stood where the present Biggs House stands, but was destroyed by fire in 1871. The business was temporarily removed to the Spry block after the fire. Leopold then erected a three story brick building just below the Timmonds baker shop on Front street, and the entire business was removed to the new building, the brothers becoming equal partners in the business. The dry goods line was soon dropped and they carried on a clothing and merchant tailoring business exclusively. The sales were mostly retail, though a local wholesale business was done. The business flourished and the partnership continued until the death of the senior partner, Leopold, September 6, 1886, when our subject bought out the interest of the widow and assumed exclusive control of the establishment.

The business has since been run in the name of J. Eisman & Company, though Mr. Eisman is the sole owner. In 1895, he removed to the Brushart building on west Second street. The business continued to grow and wholesaling was given more attention. In 1900, the quarters becoming too small a removal was made to Chillicothe street between Fourth and Fifth streets, where an extensive wholesale and retail clothing and gents furnishing business is carried on. It is one of the largest and most substantial business houses in Portsmouth.

Mr. Eisman has always been a republican in politics, but has never sought publicity in this line preferring to give his whole time and attention to his business. He is a member of the Jewish church congregation of Portsmouth and has always been one of its most liberal contributors. He held the presidency of the church for two years. He was united in marriage, January, 1869, with Fanny Meyer daughter of Jacob Meyer, of Portsmouth. She died, December, 1869. In April 1874, he was re-married to Eliza Dryfus, daughter of Wolf and Eva Dryfus, of Zanesville, Ohio. She died February 24, 1892, leaving four children, two sons and two daughters, all of whom are living, and have reached maturity. They all reside with their father on west Fourth street. Carrie E., and Eda E., manage the home and the sons, Leon M., and Sidney J., are associated with their father in business. The sons show remarkable business ability and have a promising future.

Major David Elick

was born June 29, 1839 on the Damarin farm, in a house long since destroyed. It stood on the east side of the Damarin hill, with an orchard about it. His father, David Elick, and mother, Anna Leser, were stricken with cholera in 1854, both dying within a week, leaving six children, of which he was the oldest. The family was then divided, and David was taken into the home of Mr. Albert McFarland, Sr., then editor and proprietor of the Portsmouth Tribune. At the age of fourteen, he became carrier of the Portsmouth Tribune delivering the whole edition weekly on his little pony. As a boy, he was industrious and faithful, with great emphasis on these terms. He began at the bottom of the ladder, became office boy, roller boy, printer's devil, a fine expert compositor, and a job printer. He was then taken into partnership with Mr. Albert McFarland, Sr., and for many years owned a half interest in the Portsmouth Tribune, and continued as such until his removal to Minneapolis, Minn. Notwithstanding he was a newspaper man all his life, he never could tell a lie. That was a part of the business he could not learn. He was noted for his integrity. He was amiable and generous and if there ever was a Christian, he was one. Anything mean, low or wrong, shocked his entire nature. He never had an enemy because no man in his senses could be his enemy. He had all the virtues of a perfect character. He was a lover of poetry, and often quoted it. He gained the notoriety of being the author of a short poem, "Beautiful Snow." He served in the militia during the Morgan raid and by his comrades was given the title of "Major" by which he was afterwards known. On November 21, 1879, he was

married to Miss Amelia Meyers, of Portsmouth, Ohio. In 1883, they removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he and Mr. Alvord founded the "Commercial Bulletin," still in existence. In connection with this they published a musical journal, "The Church Choir," in which they were successful. No one ever left Portsmouth with more regret than he, for he was remarkably attached to his home and friends. In February, 1893, he contracted the grippe, bringing on other complications which terminated in an abscess of the left lung, thus causing his death, May 17, 1895, aged fifty-five years. He left a widow and two sons, Roy and Earl, the latter of whom died June 4, 1900, aged fifteen years and eleven months. Roy married Bessie, daughter of William A. Sherman of Milwaukee, Wis., January 1, 1903. Wherever Heaven is, the spirit of David Elick must be there for there would be no other suitable abode for it.

Hugh Ellis

was born July 12, 1852, on Brush creek, Union township, a son of James Ellis, who has a sketch herein. He attended the common schools of his vicinity and started out for himself in 1873. On the 12th of February of that year, he began work in the Burgess rolling mill at Portsmouth, Ohio, as a puddler of steel and had charge of a furnace until 1878. For eleven years, he remained with the Burgess rolling mill, working in the open-hearth department. He quit their employment on February 13, 1898 just twenty-five years from the time he began. From that time he has worked in many different rolling mills in the country, first at Indianapolis, then at Ensley, Alabama. In April, 1898, he took charge of the steel department in Birmingham, Alabama, at the Republic Steel and Iron Company, and was superintendent of the open hearth department for one year. He came back to Portsmouth in May, 1899. He then went to Pittsburgh and worked for the Crucible Company for one month, and from there to Birmingham, where he worked for four months, but again he came back to Portsmouth, and went to Ensley, Alabama, in 1900. At this place he began with the Alabama Steel and Ship-building Company, April 1, 1900, and did efficient work for them during the period of his stay. He began work for the Portsmouth Steel and Iron Company, May 1, 1902, and is foreman of the open-hearth department.

Mr. Ellis is a single man. He resides with his brother William Ellis. He is a great student of Masonry, has taken the 32d degree, is a member of the Elks, and belongs to the Scioto Lodge of Odd Fellows, of Portsmouth. He is very fond of fraternal orders, and is a most useful man in them. He has never been a candidate for any office. He is a republican, a most congenial companion and a good friend.

He possesses high sense of honor and his dealings are most punctilious with all men. He is as good a representative of true manhood as can be found anywhere.

James Ellis

was born in 1817 in Ireland. He emigrated to New York in 1832. His father came later. On arriving at New York, he apprenticed himself to a marble cutter for seven years. In 1839, he came to Ohio. He married Margaret Garvin, daughter of Hugh Garvin, who came from Ireland, and directly after his marriage located on Brush creek on a farm. He had four sons: William, who works in the Portsmouth steel works; John Ellis, a foreman of the clay pottery works, at Findlay, Ohio; James, formerly an engineer of the Cincinnati division of the N. & W. railroad, but now a private watchman on Chillicothe street, and Hugh, a foreman of the open-hearth department of the Portsmouth steel works. Mr. Ellis gave up his farm in 1875 and resided in Portsmouth from that time until his death in 1884. His wife survived till 1893, when she died at the age of eighty-four years, ten months and fourteen days. They were both members of the First Presbyterian church of Portsmouth. He was a republican, a man of the highest character, noted for all the cardinal virtues, and a man respected by all his friends.

Philip Emmert

was born at Bloom Furnace, Scioto county, Ohio, May 24, 1864. His parents were Peter and Catharene (Werd) Emmert, who came from Hesse, Germany, in 1848. His father was a trained gardener, but worked at Scioto furnace as col-

lier. Philip's educational advantages were limited because he began hard work at an early age. His father died in 1874 and came to Portsmouth in 1876 and worked in the Ohio stove foundry for 12 years. He also worked some time at the Hanging Rock stove foundry and at the Portsmouth stove and range works. He left the foundry in 1890 and began business for himself in Portsmouth, where he remained two years and then went to New Boston at which place he has been the past ten years. In the spring of 1902, he and Charles Berchem opened a fine livery barn at New Boston. He has been a member of the school board of Clay township since 1898 and was elected trustee in 1901. He is a republican, and a member of the German Lutheran church. He married Emma Dielman, of Portsmouth, Ohio, daughter of John and Philipina Dielman, March 20, 1888. They have five children: Carl, Alma, John H., Maggie and Wilbur. Mr. Emmert is liberal minded, free hearted and sociable, and is well liked by his neighbors.

Oliver E. Emory

was born near Chaffin's Mill in Vernon township, Scioto county, Ohio, December 11, 1845. He is the son of Dearborn G. and Juliette (Chamberlain) Emory. His mother was the daughter of Wyatt Chamberlain, a soldier in the war of 1812, who came from Vermont in 1817, and settled on Pine creek. His father was born on Pine creek, in Vernon township. His paternal grandfather came from Connecticut in 1815. When Oliver was eight years old, his parents removed to the French Grant, and remained there for ten years returning to Chaffin's Mill in 1863. He attended the district schools in winter and worked at the furnace in the summer.

He earned his first hundred dollars by digging ore at Howard furnace, and spent it in order to finish his education at Wheelersburg. He taught school in 1867, and the same year opened a general store at Chaffin's Mill, where he continued eighteen months and then rented the mill which he operated one year. He contracted at Howard furnace in furnishing charcoal for one year, and then removed to California, Pike county, and opened a general store on a capital of \$1,500, and has been engaged in the mercantile business ever since. He was Clerk of Marion township, Pike county from 1872 to 1875, Assessor in 1881, Justice of the Peace from 1887 to 1896, Treasurer in 1897 and 1898, and was elected Auditor of Pike county in the fall of 1901. He is a democrat, a member of the Alhambra Lodge K. of P. at California and a trustee of the Free-will Baptist church of that place.

He married Amanda A. Adams, daughter of Dr. H. Adams, of South Webster, February 16, 1868. She is the niece of Dr. J. B. Ray, Sr. He has but one child living Charles Merton who is attending the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. He had a daughter, wife of Dr. William Samson, now deceased.

The following is from one who knows him well: "He is a man of honest convictions, unusual courage, public spirited, unselfish and progressive. Nature favored him with endowment of health, which he never wasted by dissipation, or idleness. He improved all his opportunities in youth to secure the best education he could obtain. He is regarded by all who know him, as well as those who have dealt with him, as a model business man."

Frank Bliss Enslow

was born August 4, 1853, at Wheelersburg, Scioto county, Ohio. His father was Andrew J. Enslow and his mother Nancy Bliss. He had a common school education. He left home in 1869, and was a civil engineer and surveyor in Tennessee until 1871. In that year his father moved to Huntington, West Virginia, and attended Marshall College there in 1871 and 1872. In 1872, he engaged in railroad contracting on the Chesapeake and Ohio, grading and masonry.

In the fall of 1873, he began the study of law with the Hon. Eustace Gibbons and was admitted to the bar in August, 1876. While a law student, he attended the ice business to support himself. Upon admission he opened a law office in Huntington. The firm was Gibson, Sims & Enslow for one year, then it became Sims & Enslow and has so continued ever since. He has been counsel for the Chesapeake & Ohio and for C. P. Huntington, in West Virginia, and

generally engaged in corporation practice ever since he began the practice of law. He never has been a candidate for any office. He has been a democrat all his life. He was chairman of the State Gold Democratic committee in 1896. He is a vestryman in the Episcopal church at Huntington. He was married on November 30, 1881, to Mrs. Julia Buffington. They had one child Frank Jackson Enslow, now aged twenty. She died August 31, 1899. He was married the second time on April 16, 1901, to Mrs. Juliet Baldwin.

Mr. Enslow is a man of sterling character and integrity and one of the first men in his city. He is a good friend and always ready to assist his friends. As a lawyer he stands among the first in the state. He has an extraordinary will power and his energy is inexhaustible. When he takes up a subject he follows it to the end and his clients' interests are always safe in his hands and their interests receive every attention they deserve.

William C. Erwin

was born in Harrison township, Scioto county, Ohio, November 30, 1866. He is the son of Robert Erwin and a great-grandson of Robert Erwin, who came to Ohio from Pennsylvania. He was of Irish descent, and settled first in Scioto county, near Portsmouth, at Jeffordsville, and removed from that place to Madison township about 1835. His son, Robert Erwin, was one of a family of eight children, as follows: Andrew, Samuel, Margaret, Robert, William, Eliis, James, and Julia. The mother of our subject was Hulda Rockwell, daughter of Jonathan and Martha Brown Rockwell, from New York and Virginia respectively. The paternal grandmother of William was Elizabeth Wallace who died in Madison township, at the age of eighty-four. Robert Erwin, the father of William, was a soldier in the civil war, in Company F, Ninety-first O. V. I. He entered the service August 22, 1862, and was mustered out with the company June 24, 1865. William spent most of his boyhood and youth in Madison township, where he received a common school education. He worked on the farm and attended school until 1890, when he engaged in business in an installment house at Columbus for about one year. He spent two years as a conductor and motorman on the street railroad at Portsmouth. In the spring of 1893, he removed with his parents to Harrison township. In 1899, he commenced the merchandise business which he still continues. He was Clerk of Harrison township in 1901 and 1902. He is a republican.

Julius Esselborn

was born in Duerkheim, in the Palatinate, Germany, in the year 1835. He came to the United State in 1850, and located in New York city, where he engaged in business, continuing it until 1865. The following year he repaired to Cincinnati, remaining there until he came to Portsmouth, which was in 1889. February 23, 1889, he purchased the local brewery of Conrad Gerlach associating himself in this business with Oscar Knorr. He was actively connected with the brewery the remainder of his life. By his business sagacity and enterprise, he succeeded in making this brewery the best of its kind in this section of the state. He organized and was president of the Portsmouth Brewing and Ice Company. He was married in 1870, to Miss Pauline Rehfuess, of Cincinnati, Ohio. They had four children: Emilie, the wife of Doctor Crane, of Cincinnati; Paul, Juliet and Laura. The only fraternal order of which Mr. Esselborn was a member, was the Elks. He was for many years an esteemed and active member of Portsmouth Lodge No. 154. He was a progressive man. He was always ready to do his share in public enterprises and more than his share, in fact. He was honorable and upright in all his business dealings and was respected and esteemed by those with whom he came in contact. He was a man of loveable character and he had the sincere affection of the circle of friends who knew him best and appreciated him as a cultured, refined and kindly gentleman. He died May 6, 1900.

Mitchell Evans

was born in Bracken county, Kentucky, October 29, 1820. His parents were Abraham and Esther (Turner) Evans, natives of Maryland, who died when he was very young. He remained in Kentucky until he was five or six years old,

when he removed to Scioto county, Ohio, where he has since resided. He received a common school education. He has always been a farmer. He was township clerk for several years. He was a whig and is now a republican. He is a member of the Independent Baptist church at Friendship, Ohio. In November, 1854, he was married to Maria, daughter of Abel Bradford. He had three children by this marriage: Charles, deceased; Emory F., and Maria, the wife of James Tinsley, of Friendship, but now deceased. His wife died February 7, 1867.

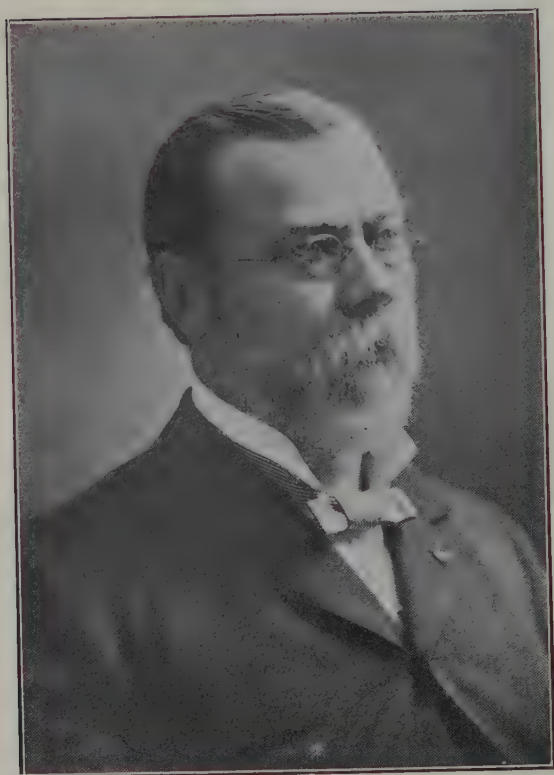
In May, 1868, he was married to Miss Ella Murphy, daughter of David Whitman and Caroline McCalli Murphy. They have three children. His son Ernest graduated at the Ohio State University in the scientific course in 1892, and is now superintendent of the National Steel Company at Zanesville, Ohio. His son, William D. Evans, who was reared a farmer, is now engaged with the same company at Zanesville, Ohio. His daughter, Anna, has developed great talent in music. She is the organist of Bigelow M. E. church, and a teacher of music in the city of Portsmouth. Mr. Evans has one of the best farms in Scioto county, and devotes himself assiduously to its cultivation. He takes all the agricultural papers and magazines and tries to keep abreast with modern ideas in farming. He not only believes in doing his best in farming, but in the church and in the community as well. He keeps himself well informed on all subjects of current and general interest. He is an analytical reasoner on any subject he considers and his opinions on matters of public interest are always well considered and worthy of being followed. It is always pleasurable and profitable to converse with him. He is noted for his good judgment and wisdom in the every day affairs of life.

John William Evans

was born May 21, 1865, at Grayson, Carter county, Kentucky. His father was John Evans and his mother Mahala Ward. They were slaves and were freed by President Lincoln's proclamation in 1863. He resided in Kentucky until he was six years of age, when he came to Portsmouth, and lived with old Jerry Washington, a blind Samson, who turned the presses for the Times, Tribune and Press. His mother died when he was only four years old and he came to Portsmouth alone. He attended school in Portsmouth from 1871 until 1877, and then went to the Biggs House as dish washer until 1880. That year he became second barber on the steamer Bostona, and was on her for nine years. In 1889, he became head porter at the Biggs House, under George Babcock, and was there until 1900, when he was appointed janitor at the Court House, which employment he still holds. He was married June 26, 1900, to Henrietta Justice, a teacher in the Portsmouth public schools. Since 1889, he has been a Blue Lodge Mason, Trinity Lodge, No. 9, and has been Master of the lodge seven years. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, Harmony Lodge, No. 33. He is a republican and is president of the Bruce Club, a republican political club, composed of colored men which was organized in 1897. He belongs on the outside of Allen chapel, M. E. church of Portsmouth. Mr. Evans is highly respected among the people of his race and possesses their confidence.

Ernest E. Everling

was born on Long Run, Scioto county, Ohio, January 19, 1864. He is the son of Ernest E. and Christine Everling, both of Hanover, Germany. His boyhood and youth were spent on the farm on Long Run, where he attended the district school near Peter Somer's. As a youth he was a farmer's helper. He is a democrat, a member of the Lutheran church and of the Portsmouth Lodge, A. O. U. W. He married Miss Lou Shearer, daughter of Joseph Shearer, of Munn's Run, March 1, 1885. They have six children: Gertrude, Geneva, Firman, Leslie, Howard and Gilbert. Ernest Everling has always been a hard worker. He settled on Munn's Run soon after his marriage, where he has cleared and improved a large area of land, most of which he cultivates in fruits. He has one of the best peach and apple orchards in the county and his strawberries are the finest in the market. He is a pleasant neighbor and well liked by those who know him best. He believes in the gospel of hard work and lives it. He makes no pretensions, but simply seeks to fill all his time with useful work. If he lives



ELMORE ELLIS EWING.

a long life, he will be rich and all the time will have set an example worthy of emulation.

Elmore Ellis Ewing

was born Feb. 16, 1840, at Ewington, Gallia county, Ohio. His father, George Ewing, was a farmer, mechanic, and merchant. His mother was Ann Knox, a daughter of William Knox. For his ancestry see the Ewing family in the Pioneer Record. Our subject was reared on his father's farm until he was seventeen years of age, attending public schools during the winter. He attended the Ewington academy for one year. He taught and attended the public schools until he was twenty years of age, when he entered the Ohio University as a freshman.

On July 31, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company A, 91st O. V. I. He was made Second Lieutenant on July 13, 1863 and First Lieutenant on July 20, 1864. On July 24, 1864, while leading his company in the battle of Winchester, he was shot through the left lung and left by his comrades for dead. He was taken to the home of a Union man, John Cooper, who with his wife, nursed him back to comparative health. His friends in the meanwhile mourned him as dead. Upon reaching his home in Gallia county he found his mother preparing the church for his funeral sermon the next day. During the war he strove to uplift the camp life of his soldiers. As they sat by the camp fire, he instructed them in branches they had not learned. This instruction gave to many a thirst for education which was satisfied on their return from the war. He was engaged in all the battles in which the regiment participated up to the time of his wound. On December 4, 1864, he was discharged on account of his wound. Directly after his discharge, he came to Scioto county.

In September, 1865, he was married to Miss Minerva Folsom, daughter of James S. Folsom. In October, 1865, he was elected a teacher in the Portsmouth High School at a salary of \$30.00 per month. He taught less than one year, and then went into the retail and wholesale queensware business in Portsmouth, Ohio, and continued in it until 1895, a period of thirty years. He was a member of the City Council of Portsmouth in 1873 and 1874. In the same year he was trustee of the property assigned by Charles Slavens for the benefit of the city of Portsmouth. In 1875 and 1876, he was a member of the Board of Education. In 1876, he published his history of the schools of Portsmouth, which was published by the state and used at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. On June 7, 1878, he was elected to the City Council of Portsmouth, to succeed John P. Terry, who had resigned. In April, 1880, he was elected a cemetery trustee of the city of Portsmouth, for three years, and on June 1, 1883, was reappointed to the same position. On May 8, 1882, he was appointed a trustee of the Scioto county Children's Home and served until March 1, 1893.

He was a republican in his political views. He was a member of the city Board of Elections in Portsmouth, from 1889 to 1895. He was a prominent member of Bigelow Methodist Episcopal church in Portsmouth, during his entire life in the city and was superintendent of the Sunday schools of that church for twenty-seven years. He was Grand Regent of the Royal Arcanum of Ohio, from 1892 to 1893, and representative to the Supreme Council 1894 to 1896. He was always interested in his surviving comrades in the civil war, and took great interest in the Grand Army of the Republic. He served as Post Commander of the local Post. He was a member of the Loyal Legion. In 1895, he accepted a position with the Welsbach Commercial Company, and removed to the Pacific coast, where he became prominent in all the fraternal organizations to which he belonged in Ohio. Mr. Ewing was a man of fine and commanding presence. In all parliamentary bodies his genius shone. He was a fluent, easy speaker and could always command attention in any deliberative body or public meeting. His remarks were uniformly apropos and to the point. He was a born poet, and could compose poems whenever the occasion demanded. As a toastmaster at banquets and social functions, he was much in demand and there his talents for such occasions shone resplendent. He has left poems of which any poet might be proud. He had fine literary tastes and cultivated them all the time. He was genial and courteous to all, a pleasant and agreeable companion. He was highly esteemed by the public as will appear by the numerous municipal offices he was called upon to fill; and he discharged the duties of all of them in the most complete and efficient manner. His church and fra-

ternal work he took up on the Pacific coast with the same interest and zeal he manifested at his home in Ohio. In San Francisco, he was on the official board of the Central M. E. church, chaplain of the Grand Army Post, to which he belonged there, a District Deputy of the Royal Arcanum, an officer of the Ohio Society, etc. He was not happy except when fully employed, and social functions were his delight, and his part in the same was pleasing to all concerned. He was a man of a high sense of honor and of the most tender sensibilities. He died in the midst of his labors, October 20, 1900, and was interred in the Oak Grove cemetery at Delaware, Ohio. He left a widow and one daughter, an only child, Mrs. Jessie Ewing Stokes, wife of Professor Horace A. Stokes, superintendent of the schools at Delaware, Ohio.

James Henderson Farmer

was born November 10, 1850, at Hanging Rock, Ohio. His father was James William Farmer and his mother was Elizabeth (Griffin) Farmer. He is the third of fifteen children. His father is living at the age of seventy-seven and his mother also, at the age of seventy-two. Of the fifteen children there were five sons and ten daughters, of whom four sons are living and six daughters. The daughters are all married. He was raised at Pine Grove Furnace while John G. Peebles was manager, and attended the Sunday school of which Mr. Peebles was superintendent. He attended school at Pine Grove and received only a common school education. He entered the employ of Means, Kyle & Company at the age of twenty-three, as assistant manager of the furnace and remained three years. He then became book-keeper and storekeeper for the company at New Castle and was there seven years. During the year of 1883 he worked as salesman for J. J. Towell & Company, dry goods merchants. He was storekeeper at Little Aetna during 1884 and 1885. He farmed opposite Hanging Rock in Kentucky, from 1885 to 1888. He kept a general store in Haverhill from 1888 to 1894, and came to Portsmouth where he has since resided. He owned and operated the East End feed store till November, 1898, when it was burned. He then started a coal business and implement store which he gave up in 1901, and opened a general store.

He was married March 15, 1875, to Naomi M. Williams daughter of Henry Williams, of Greenup, Kentucky. She is a descendant of James Williams, a Revolutionary soldier. (See his sketch on page 214.)

They have five children: Henry, Jane Myrtle, Mary, Sarah and Elizabeth. Our subject is a republican and a member of the Manley M. E. church of Portsmouth, Ohio. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and also of the Masonic order. Mr. Farmer is a citizen highly esteemed in the entire circle of his acquaintance.

Ira C. Farney,

one of the prominent citizens of Sciotoville, is a native of that place, born November 23, 1867. He is a son of Van B. Farney, who died November 5, 1872, and Minerva (Coriell) Farney, with whom he makes his home on a farm in the eastern part of the town. His father, Van B. Farney, was a native of Virginia, born March 21, 1836, and came to Sciotoville with his parents when four years old. He obtained a good common school education, and at the age of 17 he entered the employ of the late Robert S. Wynn, a prominent contractor on public works in those days. At the age of eighteen, he commenced contracting himself and built many of the bridges, piers, etc. that were constructed during the fifties and sixties. At intervals, during the winters, he taught in the public schools of Sciotoville and Harrison township. He was the prime mover in the organization of, and the largest stockholder in the Salamander Fire Brick Company, which was operated by the partnership known as Farney, Murray & Company; and he was instrumental in organizing the corporation of the Scioto Fire Brick Company, which absorbed the Salamander and in which, he was a charter member.

His mother, Minerva (Coriell) Farney, was born in Harrison township September 3, 1838, and was the daughter of Ira and Serena (White) Coriell. She taught five years in the public schools, and was married to Mr. Farney September 30, 1860. She is a sister of William B. and Alfred J. Coriell of Harrison township, and Mrs. Harriet Wilcox, deceased.

Ira C. Farney, the subject of this sketch, is one of five children, viz: Mrs. Serena Shump, born August 30, 1861, wife of Theodore Q. Shump, of Portsmouth; Ella Winnifrede, who was born June 30, 1863, and died April 2, 1878; William L., who was born October 16, 1865, and is now living in Cincinnati; and Hattie Amelia, who was born October 24, 1869, and died June 20, 1901. He was reared on the farm and attended the public schools of Sciotoville, obtaining a good common school education. On January 1, 1890, he entered the employ of the Scioto Fire Brick Company as office assistant under the late C. P. Lloyd, president. On May 1, following, he was promoted to chief storekeeper, which position he filled until January 1, 1894, when he returned to the office and was given sole charge of the books. He continued in this capacity until January 1, 1900, when he became assistant superintendent and traveling salesman, which position he now fills.

Our subject is a member of the Christian church and is now and has been superintendent of the Sciotoville Christian Sunday school almost consecutively for the past fifteen years. In politics, he is a staunch republican.

Mr. Farney is a man of fine physical build and appearance. He is rather domestic in his habits and tenderly cares for his widowed mother. They together occupy the home of his boyhood days. He is an active Sunday school worker and cheerfully supports all movements for the improvement and elevation of society.

William Evert Feazel

was born at Barboursville, West Virginia, April 10, 1860. He is the son of William E. Feazel and Amancetta Virginia Lusher, his wife. He lived in West Virginia and received a common school education at Ceredo. He came to Scioto county in 1887 and located at Sciotoville. He married Elizabeth Kleffner, October 30, 1888. He engaged in the mercantile business in 1891, at first on a small scale, but now his business has grown until he has one of the largest general stocks in the county and employs several salesmen. He is one of the live, active, pushing, driving, go ahead members of the community. He is progressive in business and is ever enlarging and extending. He has the talent of combining and would make an excellent manager of any extensive combination in business.

Daniel H. Feurt

is a farmer in the French Grant and was born in Lawrence county, Ohio, January 22, 1836. His father, Daniel Feurt, was the son of Francis and Mary Feurt of the French Grant. The mother of our subject was Frances Henry, daughter of James Henry, of Virginia, and granddaughter of Rev. John Lee, also of Virginia, a pioneer Baptist preacher in southern Ohio, in the twenties and thirties. The parents of our subject moved from Lawrence county to the French Grant in 1848, where he spent his boyhood. He received a common school education, and on reaching his majority followed farming until the winter of 1863 and 1864 when he engaged in flat-boating for one year. In the spring of 1865, he accepted a situation with James Forsythe & Company, of Empire Furnace as storekeeper, remaining with the firm until they decided to wreck the furnace and discontinue business.

In the spring of 1870, he accepted a position with the Charcoal Iron Company at Howard Furnace as book-keeper, which he held for two years. He was then given the position as manager of the furnace, holding the same for five years, and in the meantime purchasing stock in the concern to the amount of \$2,000. He then sold his furnace stock and moved to the farm where he now resides. He remained on the farm for two years.

In the winter of 1879 and 1880, he accepted a position with Means, Kyle & Co. at Pine Grove Furnace as book-keeper and assistant manager, which position he held until March, 1884 when he returned to his farm where he still resides. In the fall of 1896, he engaged in the grocery, implement and hardware business with W. H. McCurdy, at Wheelersburg, Ohio, which business is carried on by Mr. McCurdy.

Our subject has always been a republican. He was raised a regular Baptist, but identified himself with the Methodist Episcopal church to which his wife and children belong.

He was married to Caroline McNeal of Scioto county, September 24, 1857. They have five children, one of which died at the age of ten months. Their names are Mary Luella, married to G. W. Fay of Richmondade, Ross county, Ohio; Carrie E., deceased; Frank Lee, of Seattle, Washington, married to Grace Mackintosh of Lawrence county, Ohio; Clara C., married to W. H. McCurdy, Jr., and now resides at Wheelersburg; Bessie H., a teacher in the public schools.

Mr. Feurt is a citizen who always undertakes to do his part in the community and in the opinion of his neighbors, succeeds. He is a good example of munity and, in the opinion of his neighbors succeeds. He is a good example of what the American citizen should be.

Henry Clinton Feurt

was born October 7, 1839, in Scioto county, Ohio, in the French Grant. His father was Henry Feurt, and his mother's maiden name was Mary A. Winkler, a sister of John A. Winkler. His great-grandfather was Peter Feurt, a native of the state of New Jersey. His great-great-grandfather was Francis Feurt, a native of France who emigrated to this country before the Revolution. See notice of Francis Feurt, in the Pioneer Record in this work. Peter Feurt came to the Northwest Territory in 1795. He acted as an Indian Scout between Maysville and Pittsburg. He married Iavinia Critzer, in New Jersey. He brought his wife and settled in the French Grant where all of his children were born.

Henry Feurt, father of our subject was born October 6, 1815, and died October 6, 1873. His wife, Mary A. Winkler, was born in 1817, and is still living.

Henry Clinton had only a common school education, and was always a farmer. From his birth till 1865, he resided in Green township, in the French Grant. He resided in Clay township, north of Portsmouth, twenty years, where he was a member of the School Board for nine years from 1875 to 1884. In 1885, he purchased one-half of lot 19, all of lot 20 and one-half of lot 14, in the French Grant, and moved to his present residence in Green township. He was married in January, 1867, to Caroline, a daughter of John D. Feurt. They have two children: Albert L., a farmer in the Scioto Valley, and Jennie O.

Mr. Feurt is a member of Lucasville Lodge, 465, F. & A. M. He has always been a farmer and a successful one. He is a republican in his political views. In 1893, he was elected one of the Commissioners of Scioto county on the Republican ticket, by 4,356 votes, to 3,131 for his opponent, William H. Kinker. In 1896, he was re-elected by a vote of 5,463 to 2,671 for his opponent, William J. Bennett, Jr., and served until September 20, 1900. When his first term expired January 11, 1897, he was appointed to serve till September 20, 1897. He made a most efficient officer. As a citizen, Mr. Feurt believes in progress and public improvements. He tries all new methods and adopts the best. He is a useful citizen, highly respected by the entire circle of his acquaintance. As a farmer, he has been very successful and has set a good example to his neighbors.

William Oldfield Feurt

was born March 10, 1858, in Scioto county, Ohio. His father was John D. Feurt, and his mother's maiden name was Maria Oldfield. He was brought up a farmer, and resided on the same place all his life. He received a common school education. In 1878, he took a commercial course in a Pittsburg Business College, and since then has followed farming. He was married September 30, 1890, to Miss Fannie Crawford, daughter of Andrew Crawford. They have one child, a daughter, Catharine, born March 23, 1891. In his political views he is a republican, but is not a member of any secret societies.

Mr. Feurt is regarded as one of the model valley farmers. He knows how to manage and does it, and as a result has been very successful in his business. He possesses all of the domestic virtues and is the ideal citizen.

John Findeis

was born in Bavaria, Germany, December 17, 1827. His father was John Findeis. He came to the United States in 1851 and located in Pittsburg, remained there three years and went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he married Mary

Hormikel, a native of Germany. He subsequently removed to Monroe, Ohio, and remained there seven years and then came to Portsmouth and went into the liquor business from which he retired in 1892. He has nine children: Charles; John; Lizzie; Mary, deceased, wife of George Fuchtinger; Margaret, deceased, wife of Herman Miller; Annie, wife of Charles Harwood; Minnie, wife of William Galtz; Jacob and Rosa at home. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Harugari societies. Mr. Findeis was always noted for honor and fair dealing with all whom he had business. He has a circle of old German friends whom he meets almost daily and when they get together they have most enjoyable times. The "fatherland" is not forgotten and the old German customs are duly observed. No one gets more pleasure from the society of his friends than Mr. Findeis and no one is respected more than they do him.

Andrew Jackson Finney

was born in Scioto county, Ohio, October 2, 1840, the son of George H. Finney, who was also a native of Scioto county, born in 1818. His mother's maiden name was Eliza Fullerton. His education was received in the common schools.

On the 20th of April, 1861, he enlisted for three months, in Co. D, 22nd O. V. I. and served until August 19, 1861. On October 27, 1862, he enlisted for three years in the 8th Independent Company of Ohio Volunteer Sharp Shooters. He was appointed Sergeant, March 9, 1863, First Sergeant, November 19, 1864, and was mustered out with the Company, July 19, 1865. His father, George H. Finney, enlisted August 10, 1862, at the age of forty-four, for three years, in Co. D, First Ohio Heavy Artillery. He was appointed a Corporal on the 1st of October, 1864, and was afterwards made Sergeant. He was mustered out June 20, 1865.

Our subject engaged in farming until 1871, when he sold his farm and moved to Greenup county, Kentucky. He returned to Scioto county in 1872. In 1873 he became a merchant in Powellsville and remained there ten years. He was postmaster at Powellsville from January, 1873, until December, 1882, when he resigned. He was elected land appraiser of Vernon township in 1870 and served for one year. He served as Justice of the Peace in Greene township from 1873 to 1879. He was Treasurer of Greene township from 1881 to 1883. In 1882, he was elected Sheriff of Scioto county on the republican ticket. The vote for him was 3,286, and for his competitor, William B. Williams, 2,915, a majority for Finney of 371. In 1884, he was re-elected Sheriff, by a vote of 4,241 to 3,080 for his opponent John Neudoerfer, his majority being 1,161. He was a very obliging and capable officer and discharged the duties of the office to the satisfaction of every one.

Upon retiring from the Sheriff's office, he engaged as a clothing merchant for about sixteen months, when he entered the retail grocery business, continuing the same until 1892, when he established a wholesale department under the firm name of A. J. Finney & Sons. The members of the firm were Oscar T. Finney, traveling salesman; Walter A. Finney, city salesman; and Captain Finney, general manager. He was elected Clerk of the Common Pleas court, November 8, 1898. He received 3,984 votes to 2,847 for Thomas B. Lawson, majority, 1,137.

On February 22, 1862, he married Levina Wait, daughter of Benjamin Franklin Wait of Wait's Station. They have had eleven children, five of whom are deceased. Those surviving are: Eliza, the wife of James Chabot; Mary, the wife of Dustin W. Gustin, City Marshal; Frank B., an attorney of Portsmouth; Walter in the grocery business; Ora, engaged in the telephone business in Chicago and Clay.

"Jack" Finney, as he is best known, is the most genial man in Scioto county. He knows everybody and all their relations. He is the greatest hand-shaker in the county, and it is all genuine and not put on. The fact that he has held numerous public offices and trusts, demonstrates that the people appreciate a man of his character; and with all this he has administered well every office he undertook, and has been true to every trust imposed upon him. At this time no one enjoys a greater measure of the confidence of the people of Scioto county than Capt. A. J. Finney.

James H. Finney

was born May 27, 1868, in Scioto county. His father's name is George H. Finney, and his mother's maiden name was Alice Staten. His grandfather, George H. Finney, Sr., came from Vermont. When our subject was nine years old, his father moved to Sciotoville, where he attended the schools and obtained such an education as the Sciotoville schools could give him. He began teaching at the age of eighteen. His first school was in Union township, in the Vogel district. He continued district school teaching for six years, when he became superintendent of the Lucasville schools in 1893. He remained there until he resigned December 21, 1901, and took employment with the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. He was married to Miss Lillian C. Wheeler, August 1, 1894. They have one child James Vaughn born August 6, 1897. He is a republican in his political views, and a member of the Methodist church at Lucasville. He has been County School Examiner since August 1, 1899.

Mr. Finney is a progressive young American who believes in doing his best all the time and in every work before him. As a teacher he achieved distinguished success and in the insurance field he bids as fair to achieve distinction as in the other. He will be found in the front rank in any enterprise he undertakes and combines all those happy elements which insure success.

Walter Andrew Finney

was born April 19, 1876. He is the son of Andrew Jackson Finney, Clerk of the Court. His mother was Levina Wait, daughter of B. F. Wait. His father moved to Portsmouth when he was six years of age and he attended school in Portsmouth until he was fifteen. He then clerked in a retail grocery for his father for three and a half years when his father went into the wholesale business. He was clerk for him in that business for four years. He then went into business with James A. Chabot, his brother-in-law, for one year. At the end of that time he went into partnership with his father in the wholesale grocery business as A. J. Finney & Son. He was manager of the Portsmouth Telephone Company from October, 1890 to 1891. He then went into the retail grocery business at 122 Gallia street and has been in that ever since. He was married May 6, 1897, to Cora Fullerton, daughter of William Fullerton, of Wheelersburg, Ohio. He is a republican but not a secret society man. He is not a member of any church but believes in the broad doctrines of humanity, and thinks he can make his fortune by attending to his own business and he is working on that line.

George Fisher

was born in Bavaria, Germany, April 31, 1830. His father, Joseph Fisher, was a farmer. He died in 1830, at the age of 38. Our subject came to the United States in the spring of 1847, and located in Portsmouth. He had learned the shoe-maker's trade in Germany and worked as a journey-man two years in Portsmouth. He then opened a shop in Greenupsburg, Kentucky, but not liking it, removed to Wheelersburg, Ohio. He remained here for 13 years and while there became acquainted with the late Dr. Cyrus M. Finch, and they became very intimate friends. While in Wheelersburg, Mr. Fisher carried on a shoe store.

On October 29, 1850, he was married to Louise Herndon Welch, a native of Bath county, Kentucky. She was born on September 26, 1828. Her parents located at Wheelersburg, in 1835. She was a sister of Mrs. George W. Flanders. They had no children but reared a niece, Miss Libby Kennedy, who married James T. McCormick. She died a few years afterwards, leaving two children.

On October 11, 1863, our subject enlisted in Co. M, of the 9th Ohio Cavalry as a private, was immediately made hospital steward, and served until the close of the war. He was mustered out at Lexington, North Carolina, July 20, 1865. Dr. Cyrus M. Finch was appointed surgeon of this regiment October 5, 1863, and as the surgeon was always allowed to choose his own steward, he selected Dr. Fisher.

The regiment participated in the following battles: Florence Ala., April 13, 1864; Center Star, Ala., May 16, 1864; Rousseau's Raid in Georgia and Alabama, July 22, 1864; East Point, Ga., Aug. 30, 1864; Waynesboro, Ga., Dec. 4, 1864; near Savannah, Ga., Aug. 30, 1864; Aiken, S. C., Feb. 11, 1865; Winnsbor-

ough, S. C. Feb. 22, 1865; Monroe's, N. C., March 10, 1865; Averysboro, N. C., March 16, 1865; Raleigh, N. C., April 13, 1865.

He developed quite a liking for his position in the service and on his return from war he studied medicine for a period of two years for the purpose of qualifying himself as an expert druggist. He opened up a drug store in Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1867, and continued the business on Second and Washington streets until 1871. In 1873, he purchased the property on the north-west corner of Sixth and Chillicothe streets and built a drug store, which he occupied. He continued in the business there along until February, 1890, when he entered into a partnership with Philip M. Streich. The firm was known as Fisher & Streich. This business continued until July, 1901, when he sold out to Mr. Streich.

As a citizen and business man Dr. Fisher was very popular. He never had any enemies. He was always a democrat of the very strongest kind but never made himself offensive as such, to his friends in the opposite party. He was a candidate for member of the Board of Education in his ward in Portsmouth, Ohio, a number of times and was always elected, serving for a period of ten years. He was a very useful member, generally serving on the committee on school supplies and school buildings, and every duty connected with that office was faithfully performed by him. He was always at the command of his party and was a candidate for office whenever they needed him, but never for any office which would interfere with his business. He was a member of the city Hospital Board for several years. He was better qualified for Cemetery Trustee than any man in Portsmouth, as he took a great interest in having the cemetery kept in the very best order. He was a candidate for that office in 1891 and 1897, but owing to being a democrat he was defeated. He was a candidate for Water Works Trustee on the democratic ticket in 1898. He received quite a large vote, but was not elected. He is a member of the G. A. R. and has always took a great interest in the affairs of that organization. His heart is always warm for his comrades among the old soldiers of the Civil War.

He was uniformly successful in business and made a great deal of money. He was an excellent business man in everything he undertook. He was at one time president of the Central Savings bank of Portsmouth, Ohio, and afterwards vice-president of the same institution, and has been a member of the Board of Directors. His wife died August 6, 1891.

On September 30, 1895, he was married to Mrs. C. Bowers, of Cincinnati, Ohio, widow of William P. Bowers, who was born in Stark county, Ohio, and came to Portsmouth in 1871, to act as foreman in the Agricultural works. He had served for three years in the army in the 76th O. V. I. He died September 4, 1884, in Portsmouth. His daughter, Lillian, married Charles W. Zell, of Newport, Ky., formerly of Portsmouth.

Since 1900, Dr. Fisher has been unable on account of failing health to attend to any business. He spends his winters in Florida and his summers at Portsmouth and takes life easy. He has a host of warm friends and no known enemies. He was never a man to provoke or create antagonisms. His course has been run and he is simply waiting the final call, but has had as much pleasure and enjoyment out of this life as any of his contemporaries.

Henry Folsom

was born February 10, 1847 at Junior Landing. His father was James Smith Folsom and his mother was Sarah Bennett. He was the youngest of ten children. He was brought up on his father's farm and attended the district school until he was 16 years of age. He then attended an academy at Sewickley, Pennsylvania, and then spent one year at the Ohio Wesleyan university at Delaware, Ohio.

In 1865, he engaged in farming on his father's farm and continued until 1878. In 1879 he went on the Vincent farm. From 1880 to 1887 he had charge of the flour and feed mill at Ironton, Ohio, which he operated. In the latter year, he returned to the Folsom home farm and has been there ever since. He farms 326 acres of the very finest land, located in the French Grant, Green township. He makes a business of raising Hereford cattle, and has been engaged in that for ten years. He has always been a republican.

On October 22, 1879, he was married to Effie A. Marshall, daughter of Alfred Marshall, of Marietta, Ohio. They have nine children: James Alfred; Anna M.; Edith who died at the age of 3 years; William Henry, died at the age of 18 months; Grace B.; Effie May; Pearl Louis, Nancy Helen, and Lucy Jeanette.

Henry Folsom is today one of the substantial farmers of the county. He is strictly honorable in all his dealings, in which he is very conscientious. He is always obliging, and his standing in the community where he lives, is the best. He is loyal, patriotic, public spirited, and always well up to the front in all matters for the good of mankind. He has a delightful family and home.

Abraham Forsythe

was born in Adams county, April 24, 1837. His father was Jacob Forsythe, and his mother's maiden name was Rebecca Chapman, a daughter of John Chapman. He received a common school education. He was brought up a farmer. He studied surveying and taught school from 1855 to 1873, in Adams and Scioto counties. He came to Rarden in 1868, and has resided there ever since. He bought the farm where he now resides, in 1877. He served in the 141st Ohio Volunteer Infantry Company K. He was married April 25, 1861, to Mary Jane Moore. They have the following children: Sarah Rebecca married William Keyes, resides at Rarden; John Jacob, married, lives at Rarden; Mary Alice, married John Burkett, resides near Rarden; Minnie, married Franklin R. Wallace, resides at Rarden; William F., married, was killed in a stone quarry by accident in 1898, leaving a widow and four children; Evaline, married William Penn, and resides near Otway; Nola, married Grant Willard, resides at Otway, Ohio; Corda, married Truman Newman, resides at Rarden; Mabel, at home. Mr. Forsythe is a democrat in his political views, and is a believer in the Methodist doctrines.

John R. Foster

was born in Richland county, Ohio, near Mansfield, at the old family homestead of the Connolleys, in 1850. His father was William Foster and his mother's maiden name was Margaret Connolley, who died from cholera in 1851, leaving our subject and his little sister, Anna, to the mercy of relatives. His uncle Mr. James Connolley, brought them to Portsmouth, at the ages of six and four respectively. His education was obtained in the Portsmouth Public Schools. He was employed in his uncle's store in Portsmouth until he was twenty-five or twenty-six years of age. He then attended the Commercial College in Cincinnati, and was afterwards in the employ of Lehman, Richmond & Co., for two years. He lost his position here through a prolonged siege of typhoid fever.

He visited Mr. J. C. Staggs, of Frankfort, Ross county, Ohio, and while there a partnership was formed under the name of Staggs & Foster. They bought the old and well established dry goods business of Mr. D. C. Anderson, in 1878, and here he met Miss Belle Gunning, a teacher in the Public Schools of Frankfort. She was a daughter of James A. Gunning. They were married June 3rd, 1880. Mr. Foster left Frankfort in 1884, and went to Chillicothe, and engaged in the wholesale hat business, under the firm name of Foster, Gunning & Fullerton.

In the fall of 1885, this firm dissolved by mutual consent, and Mr. Foster and family moved to Portsmouth. In January, 1886, he engaged with the wholesale firm of Towell, McFarland & Sanford, as a traveling salesman, remained with the firm when it changed to Sanford, Varner & Co., and to Sanford, Storrs & Varner, and is still with them. In the sixteen years that he has been with this firm, he has played no small part in helping to build the solid foundation of their business.

He has two sons: Ralph Akin born October 31, 1881; Louis Adair, born July 28, 1890. Formerly he was a democrat, but since the Blaine campaign, he has been an out and out republican on national elections; but in local elections, he votes for the best man. In his youth and early manhood, he was a member of All Saints church; but on going to Frankfort he united with the Presbyterian church of that village. While he lived in Portsmouth, he and his wife were members of the First Presbyterian church. Mr. Foster was always a

prominent Sunday School worker, and was generally superintendent of the Sunday school wherever he was. In 1900 Mr. Foster removed with his family to Columbus, Ohio, where he now resides.

John Robert Foster

To use this name only, no one would understand who was intended, but when it is said this is "Boss" Foster, every citizen of Scioto county will think at once of the distinguished citizen of Carey's Run on the west side, who bears that pseudonym. In fact, Foster has borne the name of "Boss" so long and so persistently, that he thinks it is his real name and "John Robert" is a myth of his childhood. He was born March 8, 1844, at Maysville, Ky., but is not proud of the fact. "Boss" is about the staunchest republican to be found anywhere and is not proud of Kentucky, his birthplace, because it is a democratic state. His father was Joshua Foster and his mother was Eliza Frizell, a cousin of the late Dr. Frizell, of Buena Vista.

Our subject spent the first four years of his life in Maysville, Ky., and then his parents took him to Black Oak Bottom, in Lewis county, Kentucky, opposite Buena Vista, and resided there till he was eight years of age. It was while residing at Black Oak Bottom that the name of "Boss" was fastened on to him. There were about a half dozen John Fosters in the neighborhood and it was perplexing to distinguish between them. One of these Johns discovered a masterful spirit in our subject and gave him the name of "Boss." Every one who knew the boy, recognized the appropriateness of the name and gave it to him. It is now a part of himself.

In 1852, his father removed to Scioto county, and our subject has resided in Washington township ever since. There he obtained his schooling and all the ideas which have dominated his subsequent life. His father was a Justice of the Peace of the township in 1857 and 1859, and it was then that "Boss" obtained his predilection for the administration of Justice. His father was also assessor of the township from 1857 to 1859, and died in 1862. Nothing ever went on in the community but what "Boss" Foster was in it. So when the civil war broke out, he enlisted August 30, 1861, in Co. B, 22nd O. V. I. commanded by Capt. Oliver Wood. He remained in the service till November 1, 1865. He served as a private till October 31, 1864, when he was made a corporal and transferred to Co. B, 22nd Battalion. An error in the Ohio roster puts him as enlisted in September 1861, when he enlisted in August and it has August 28, 1865, as the date of his discharge, when he really served till November 1, 1865. He is proud of his military record and does not want it abbreviated in the slightest. Today he is physically one of the best preserved of the survivors of the war of 1861.

"Boss" had an ambition for township honors and in 1876 and 1877, he was a constable of his township. Hanging about the throne of Justice in Washington township, made "Boss" ambitious to occupy it and he was Justice of the Peace from 1882 to 1897, a period of fifteen years. His administration of the office was unique. He would give parties justice whether they wanted it or not and woe to the offender to whom Justice Foster was called on to punish. Once while Justice, one of the Culp's went up the run with a howling jag. He was offending and terrifying every one. As he came opposite the residence of Justice Foster, the latter went out and commanded the peace. This only made Culp worse and Foster thereupon pounced on Culp and gave him one of the worst beatings he or any one ever had. Culp had Foster arrested for assault and battery. The writer defended "Boss" and had the complaint dismissed on the ground that when a Justice commanded the Peace, he had the right to maintain it by physical force. Foster worked a stone quarry till 1870. He then moved on Carey's Run and has resided there ever since.

On February 25, 1872, he was married to Lydia Crain, daughter of Ora Crain. He has three children: Rachel, the wife of John Millison, who resides with him; Oscar R. and Nat V.

He was doorkeeper in the Ohio Senate in 1894 and 1896. "Boss" is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He does not aspire to be prominent in spiritual matters, but thinks his strongest point in religion is what he can do when the contribution box passes. "Boss" makes a first class citizen.

He likes to be a leader and if Washington township should ever relapse into barbarism, "Boss" would be a chief over there. The newspapers are very fond of writing up "Boss's" peculiarities every now and then. They seem to enjoy it and so does "Boss." He is as impervious to newspaper criticism as a rhinoceros hide. He is never sensitive on any subject and is always willing to be criticised to any extent. He possesses an inexhaustible stock of self-confidence.

Otho Davis Foster, Sr.,

was born August 18, 1836, in Maysville, Kentucky. His parents were Joshua F. Foster and Alice (Flusant) Foster. He resided there until 1848, when his father moved to Black Oak Bottom, Ky., where he resided until 1852, when he came to Washington township, Scioto county, Ohio, where our subject was reared a farmer and followed that occupation until he enlisted in Battery L, First Ohio Light Artillery October 22, 1861, as a private. He was promoted to First Sergeant October, 1864, and to First Lieutenant February 10, 1865, and was mustered out July 4, 1865. The battles in which he participated will be found under the title "Battery L, First Ohio Light Artillery." After the war, he spent two years in Missouri. From 1867 until 1880, he was on a farm in Washington township. In 1880, he became city agent for Cuppett & Webb, lumber dealers, and remained in their employ until March, 1888, when he was made superintendent of the Infirmary. He held this position until his death.

September 9, 1860, he was married to Miss Lucinda Shaw. There were six children of this marriage, two deceased and four surviving: Otho D. Jr., Ora and James, living in Scioto county, and William in the west. Our subject had been a member of the Baptist church since 1832. He was a prominent Odd Fellow and an earnest member of the G. A. R. He died December 15, 1894. He was a man liked by everyone. His army history and his history in connection with the management of the county Infirmary demonstrated, that he was a man true to every duty. He was modest and retiring, but always did his duty in every situation.

Otho Davis Foster, Jr.,

son of Otho Davis Foster, whose sketch is above, was born in Washington township, Scioto county, February 22, 1862. Our subject attended the schools of Washington township. At sixteen, he began life on his own account as a farmer. Then he turned his attention to carriage painting. From 1885 to 1887, he worked at carriage and house painting in Lincoln, Omaha and Kearney, Nebraska. He was married March 22, 1887 in Omaha, Nebraska, to Euralia North of Franklin county, Missouri. They came to Portsmouth soon after where he has resided ever since. He has had two children; one died in infancy, his surviving child is Alma Virginia. He has always been a republican and is a member of the Baptist church and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He follows the trade of a house painter and is regarded as one of the best workmen in the city. He is a member of the Commercial Club and is esteemed as one of the best citizens.

James Gault Freeman,

of Otway, Ohio, was born at that place March 3, 1835. His father was Moses Freeman and his mother's maiden name was Margaret McCormick. His father and mother were both born in Adams county. His grandfather, Michael Freeman, was born in Maryland. His father and mother had four children, three daughters and one son. Mary Jane, who married Joseph W. Tracy; Elizabeth H. Jones, wife of T. H. B. Jones, who resides near Otway, and Sarah E., married Joseph Reynolds, a resident of Otway. The father died August 10, 1851 at the age of 43 years and six months, of a fever. The mother survived until March, 1900.

Our subject was the fourth child. He had a common school education. He was one of the teachers of the public schools of the county for about twenty years. He began this occupation at the age of sixteen and gave it up at the age of thirty-six. During his life, from time to time, he has followed the occupation of farming, and later merchandising. He was a Justice of the Peace of Brush Creek township for eighteen years and Clerk of the township

for twenty-seven years. He was made Clerk and Justice of the Peace of the township as soon as he became of age. In his political views he has always been a democrat. In 1873 he was the choice of the party for representative of the county, the late George Johnson being the republican candidate. The vote stood 2,510 for Johnson and 2,183 for Freeman, majority 327, a very complimentary vote to Mr. Freeman, and the number of votes he received was precisely the same number as for the democratic candidate for Governor, at the same election, the Hon. William Allen.

He was a member of the Methodist church from the age of thirteen until the age of thirty-five, then he severed his connection and became a member of the Christian Union church, and has been a member of it ever since. In the Methodist church, he held the office of circuit steward. In the Christian Union church, when each local organization had three elders, leading, financial and recording, he occupied in turn all three of these positions.

He was married September 11, 1856 to Eliza Tracy, and she died February 21, 1899. He has had five children, all sons, two of them died in infancy. His son, Joseph A., survived until 1897, when he died at the age of thirty-three, unmarried, a most estimable young man. His son, James W., residing at Nocatee, Florida, is a gardener and orange grower. His son, William F., is a merchant and farmer at Otway.

Mr. Freeman has resided at Otway all his life except the years 1865 to 1867, when he was in the state of Iowa. He is most highly esteemed for his honesty and integrity and high character. For about a year past, he has been a member of the County Board of Elections.

No man possesses the confidence of those who know him to any greater extent than he. His character is a tower of strength in the community of his residence, when he gives his word, it is sacred. He lives all he professes.

George Harrison Freshell

was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, January 10, 1852, the son of George and Josephine (Beaumont) Freshell. His father came from Germany in 1846 and his mother from France in 1847. He spent his boyhood in Portsmouth and attended the public schools. From 1862 to 1865, he was a general "roustabout" at the Green Post, kept by Amos Engils. From 1865 to 1869, he worked for Pat Kenrick at the Exchange on Market street. From 1869 to 1871, he was employed by "Dutch Mike" in the same business. From 1871 until 1876, he worked at various places in Portsmouth. From 1876 until 1879, he worked as steamboat cook between Cincinnati and Pittsburg. From 1879 to 1888 he was employed in his present place of business. In 1888 he commenced business for himself and has continued ever since.

In October, 1882, he was married to Jane Vernier. She died in March, 1889. He was married again to Elizabeth Redinger. He is a republican. He is industrious in his business and has been very successful. He is very generous and contributes to every good cause. He has one of the most popular restaurants in Portsmouth. He devotes himself to his patrons and they appreciate his efforts to please and serve them. No man has more friends than he and everyone of them will stand by him under any and all circumstances. The ability to command such devotion is Mr. Freshell's best recommendation.

Jacob Fritz

was born in Harford county, Maryland, February 25, 1845, three miles from the city of Baltimore. His father, Gottlieb Fritz, was born in October, 1811, and was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany. His mother's maiden name was Christina Zeller, who was born March 12, 1817, also a native of Wurtemberg, Germany. They were married June 27, 1841, and emigrated to Maryland about 1836. They had ten children, part of whom were born in Maryland, part in Pennsylvania and part in Ohio. The family came to Scioto county, Ohio in 1856, when our subject was eleven years of age. He was reared a farmer and received a common school education. When his parents came to this county they settled on Dogwood Ridge, where he has since resided. He entered company I, 140th regiment, O. V. I., at the age of nineteen, May 2, 1864, and served until September 8, 1864.

He was married March 11, 1869, to Eliza Griver, daughter of Fred Griver and his wife, Sophia Ransdahous. They have the following children: George W., born February 7, 1870, lives in Ironton, and is a commercial salesman for Green, Joyce & Co., of Columbus; Charles H., born May 17, 1872, conducting a farm near his father's home; Albert F., born August 10, 1874, a farmer with his father; Edward, employed in the office of the Heer shoe factory of Portsmouth, Ohio; and two daughters, Emma C., and Wilhelmina.

Our subject was engaged for seven years on the B. & O. railroad from 1866 to 1873. He was a section hand except one year, when he was foreman. He helped to change the gauge of the Portsmouth branch of the B. & O. It was done in five days; and while he was working on the railroad he helped to change the gauge of the Ohio & Mississippi to the standard gauge between Cincinnati and St. Louis. This work was done in a half day by distributing a sufficient force of men along the line, and by beginning work at the same time and ending it at the same time. Jacob Fritz is a good farmer, a good neighbor, a good Christian and a good citizen. This is the general verdict of all who know him.

James Savage Frizell, M. D.,

is the son of W. A. Frizell, M. D., and Artemisia Kenyon, his wife. He was born at Buena Vista, Ohio, January 3, 1848, and was educated in the schools of that place. His grandfather, Joseph Frizell was a soldier of the war of 1812. He married Mary Savage. Doctor Frizell attended the Ohio Medical College for three years and was graduated March 2, 1880. He practiced with his father for four years and then went to Philadelphia and took a course in Jefferson Medical College. He was graduated therefrom in 1884. When he had completed his medical education, he was \$3,000 in debt, but managed to pay out in three years. He has practiced at Buena ever since he began practice. He was appointed a member of the Board of Pension Examining Surgeons of Scioto county in 1902.

Mr. Frizell has been a democrat the most of his life and a very active worker but became a republican at the end of Cleveland's first term on account of the policy of the Democrat party on the money question. He was Treasurer of Nile township in 1899.

He was reared a Methodist, but never joined the church. He has always been a contributor to the church and a worker in the Buena Vista Sunday school. He has filled every office and has taught every class in the Sunday school and has kept this up for a period of forty years. He is a Royal Arch Mason and an Odd Fellow.

He married Caroline Miller, eldest daughter of John Miller of Buena Vista, October 31, 1888. At the time of his marriage he had his home bought and furnished and moved into it immediately. On account of so much sickness in the neighborhood, he was compelled to forego the pleasure of a wedding trip. Dr. Frizell is a lover of out door sports and always has his dogs and guns and fishing tackle and when the seasons are ripe, he takes a vacation whenever opportunity affords.

Doctor Frizell was born into the profession, his father having been a successful and well known practitioner in the town where our subject is now, and has for years followed his profession. Before commencing the practice of medicine, he fitted himself in an eminent degree for his work by taking his course in medicine in the best schools in our land. In his work he is active, careful and painstaking. Often thrown on his own resources in the most of his career he has had to paddle his own canoe and as a result is trained in the school of experience as well as that of theory. His relations with his patients are of the most cordial and sincere character. His opinions are asked for in civil and religious matters as well as in medicine. His good offices are extended to all men alike regardless of creeds, politics or station in life.

Robert Frowine

was born in Germany, in 1828. He came to the United States in 1849, with his brothers, William, Fred, Charles, August, and his father. The family located first in Texas, and then came to this county. They were all farmers. On August 14, 1862, Robert enlisted in Company C, 91st O. V. I. and served

till June 24, 1865. He was a Corporal of his Company, and carried the colors of the regiment and they were always in place, and at the front. He was wounded at the battle of Opequan, September 19, 1864. He was born to be a soldier and made a most excellent one. He lives a mile and a half south-east of Harrisonville and has a most delightful home. He married a Miss Kirschner after the war and his six daughters: Mary, wife of James White, of Portsmouth, Ohio; Flora, widow of Jenkins Pool; Rosa, wife of Henry Race; Minnie, wife of Samuel Moore, and Etta at home. Robert Frowine is a successful farmer and his farm indicates it to any one who visits him. He is honest to the core and cannot do too much for an old comrade of the civil war.

Albert Atwood Fuller

was born at Marietta, Ohio, September 15, 1846. As to his parents see sketch of A. J. Fuller. Our subject attended the public schools of Marietta until he was eighteen years of age, at which time he went in the dry goods business, and remained there until 1876. He was salesman and buyer and conducted the whole business. August 1, 1876, he came to Portsmouth with John G. Hathaway, and started a photograph gallery, as Fuller & Hathaway. They were in the Trotter building until 1879, and then moved to the Vincent building. In the spring of 1882, our subject sold out to Hathaway and moved to Springfield. He remained there during the summer season, and then came back to Portsmouth, and bought out the Nichols undertaking business. He conducted that business alone until 1884, when he took in his brother, A. J. Fuller, and added furniture. They started in the Huston stone front building and remained there three years, then they moved to the Gerlach building and remained there until 1898, when they went into the building at No. 75 West Second street, which they built and own. They conduct one of the oldest undertaking businesses in the city. Our subject was married August 5, 1873 to Flora Protsman, daughter of Leroy Protsman. They have one child, Mrs. Flora Maher. They also lost one son at the age of four years. Mr. Fuller is a republican, and a Mason.

Andrew Johnson Fuller

was born April 18, 1849, in Marietta. His father, Samuel Fuller, was born near Marietta, and his mother's maiden name was Eliza Judd. His father was a cabinet maker and followed it until furniture making drove him out of business, and then he became an undertaker. Our subject attended the schools at Marietta and the Marietta College until 1869. He was clerk in the postoffice after he left school for three years. He was clerk in the rolling-mill store for one year. He went to Central, Indiana, and railroaded with General Dawes until 1874. In 1874, he came to Portsmouth with the intention of going into the postoffice as clerk, but went in the Wait Furniture Factory as book-keeper and salesman. In the fall of 1884, he engaged with his brother in the furniture and undertaking business, and has been in that ever since. He was married September 22, 1878, to Miss Mary Smith. They have three children, Gilbert, Floyd and Mary. He is a republican in his political views, and a member of the Bigelow Methodist church. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow. He is a republican in his political views, and a member of the Bigelow Methodist church. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow. Mr. Fuller's wife died January 17, 1886.

Joseph Warren Fulton, M. D.,

was born October 24, 1810, at Schenectady, New York, the son of Robert and Nancy (Hewitt) Fulton. His father was a cousin of Robert Fulton, the inventor. He moved to Ohio and settled at Cleveland and lived there during the war of 1812. His father removed from Cleveland to Athens county, in order to give his sons the advantage of the Ohio University at Athens, but died in 1825. His sons were unable to attend the Ohio University and each obtained only a common school education.

Our subject graduated at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, in 1832, at the age of twenty-two. He commenced the practice of medicine in Fairfield county in 1832, and his first patients were victims of the cholera. He was very successful in his treatment of them. He practiced medicine until 1846. He then engaged in mercantile pursuits and carried on a large coal mine in the Hocking Valley, at Nelsonville. In the spring of 1860, he moved to

Greenup county, Kentucky, opposite Portsmouth, locating on the farm on which Fullerton is now situated.

When the war broke out, he formed the idea of raising a regiment among the miners in the Hocking Valley, and received authority for that purpose from Governor Dennison. He visited the Hocking Valley and found a regiment had been raised there. He helped raise the 53rd O. V. I. but on account of his age, he declined the office of Colonel. He was appointed Quartermaster with the rank of First Lieutenant, September 6, 1861. He resigned December 11, 1862, because he could not endure the hardships of the service. At the time he was appointed, he was forty-eight years of age, or three years past the age required for military duty. He was engaged in the battle of Shiloh and during the same was assigned to special duty by General Buell who in his published account of the battle, gave him credit for having materially contributed to the success of the Federal Army. No man in the war was more intensely loyal than Doctor Fulton. His brother, Robert R. Fulton, was made Lieutenant Colonel of the 53rd O. V. I. at the age of fifty-two and served for two years. His nephew, Joseph W. Fulton was First Lieutenant of Company B, and afterwards Captain of Company G, 53d O. V. I. He had a brother Lorenzo Fulton, who was Captain of Company G, 53rd O. V. I.

In 1867, Doctor Fulton removed to Springville, Kentucky and operated a tan yard. He removed to Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1868, bought the Pacific Mills, near the Baltimore and Ohio station, and operated them for four years. Then he bought the Offnare Mill on Front and Chillicothe streets, and operated that until 1883. In that year, he removed to Kentucky, to develop lands near Louisa, which he had purchased.

He was married May 22, 1843, at Chancy, Ohio, to Augusta M. Cutler, daughter of Colonel Charles Cutler. They had three sons: Doctor Charles C. and Robert, now of Elliott county, Kentucky, and Joseph M., of Columbus, Ohio.

In politics, Doctor Fulton was a whig and afterward a republican. He cast his first vote for Henry Clay in 1832. He was always active in politics. He was a forceful and entertaining speaker, but never aspired for an office. In the city of Portsmouth, he was a prominent member of the Board of Trade and was for a time a member of the City Council. He was an original thinker and advocated measures far in advance of the times. When the water works were first talked of in Portsmouth, he advocated a reservoir on one of the hills instead of the Holly system. He advocated flood defenses thought unjudicious by others. He died in Elliott county, Kentucky, March 20, 1893. He was one of the most public spirited citizens who ever lived in Portsmouth and far ahead of his times. He had the courage to undertake what he recommended. His arguments in favor of projects presented by him were unanswerable. He was not appreciated as he should have been in his life time, but the citizens of Portsmouth realize now that he was one of the city's best friends.

Eugene Melvin Funk

was born in Greenup county, Kentucky, January 1, 1852. He is the son of Thornton A. and Anary (Gray) Funk. She was the daughter of John Gray of Kentucky. Mr. Funk's maternal great-grandmother died at the age of 114. Her husband was a soldier of 1812. On the paternal side, he is the great-grandson of Martin Funk, who settled on the land west of Lawson's Run or Funk's Gut. His son, John Funk, was our subject's grandfather. The boyhood of Mr. Funk, until he was six years old, was spent in Kentucky. His parents removed to Portsmouth and remained four years and returned to Kentucky. He received a common school education. He worked on the farm until 1870 and began dealing in timber, fire clay, tan bark and general merchandise, which business he continued until 1875, when he came to Portsmouth and went into the Portsmouth Planing mill on Gay street. He continued here six years and then engaged in the same business with H. Leet & Company which he continued until the present.

He has been elected city councilman for the fourth ward, three terms. He was defeated for Sheriff of Scioto county by W. G. Williamson. He is one of the prominent democrats of the county. On January 23, 1878, he was

married to Amanda Turner, daughter of Robert and Sarah (Murphy) Turner, of Portsmouth, Ohio, and granddaughter of Arnold Murphy, an early settler of Jefferson township, who came from Columbiana county, Ohio, about 1810. They have five children: Earl D., Mabel E., Richmond, Thornton and Carl. He is one of our best citizens, a plain conscientious business man, well liked by his associates and the community in general.

Joshua Madison Gammon,

son of Joshua L. and Harriet (Stewart) Gammon, was born at Tygart, Ky., about four miles from Portsmouth, December 13, 1839, one of eight children. He received a common school education, working on his father's farm until 1865, when with several companions, among them, John Shackelford of Portsmouth, he started to the gold mines of Montana. He had reached as far as Sioux City, Iowa, he determined to return to his old home in Kentucky, and gave up his dreams of gold. Since then he has lived the life of a Kentucky farmer.

On the 13th of October, 1867, he married Louisa Kendall, second daughter of Milton and Ruth (Lawson) Kendall. They had nine children: Nellie Ruth, married M. F. Mackoy, on the 8th of March, 1893, and died October 3, 1895, leaving one child, Bessie Louisa, living with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Mackoy; Milton Smith, married, has two children; Elbert, married, living in Sciotoville, has one child; Olive, married Charles F. Aeh, who resides near Yorktown, Ohio, and is engaged in the dairy business. They have had two children, but one is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Gammon have five children at home: Lola May, Clara Belle, Lilly Ione, Irma Alice, and George Madison. In politics, Mr. Gammon has always been a democrat, and he is earnest in his views and political conduct. He is a member of the Christian church of Siloam, Ky., and has been for many years a member of the Portsmouth Aurora Lodge of Masons. He is highly respected in the entire circle of his acquaintances. In his manner, he is quiet and unostentatious. He is a good husband and father, a good neighbor and his rough side is his outside.

Samuel Glenn Garvin

was born in Scioto county, Ohio, July 21, 1850. He is the son of William and Harriet Garvin. He was one of four children, three sons and a daughter. His mother died when he was a child and his father married again. There were four children of the second marriage, three daughters and a son. He attended the country schools and worked on his father's farm. His father was also a cooper as well as a farmer. He died in 1861 at the age of fifty-five years. Samuel worked on a farm until 1872, and on July 12, 1872, he went to work in the Burgess rolling mill. He continued to work in the Burgess until 1898, and then he began to work in mills in different places. He was in Indianapolis, Indiana, from the fall of 1898 till the spring of 1899. He then went to Chester, Pennsylvania, and worked for eight months in the American Steel Casting Works. In 1901, he went to Pittsburg, remained there one month and went to Birmingham, Alabama, in the fall of 1901, and then came to Portsmouth and worked in the Portsmouth steel works. He started as a puddler, and worked for eight years. He then had charge of a forge for three years, and for another three years he worked at the open-hearth steel furnaces.

He was married March 15, 1877 to Catharine Bowman, daughter of Joseph Bowman. They have two children: Alma, married to William Wamser, pattern maker for the Drew-Selby Company, and Arthur, a laster at the Drew-Selby shoe factory. He has always been a democrat. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and a member of Scioto Lodge of Odd Fellows.

Erastus Gates

was born July 28, 1829, in Portsmouth, Ohio. His father was Wilson Gates and his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Kinney. He obtained his education in the Portsmouth schools and then went to clerking in his father's dry goods store, which was in a frame building on Brunner's corner. He was a

"dude" then, though the term was not yet invented. In 1843, Wilson Gates took his family to Memphis and they lived there until 1849. His father died soon after their return to Portsmouth and Erastus then went as a steamboat clerk on the southern rivers. He was on the steamer Kate Fleming when she was blown up in the lower Ohio. He left the river and became a clerk in Henry R. Kinney's hardware store. On March 16, 1854, he was married to Mary Laura Thompson, daughter of Washington Thompson, of Kentucky. He farmed for awhile after his marriage. In 1855 he and Uncle Reuben Thompson and kept a confectionery store on Front street.

He enlisted in Company H, 56th O. V. I. on December 9, 1861, and was made a Quartermaster Sergeant the same day. On September 5, 1862 he was made Second Lieutenant of Company G. He was promoted to First Lieutenant April 2, 1863, and resigned July 26, 1863. He died June 13, 1892.

William W. Gates, Jr.,

was born in Gallia county, Ohio, March 13, 1863, the son of William W. and Alvira (Nye) Gates. William W. Gates, Sr., was born near Marietta, Ohio, October 16, 1827 and is the son of Samuel Haskell and Mary (Wheeler) Gates and grandson of John Gates. Alvira (Nye) Gates is the daughter of Melzar and Phoebe (Sprague) Nye and granddaughter of Ebenezer Nye who came to Marietta in 1790 and lived for five years in the stockade there. He was born in Tolland, Connecticut. His sister was the first white woman to set foot in Marietta. In 1869, William W. Gates, Sr., moved from Gallia county, Ohio, to Cabell county, West Virginia, near Guyandotte, where he lived until 1876, when he moved to Scioto county, locating on a farm three miles east of the city.

His son, William W. Gates, Jr., attended the Portsmouth public schools, helping his father on the farm during vacation, until he was seventeen years of age, when he entered the Drew-Selby shoe factory, October 26, 1880. After spending thirteen years there, during which time he had gained a general knowledge of shoe manufacturing, having been employed in the different departments, he became a member of the firm, continuing in this relation, until the firm's dissolution in 1902, when he, with Irving Drew and others, bought and reorganized the Star Shoe Company.

In politics he is a prohibitionist. He is a member of the Second Presbyterian church. In 1897, he was made an elder and has been clerk of the Session since 1898 and Sabbath school superintendent since 1900.

He was married in 1888, to Harriet S. Chick, daughter of Charles and Sarah (Lawson) Chick and great-granddaughter of William Lawson, a pioneer of Scioto county. She is of the sixth generation of the Lawson family in this country, her great-great-great-grandfather, Thomas Lawson, an Englishman, having settled near York, Pennsylvania, about 1715. She is also the great-great-granddaughter of Joseph Moore, a native of New Jersey, who emigrated to Hampshire county, West Virginia, and then in 1790 to Adams county, Ohio. He was the first preacher in the first Methodist church in Ohio.

Mr. Gates is one of the foremost business men of this city. He has been successful and prosperous in his business and his ambition is to do the most good he can for the opportunity about him.

John Frederick Gerding, Sr.,

was born May 10, 1818, in Bonte, in the province of Hunteburg, Germany. He attended school there until he was sixteen years of age, when he learned the cabinet-maker's trade. He came to the United States in 1839, in his twenty-first year, and landed at New York. He came to Pine Grove Furnace and was engaged at the furnace for several years, when he went to Junior furnace and became the engineer. He afterwards became a wagon-maker and followed that occupation for eleven years. He removed to Lawrence furnace in 1849, and lived there for eleven years when he bought the Ball farm in the French Grant on which he resided for thirty-five years.

He was married on March 7, 1844, to Julia Witte, in Cincinnati, Ohio, the daughter of Claumer and Elizabeth B. Witte. They had four children: John F., who married Rosina J. Andre, and resides in Kentucky, near Portsmouth, Ohio; Lewis H., who married Caroline Messer and resides on "Dog-

wood Ridge," in Porter township; Henry H., who married Hattie Stewart, and resides at Sciotoville, Ohio; Mary, who married William Reif, and resides at Wheelersburg, Ohio.

Mr. Gerding was a republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died January 5, 1897, aged seventy-eight years, eight months and twenty-three days. His widow still survives and makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. William Reif. Mr. Gerding was an honest man, a law abiding citizen, a pleasant and obliging neighbor and a consistent christian. He accumulated a modest fortune, all by the toll of his hands. He brought up his children according to Solomon's ideas and they are a credit to his training. His dealings with his fellow men were all according to the Golden Rule. He left a memory, a comfort to his children, and a pleasant retrospect to his friends.

George Edward Gibbs

was born at Portsmouth, Ohio, September 5, 1853. His parents were Dr. George W. and Susan (Gilbert) Gibbs. His mother's people came from New York. His father's people were of German ancestry and came from Pennsylvania. His mother was the daughter of Giles Gilbert, Sr. Edward's boyhood was spent in Portsmouth, where he attended the public schools. From 1870 to 1875 he was clerk in the Marietta and Cincinnati freight offices. He was deputy recorder of Scioto county from 1873 to 1875. From 1875 to 1878 he worked in a railroad office at Chicago, Illinois. He was postal clerk of Portsmouth from 1878 to 1881. He was in the railroad service from 1881 to 1902, except during Cleveland's first term. He is a republican and a member of the First Presbyterian church, of Portsmouth.

He married Miss Ella Dircks, daughter of Augustus Dircks, October 27, 1891. They have two children: Susan Louise and Jessie. Mr. Gibbs is wonderfully proficient in his occupation as railway mail clerk. He has traveled over the Portsmouth branch of the B. & O. railroad, the fifty-six miles between Hamden and Portsmouth, till he knows almost every man, woman and child on the line. He travels 112 miles every day, 3,756 miles in a year and in the seventeen years of his service has traveled 63,852 miles, or as much as twice around the world and half way around the third time. He enjoys excellent health and tries to do the duty nearest him.

John Adam Giesler

was born January 22, 1845, in Westheim, Bavaria. His father was Andrew Giesler. There were six children of whom our subject was the eldest. From the time he was six until he was fourteen, he attended school in Germany, and then he was apprenticed to the butcher's trade until he was twenty-one years of age when he came to the United States. The same year he came to Portsmouth and worked with George Daum at his trade. In February, 1869, he went into the business for himself on Market street, and continued in it successfully all his life.

He was married March 4, to Elizabeth Rauter, daughter of Frederick Rauter. Their children are: Anna Maria, wife of Jacob Hetzel, engaged in the butcher business with Adam Geisler; Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Findels; Adam, in business for himself at 221 Market street, as a butcher, and Lena. Frederick and Catharine died in infancy. Rosa died in 1895, at the age of seventeen. Mr. Giesler was a republican and a member of the Evangelical church at the corner of Fifth and Washington streets. He died February 19, 1901.

John Gilgen

was born in Ross county, near Kingston, in 1849. In 1866, he came to Portsmouth with his parents, and for awhile was employed at his father's liquor store, located in the house now occupied by the Portsmouth Steam Laundry. Later he worked at the Johnson Hub & Spoke Works, and while there had his right hand nearly cut off. In 1875, Mr. Gilgen was in the grocery business on Eighth and Chillicothe streets, but failed. He then engaged in the liquor business and was very successful, amassing quite a competency. He had a beautiful home and only recently began the erection of a business house. He was married in 1878 to Miss Lizzie Hook. They had two sons, Joseph, of Chicago,

and George of Portsmouth. He died September 26, 1901. He was a member of of the Royal Arch Masons. Mr. Gilgen was an honorable and upright citizen; fair, just and honest in his dealings with his fellow men.

Captain Coleman Gillilan

was born in Jackson county, Ohio, November 19, 1837. His parents were Jesse Gillilan, a native of Greenbrier county, West Virginia, and Elizabeth (Coleman) Gillilan, a native of Ireland. His grandfather, James Gillilan, was a native of Greenbrier county, West Virginia.

Our subject received a good common school education, and passed through the Ewington Academy, thus qualifying himself for the noble work of teacher, but notwithstanding his attachment to his profession, he responded to the second call of President Lincoln, and during August and September of 1861, he and Captain M. Mannering recruited Company A, of the 56th O. V. I., in which regiment he was mustered in as Second Lieutenant November 8, 1861, for three years. While the regiment was on duty at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, he was taken sick with typhoid pneumonia and was sent home, with little hopes that he would ever recover, and on July 31, 1862, he resigned on surgeon's certificate of disability. The summer and fall of 1863, he spent with the army in West Virginia. In July, 1864, he was commissioned by Governor Brough to recruit a company for the 173rd O. V. I. On July 27, 1864, he was appointed Captain of Company C, 173rd O. V. I. and was discharged June 26, 1865.

After his return from the army, he went into the mercantile business at Wales, Ohio, with Emerson McMillan, now in New York. Then he taught two terms of select school at Wales. In the fall of 1866 he went into business with Richard Lloyd & Company, shoe dealers, of Portsmouth, Ohio, as salesmen, and was with them until 1870, when he became a salesman for J. L. Hibbs, in the shoe and hardware business. In 1876, he went into business in Thurman, Ohio, with Charles Smith and was there from 1877 until 1880. In 1880, he became a partner in the firm of J. L. Hibbs & Company. From 1883 to 1889 he was with W. F. Thorne & Company of Cincinnati, Ohio. From 1889 till 1902, he was in the shoe trade as a salesman.

On May 15, 1902, he took the management of the Murphy Shoe Company of Portsmouth; and on the first of November, 1902, when chosen President and General Manager of the Company.

He first came to Portsmouth in 1868 and has resided here ever since, except a few years at Sinking Springs on account of the health of the family. On February 14, 1890, he was appointed a member of the Board of Managers of the Ohio Penitentiary and was re-appointed for five years in April, 1902.

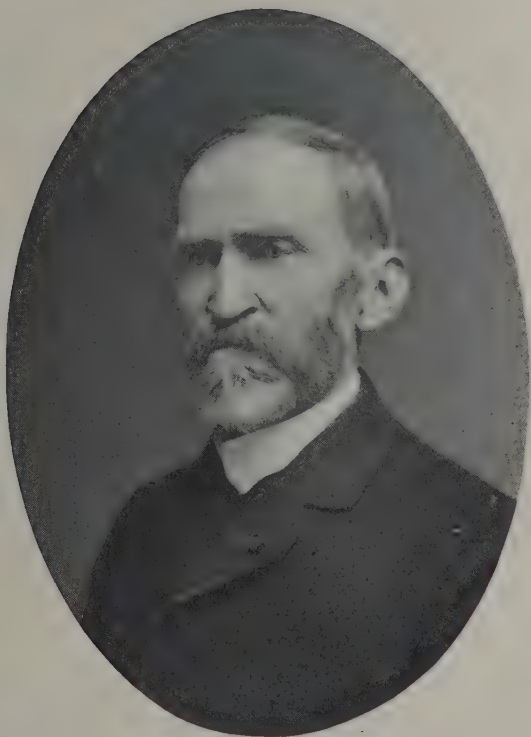
On August 27, 1868, he was married to Mrs. Sarah K. Fry, daughter of John Amen. His eldest child, Grace, the wife of Dan C. Jones, died at the age of twenty-five and left one daughter, Grace. The other children of Captain Gillilan are Bertha Sisson, Robert Starkey and Harry Coleman.

He is a member of Bailey Post, G. A. R., Portsmouth, Ohio; and of the Ohio Commandery Loyal Legion. He belongs to Calvary Commandery, Knights Templars, of Portsmouth. He is a Past Master of River City Council No. 11, United Commercial Travelers of America. He is a republican in politics and a member of the Republican State Central Committee. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church of Portsmouth. In all the relations of life he does his part well. No man is more favorably known or more highly respected in southern Ohio than he.

William Jacob Gims

was born at Portsmouth, Ohio, March 5, 1867. His father was George Gims a native of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. His mother was Anna B. Miller, a native of the same place. They came to the United States in youth and were married in Portsmouth. His father was twenty-two years of age when he emigrated, and had been a weaver in Germany. They had six children, of which our subject was the second. He has two sisters in Portsmouth who married two brothers, sons of Adolph Brunner, the dry goods merchant.

Mr. Gims attended the Portsmouth schools until 1881, and then engaged as a grocery clerk for "Father" C. C. Hyatt. He was with "Pap" Hyatt for five



CAPTAIN COLEMAN GILLILAN.

years and he attributes all his success to what he learned and to his instructions during the five years he was with him. He was clerk for Charles Wilhelm for one year. In 1886, he went into the business for himself on Twelfth and Gay streets, and has been in it ever since. In 1891, he changed his location to Twelfth and Findlay streets and has been there ever since. He was Councilman in the fourth ward in 1895 and 1896. From 1896 to 1899 he was a member of the Board of Health. In 1891, he was again elected Councilman for the sixth ward. He is a member of the Evangelical church, and of the D. O. H. He is a republican in his political views. He married Sadie C. Koch, daughter of Eli Koch, March 5, 1890. He has two children, Karl and Selma.

Alexander M. Glockner

was born April 9, 1866, in Portsmouth, Ohio, the son of Bernard Glockner and Magdalene (Beck) Glockner. His father came to America in 1847 and his mother in 1853. They were married in 1854. He received his early education in St. Mary's Catholic school which he attended for six years at the end of which time, he entered his mother's hardware store to work but he did not like it, and learned the moulder's trade at which he worked for five years. He then took a course in the Portsmouth Business College and again entered the hardware store owned and conducted by his mother.

His father engaged in the hardware business in 1872, succeeding J. B. Rottinghaus. He died October 27, 1876, and the business was conducted in the name of his mother, Mrs. M. Glockner until October 22, 1891, when she died. The business was then purchased by our subject who has owned and managed it since. It is now one of the largest and most substantial retail businesses in Portsmouth and it is a credit to the town as well as to its young and energetic proprietor.

Our subject was married to Adelaide Lange, daughter of John Lange, January 11, 1892, by whom he has two children: Edward, aged seven, and Helen, aged five.

He is a member of St. Mary's Catholic church and a member of the Knights of St. George. He was reared a democrat but does not follow his early teaching very closely. On the contrary he is very liberal in his political views. While nominally a democrat he votes for the man and the measure oftener than for the political party. Mr. Glockner is an excellent example of what is called American energy and push. Starting with but little more than the ordinary boy, he has by constant application, industry and acute business insight established a business which is a shining index to his business ability. Besides being a first class business man he is a true sportsman and takes as keen interest in his dogs and gun and fishing tackle as he does in his business. One of his chief delights is to follow the hounds or hunt beside a blooded pointer or setter.

Frank A. Glockner

the son of Bernard and Magdalene (Beck) Glockner, natives of Bingen, Baden, Germany, was born August 26, 1855, in Portsmouth, Ohio. He attended St. Mary's school and later took a course of study in a business college. He learned the tinner's trade at H. Eberhart's and after finishing his trade assisted his father in the hardware business. His father died in 1876 and he took charge of the business for his mother until 1884. In that year he moved to Lexington, Kentucky, and was engaged in the shoe business in that place for five years. In 1889, he went to Cincinnati where for four years he carried on a grocery business. In 1893, he returned to Portsmouth and since that time has been engaged in the stove and hardware business at 121-123 Gallia street. On May 15, 1889, he was married to Mary E. Lang, in Lawrenceburg, Indiana. She died November 5, 1901, aged thirty-nine. They had eight children: Magdalene and Frank, who died in infancy, Mary, Herbert, Frank, William, Catherine and Gertrude.

Charles Colburn Glidden

was born January 20, 1855, at Covington, Kentucky. His father was Daniel A. Glidden and his mother was Ellen Robinson, a daughter of Joshua V. Robinson, a prominent business man of Portsmouth, Ohio. Daniel A. Glidden, his

was a son of Charles Crichton of New Hampshire. His father was drowned on the ferry at Cincinnati in October, 1861. His mother died in March 1867.

Our subject made his home with his aunt, Mrs. Charlotte E. Turley, from the time of his father's death until he was married. He attended school at Portsmouth, Ohio, until the age of seventeen, and then went to the Pennsylvania State Academy at Chester, Pennsylvania, for one year. At the age of 20, he went to work at the Burgess Steel & Iron Works as a clerk and remained with them until 1880, when he went into partnership with Jacob Becker in the wholesale and retail candy and grocery business. A short experience in that satisfied him. From 1884 to 1888 he was engaged in a railroad office in Kansas City, Mo. He left there in the latter year and went to Cincinnati and worked for the Cincinnati, Portsmouth & Virginia Railroad for one year. In 1890, he returned to Portsmouth and went to work for the Burgess Steel & Iron Works as a laborer. He was soon promoted to shipping clerk, which position he held for three years, when he was promoted to book-keeper and pay-master. He held this position until 1897.

On the 5th of April, 1897, he was elected Mayor of Portsmouth by a vote of 1,742 for himself to 1,477 for Volney R. Row, republican. He was re-elected on April 4, 1899 by a vote of 1,654 for himself and 1,623 for C. C. Brown, republican. In the spring of 1897, he advocated the system of flood defenses and employed men at his own instance to keep the flood out of the city by levees and it has been kept out ever since. Since then he has had the pleasure of having the city adopt the flood defenses officially. Since retiring from the Mayor's office he has been employed with the Portsmouth and Kentucky Fire Brick Company.

On January 8, 1880, he was married to Helen M. Crichton, daughter of Andrew Crichton, a son of Andrew Crichton, the druggist. They have five children: Daniel A., employed by Spellacy & Co.; William Crichton, employed in the Excelsior Shoe Company office; Henrietta M., John B., and Bertha. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church. He has always been a democrat and was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1900 from the Tenth Ohio District.

Charles Austin Goddard

was born in the town of Norwich, Windsor county, Vermont, May 25, 1841. His father's name was Henry Goddard, and his mother's maiden name was Laura Esther Egerton. His father was a native of Concord, Vermont. His grandfather, Samuel Goddard, was a native of Millbury, Massachusetts. His great-grandfather was Nathaniel Goddard. Henry Goddard, his father, was a farmer and a shoemaker. Samuel Goddard, the grandfather of our subject, was a merchant; and was for thirty years a Congregational minister of Norwich, Vt., where he died in 1844 at the age of seventy-two years. He was blind the last two years of his life.

Our subject, Charles Austin Goddard, went to school at Norwich, Vt., where he obtained his education. On September 15, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, 6th Vermont Infantry at Norwich as a private. He was mustered in October 15, 1861, and was made a Corporal in September, 1862, and a Sergeant in 1863. He served in the 6th Army Corps, Second Brigade, Second Division. General N. L. H. Brooks was his brigade commander and General N. E. (Baldy) Smith was his division commander. His division was also under the command of General Winfield S. Hancock. General Sedgwick was commander of his corps part of the time. Our subject was wounded May 5, 1864, at the battle of the wilderness. He was struck on the chin by a minie-ball, but this wound was but a scratch. On the second day of the battle May 6, 1864 he was shot on the left ankle and the bone shattered. As a result of this wound he was compelled to use crutches for four months. He was discharged November 27, 1864.

On his return to his home in Vermont he engaged in farming. He remained there until January, 1866, when he came to Fronton, Ohio. He engaged in contracting on the streets and was very successful in the business. In November, 1866, he purchased a farm of 250 acres in Union township, Lawrence county just opposite Huntington, and fronting on the Ohio river, where he resided for five years. He was married November 16, 1871 to Miss Eureka Kim-



CHARLES AUSTIN GODDARD.

ball, of Union township, Lawrence county, the youngest daughter of A. H. Kimball, a native of Vermont. On March 17, 1872 he bought the Junior furnace property and 400 acres of land about it and he has resided there ever since. He has the following children: Charles A., the editor of a newspaper in Fayetteville, West Virginia; Henry K., a farmer, who is married and resides in Green township; Arthur S., a student at the Ohio University; and two daughters, Minnie L., and Nellie who are school girls, residing at home.

Mr. Goddard has always been a republican and has always taken an active interest in politics. He cast his first vote in 1864 at the state election in Vermont, and afterwards voted in the November election for President Lincoln for a second term. He was land appraiser in Green township in 1880. He was elected a County Commissioner in the fall of 1881, and re-elected in 1884. He resigned in September, 1887, to accept the position of superintendent of the Ohio canal from Columbus to Portsmouth, Ohio. He held this office until 1896. He was elected a member of the State Board of Public Works in the fall of 1897, and was re-elected in 1900.

Mr. Goddard has an easy pleasant way of getting along with his friends and enemies alike. He is a citizen of great public spirit and always in favor of public improvements. He believes in the most modern methods in everything. He is liberal to all charitable objects. He believes in cutting across lots to do the right thing, and does not believe in any small ideas in public matters. He has been very successful in politics because he always gave everyone's views proper consideration. Everyone who has business with him is sure of an audience and of full consideration of his claims, and that when Mr. Goddard acts, he will act after being fully advised. Another remarkable fact about Mr. Goddard is that while he has devoted years of his life to public business, he has never neglected his private business and all the years he has resided in Scioto county, he has been a successful farmer. He has one of the pleasantest homes in the county and in it exercises a generous hospitality. He is always glad to welcome his friends to his home and makes their visits full of pleasure. He has demonstrated that a Vermont Yankee can be transplanted to Ohio and be transformed into one of Ohio's most valuable citizens.

He enjoys the respect and confidence of all his neighbors. A man's standing at his own home is the highest test of his worth and usefulness and according to this test, Mr. Goddard is a perfect man.

Archie Proctor Goldsmith

was born June 3, 1860, in Newark, New Jersey. His father was Henry A. Goldsmith, a native of Baltimore, Maryland. His mother was Sarah Motte, a native of Newark, New Jersey. He went to school in Newark till he was seventeen years of age, and then remained at home for three years. In 1880, he went to the Pacific coast and made his fortune, mining for gold. He placer-mined awhile and then learned the veneer business in Washington territory. He tired of the west and came back to Philadelphia and engaged in traveling for the hardware business of the Bonney Vise and Tool Company, and was with that company till 1886. He came to Portsmouth in 1887, and engaged with the Veneer Works till 1892, when he went to Antigo, Wisconsin, in the same business till 1894. Then he returned to Newark, New Jersey, till 1899, in the same business. In the latter year he came to Portsmouth and became interested in the Portsmouth Veneer and Panel Company, and is its superintendent. The present company was organized in 1889, and has \$45,000.00 capital. It employs seventy-five men. Mr. Goldsmith has been nineteen years in the Veneer business and is proficient in it. He has made it his life work and understands all its details. Mr. Goldsmith was married October 24, 1883, to Miss Minnie E. Bonney, of Philadelphia, a daughter of Charles S. Bonney. Her mother was Mary J. Greenleaf, of the well known Greenleaf family of Maine, and the New England States. They have one child, Lela Bonney, a young lady. Mr. Goldsmith is a republican, but not a member of any orders.

George A Goodman,

of the Gilbert Grocery Company, is an example of the self-made man. He was born October 23, 1862, at Portsmouth, Ohio, and is the son of Michael and Theresa (Amberg) Goodman, both of German descent. Brought up in straight-

ened circumstances, he was compelled to leave school at the age of twelve, and go to work for himself. Commencing on a farm, where he worked for a year, he worked his way up to the position of a grocery and dry goods clerk. He followed clerking till he was nineteen when he went into the employ of M. B. Gilbert and drove an ice wagon. He was advanced to clerk and city salesman in 1883, by reason of his merit and held that position until 1895, when at the death of Joseph H. Gaston, a member of the firm, he was again advanced, and given charge of the travelling salesmen. In 1894, he became a partner in the firm composed of Mrs. M. B. Gilbert, George M. Appel and himself. When the Gilbert Grocery Company was incorporated January 1, 1901, he became a stockholder in the corporation and was elected its vice president. He still retained charge of the travelling salesmen department.

He served as City Councilman from 1889, to 1895, representing the First ward. He holds to the democratic faith and was formerly very active in politics. Yet he was never of the orthodox type.

He was raised a Catholic and is a communicant of St. Mary's Catholic church of Portsmouth. He has been a member of the Knights of St. George for twenty years and for nineteen years an officer in the same, having filled all the offices from trustee to president.

He was married June 5, 1895, at Chillicothe, to Katharine A. Schilder, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Schilder. Mr. Goodman is well named, as his name is fully descriptive of his qualities. He is quiet and unassuming in his manners, but makes friends of all who become intimate with him. He is admired for his good qualities as a citizen and a business man.

Benjamin Franklin Goodrich,

son of Richard Goodrich and Jane Bonker, his wife, was born June 2, 1865, at Sciotoville, this county. His mother was a granddaughter of Colonel Isaac Bonker, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this book. His father was born in 1819, on the site of Mr. Irving Drew's residence in Portsmouth. Richard Goodrich was a plasterer by trade and worked in Sciotoville and the country around there. He enlisted in the Mexican war, but was never called out. The brother of our subject, Nathan B., was a member of the 53d O. V. L. Company C. He was wounded in front of Atlanta, July, 1864. Our subject received his education in the schools of Sciotoville. He learned the plasterer's trade of his father, and came to Portsmouth in April, 1878, where he has resided ever since. He still works at his trade. Richard Goodrich, his father, was a whig and afterwards an abolitionist. The son is a republican in sentiment, but is not active in politics. He was married May 7, 1874, to Lucinda Johnson, daughter of Joseph and Lucretia Johnson. He had six children, as follows: Ida May, married Charles Wood; Clarence, at home; Joseph R., in San Francisco; Anna L., deceased; Earl E., and Henry E. at home. He is a Knight of Pythias.

John Frederick Gordon, M. D.,

was born December 4, 1864, near Stockdale, Pike county, Ohio. His father was Charles McKendree Gordon, and his mother's maiden name was Harriet James. His grandfather Gordon came from New Jersey. His father, Charles W. Gordon was in the 33rd O. V. L. Company E. He entered the service September 25, 1864, at the age of twenty-five, for one year, and was mustered out June 5, 1865, at Washington, D. C., by order of the War Department.

Our subject was educated in the common schools. He began teaching at the age of eighteen years, and taught school five different terms of six months each. He began the study of medicine at the age of twenty, and studied with Dr. L. D. Allard. He attended the Louisville Medical School, and graduated in 1894. He began practice in Otway, July 5, 1894. He was married March 29, 1896 to Mary Annis Jackson, daughter of John Jackson, deceased, who lived near Mahees, Jackson county. The child of that marriage was Ronald Frederick. On November 27, 1898, his wife died. He was married the second time to Miss Daisy Opal Pieper, daughter of John F. Pieper of Otway, August 26, 1900. Mr. Gordon is a democrat, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is also a Knight of Pythias.

Doctor Gordon has a sociable and congenial disposition and is always willing to make a sacrifice to promote the happiness of others. As a physician, he is establishing for himself a good reputation and has a growing practice. He is one of the most prosperous as well as most promising young physicians of the county.

Orin Barron Gould, Jr.,

was born at Franklin Furnace, Ohio, January 30, 1863. His father was Orin B. Gould who has a sketch herein. His mother's maiden name was Levinia Seeley. He attended the Portsmouth public schools and graduated in the Portsmouth High School in the class of 1881. He took a course in Duff's Commercial College in Pittsburg, in 1882. He went to Wellston May 1, 1882 and has been there ever since. He has been in the furnace business most of the time and was connected with the Milton furnace until the summer of 1888, when he was engaged with the Superior Coal Company and was its superintendent until November, 1901, when he sold out his interest and is now engaged in developing coal mines in Meigs county.

On November 26, 1888, he was married to Frances McGee, the daughter of James M. McGee. He is a republican. He has often been a delegate to the city and county conventions of his city and county and was also a delegate to the National convention in 1900. He is now a member of the city council of Wellston and has been for four years.

Mr. Gould is one of the most powerful factors in Ohio politics. He inherited both his republicanism and his political ability from his father, Orin B. Gould, Sr., "the Nestor of republicanism in southern Ohio." He has proven a most worthy successor to a most illustrious sire. His early political training was secured in Scioto county. Later he became the unquestioned leader of his party in Jackson county. Mr. Gould has grown to be the commanding figure in the affairs of the Tenth Congressional District. The reasons for this pre-eminence are not difficult to find. Personally, he is very popular possessing the element of personal magnetism which draws men to him. In politics as well as in business his word is his bond. His promises are never broken. With rare talent for combination, with great fertility of resource, cool, unexcitable, ready and prompt of action, he possesses every element of leadership. His marked executive ability and unusual mental vigor are the great factors however in the successes he has achieved. The causes which have brought about his political supremacy explain equally his success in business and in the other walks of life. He is one of the natural leaders of men and his greatest success yet awaits him. He is a member of the Republican State Central Committee, from the 10th Congressional District and one of the trustees of the Ohio hospital for epileptics at Gallipolis, Ohio.

William H. Grady

was born October 6, 1860, in Pike county, Ohio. At an early age, his parents moved to Ross county, Ohio, where he resided until 1864, when they removed to Highland county, near Hillsboro. After a few years they removed to South Webster, Scioto county. Here Mr. Grady attended the public schools until he was sixteen years of age, when, on account of his father's death, he was compelled to begin teaching, which occupation he has followed since, with the exception of one year, when he was engaged as a clerk for the Norfolk & Western railway at Columbus, Ohio.

He is and has been for a number of years, one of the leading educators of Scioto county, having filled some of the most responsible positions in the county, outside of the schools of Portsmouth. He has served as principal of the Union Mills, Otway and Wheelersburg schools, and always with credit to himself and the school. He was also superintendent of the West Union schools in Adams county, for two years.

On November 2, 1881, he was married to Miss Mary P. Burke, youngest daughter of Oliver H. P. Burke of Burke's Point. He with his wife and two children now reside in Wheelersburg, where he is engaged in teaching. He has long been a member of the Methodist church and a member of the official board of said church for a number of years. Mr. Grady affiliates with the republican party, but is not an offensive partisan. He has been honored with

local officers in Porter township. He is a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Masonic Fraternity in Wheelersburg. Mr. Grady is honored and respected for his sterling qualities of true and honest manhood.

William Remington Graham

was born November 10, 1867, near East Springfield, Jefferson county, Ohio. His father was John C. Graham and his mother's maiden name was Rebecca Richardson. His father was a farmer, a blacksmith and a local Methodist minister. He received his education in the district schools until he was sixteen years of age when he attended an academy at Harlem Springs, Carroll county, Ohio for one year and then attended Scio College, Harrison county, Ohio, for five years and graduated in the literary course in 1887. He began teaching at the age of seventeen and taught a part of each year for five years and in the same five year was attending school. He was principal of the schools at Salem, Ohio, in 1888 and 1889. He then taught his home school one year. From 1890 to 1892 he was at Scio College taking a post graduate and business course. On May 4, 1893 he came to Portsmouth, Ohio, and took charge of Hudson's Business College for one year. At the end of a year, he bought out Hudson's school and has since conducted it alone as Graham's Business College.

He teaches all the common branches, business, penmanship, stenography and typewriting. The business course includes merchandise and banking. He has been very successful with his school and has established it on a firm foundation. He enjoys the confidence of all who have patronized him. The old adage is "the proof of the pudding is in the eating," and as Professor Graham's pupils all do well in the positions they obtain, that is the best recommendation of his school. The latter has not reached its present position of high excellence without great effort. In the numerous conflicts it has had for its existence and usefulness, it has come out superior to all criticism and attacks of enemies. It is now one of the well established institutions of the city, and the only one of its kind.

Professor Graham was married October 22, 1896, to Miss Ida E. Phillips, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Phillips, and granddaughter of the venerable John Flowers. Our subject is a member of the Sixth Street M. E. church, and is a democrat in his political views.

Professor Graham is one of those men who will always succeed and at the same time enjoy the respect of the community. His occupation, his habits and devotion to hard work command the esteem of all who know him. He is a conscientious christian gentleman and faithful to every trust. His word is as good as his bond. He is sincere and honest.

Hiram Doyle Gregory,

the son of John Belli Gegory and Catharine Smith, his wife, was born in Portsmouth, January 29th, 1858, at the northwest corner of Offnere and Gallia streets, then in the country, on the Gallipolis road. The house is still standing, but is remodeled and now occupied by Win Nye. Mr. Gregory is a grandson of Moses Gregory and a great-grandson of Major John Belli and Cynthia (Harrison) Belli, a cousin of William Henry Harrison.

Mr. Gregory spent his boyhood and received his early education in Portsmouth. He attended its public schools and a private school under Rev. Franklin, at Christ Episcopal church. He was one year in the postoffice under Mrs. Adair. He received his first business education under Harry Grimes, for whom he clerked in the commission business, in the days of steamboats and blast furnaces, when Portsmouth was the emporium of northeastern Kentucky, West Virginia and southern Ohio. He thinks that experience was the best part of his education.

In 1876, he entered the Ohio State University, then in its third year of existence, and was a room-mate and close friend of Robert S. Towne. He graduated in 1880, and the same year was employed as a civil engineer in locating railroad lines in Indiana and Illinois, and the next year in Ohio and Alabama. In 1882, he was engaged at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, as a bridge engineer; and in this capacity he traveled extensively for several years over the Middle and Western States.



JOHN BELLI GREGORY.

In January, 1886, he located in Carter county, Kentucky, and assisted his father with his property. Here he began the study of law. He was examined at Frankfort, Kentucky, by Judges Pryor and Holt, and admitted to the Kentucky bar in January, 1889, and opened an office at Grayson, Kentucky.

In October, 1893, he was married to Miss Louise Bailey, a daughter of Judge James P. Bailey, county Judge of Lincoln county, at Stanford, Kentucky.

In 1895, after having been engaged in the practice of law for six years, he went to Cornell University Law School, and took a course of lectures, but did not graduate. He was elected Police Judge of Grayson, Ky., in 1893, and served one term. In January, 1895, he was appointed United States Commissioner at Grayson, Ky., and tried some of the most noted "moonshiners" of the Kentucky mountains. In December, 1897, he moved to Covington, Ky., where he opened a law office and is now residing there and engaged in the practice of law. Mr. Gregory has two daughters, Catharine and Clara, and a son John B. Mr. Gregory is regarded as one of the best lawyers of the Kentucky bar. He is a man of great force of character, excellent judgment, a good trial lawyer and advocate.

John Belli Gregory

was born in Scioto county, May 29, 1830. He is a son of Moses and Harriet E. (Belli) Gregory, the former of whom was a native of Ross county, Ohio, and the latter of Scioto county. The maternal grandmother of Mr. Gregory, Cynthia Harrison, was a cousin of the hero of Tippecanoe. Her husband, Major John Belli, has a separate sketch herein. His paternal grandfather, David Gregory, was a mechanic, a machinist, and a man of powerful physical endurance. He built one of the first mills ever constructed on the Scioto river. His residence was near Jameson's Tavern not far from the historical spot called the "Hermit's Cave." He died about the year 1801. His widow removed to Chillicothe, where she was married to Henry Sheely, who in 1805, removed with his family to Portsmouth, where the father of the subject of this sketch, Moses Gregory, was brought up. He has a separate sketch herein.

John B. Gregory was brought up in Portsmouth, where he received his academic training, graduating from the High School of that place at the age of twenty. In 1850, he was employed as division engineer on the Scioto & Hocking Valley railroad, and in 1853, was promoted to assistant civil engineer, superintending the completion of the road from Portsmouth to Hamden. He remained in this position until 1856. In the following year, he was employed as engineer and surveyor in the construction of a blast furnace in Carter county, Kentucky, of which he was one of the projectors and part owner. In 1857, he was appointed by the Board of Public Works, resident engineer for the southern division of the Ohio canal. In 1858, and 1859, he was engaged in railroad engineering and in the running of railroads. From 1859 to 1860, he was Surveyor of Scioto county.

In 1859, Mr. Gregory was elected a member of the Board of Public works, a position he held for three years. He was renominated in 1862, but was defeated with the rest of the Republican State ticket. From 1862 to 1864, he was deputy Surveyor of Scioto county. In 1859, he was made financial agent of the Boone Furnace Company, filling the position until 1864, and at the same time rendering valuable service to the cause of the Union, as military agent of the government, keeping watch of rebel movements and reporting whatever was discovered to the Federal officers in the field and to Governor Dennison. In 1864, he was appointed by the Treasury Department at Washington, to make a survey and execute a plat of the country along the Mississippi river, with a view to confiscation. In 1865, he removed his family to the furnace site in Kentucky, where he remained as manager of the business until 1867.

In this year, he sold his interests in the furnace and returned to Portsmouth. In 1868 and 1869, he was engaged in engineering and constructing a turnpike road two miles out of Portsmouth, now forming a part of the Portsmouth and Buena Vista road. This was a work of considerable labor, and one of the most difficult of the kind in Ohio, and was made under the greatest possible disadvantages.

In 1869, the Atlantic and Lake Erie Railroad Company (now the Ohio Central) was formed, Mr. Gregory being selected as its chief engineer. In the

autumn and winter of that year, he made the survey from Pomeroy to Toledo, and completed them the following year, when the work was begun, and continued under his supervision until the fall of 1871, when he resigned.

In 1872, he was appointed on a committee for the inspection of the public works of the state, and was directed to report on their condition to the legislature. He was subsequently employed in laying out the Columbus and Ferrara Railroad, now a branch of the Ohio Central Railroad. He continued engineering and surveying during 1873 and 1874. From 1876 to 1880, inclusive, he was city civil engineer of Portsmouth, and was Deputy Surveyor of Scioto county in 1871, 1874, 1876 and 1879 and in the meantime contracted and built twenty miles of the grading of the Scioto Valley railroad, between Portsmouth and Big Run. May 20, 1880, he was appointed by Governor Foster and confirmed by the Senate, as chief engineer of the public works of the state, which office he held until May, 1884.

On December 2, 1854, he was married to Miss Kate Smith, daughter of Thomas Smith, of Wheeling, West Virginia. They had three children, two of whom are now living. Harry Gregory, the older son, died at the age of sixteen. The other two are Hiram D. and Mrs. Harriet E. Barney. The son has a separate sketch herein. The daughter, Harriet, married Ariel D. Barney, of New York, and is now a widow.

After retiring from public office, Mr. Gregory resided in Columbus until the spring of 1887. He then moved to Carter county, Kentucky, to look after some large property interests he had there. He opened a marble quarry, but abandoned it. He then undertook to ship timber from his lands, which was sent to Liverpool, England. He spent the remainder of his life in his Kentucky home, where he did much good both in church and state affairs. He gave the land and built the Methodist church in the vicinity of his home. He took great interest in politics, being always a strong republican. He was a delegate to the State Republican Convention in Louisville, Kentucky, which met in June, 1895, and nominated William O. Bradley, for governor. At that convention Mr. Gregory was prominently mentioned for one of the State Railroad Commissioners. He was chairman of the Election Commission for Carter county, appointed under the Goebel law. He was a very useful citizen in his community. Mr. Gregory died on the 17th of January, 1902.

During his residence in Kentucky he was noted for his hospitality. He was always careful to entertain travelers and especially the ministers of any and all denominations in the vicinity. Mr. Gregory had a great many friends in Kentucky, and was beloved by all sorts and conditions of men, his neighbors and acquaintances. While he took an interest in all churches, he remained a faithful communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. When he made a friend, that friend remained his friend always, and no one ever lived who possessed a greater list of excellent qualities of mind, heart and character.

Harry Shackelford Grimes

was born September 5, 1851, in Portsmouth, Ohio, on Jefferson street between Second and Third streets, in a frame house on the west side of the street. His father was James Grimes, and his mother's maiden name was Mary A. Tobin. His father was a native of Birmingham, England, born in 1805. His mother was a native of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. His father came to the United States in 1832 and located in Philadelphia. Afterwards he went to New Orleans, Louisiana, and subsequently returned to Pittsburg, Pa., where he commenced business and was married. He was a man of great inventive genius, and for many years he was engaged in the iron foundry business. He came to Portsmouth in 1837, and was very active and enterprising in his business. He bought and sold real estate, and built many fine residences. He built the house lately occupied by the late J. D. Clare. He died September 27, 1877. His wife died November 15, 1896.

Mr. Harry S. Grimes is his youngest son. He attended the schools of Portsmouth as a boy and youth until the year 1868, when he was in the High School. In that year he left school and began traveling. At the age of twenty he engaged in the commission and grain business in Portsmouth, Ohio, under the firm name of Gibbs & Grimes, and he has been in that business ever since, together with agricultural implements. He was a member of the



HARRY S. GRIMES.

City Council of Portsmouth from 1883 to 1885 and from 1895 to 1897. He was elected a cemetery trustee of Portsmouth in 1889, and has been re-elected for the same office tri-ennially ever since, his last election being in 1901. He has been a director of the State Board of Agriculture for eleven years. He was president one year of that time, and treasurer one year. He has been president of the Board of Trade of Portsmouth for six years, and is now occupying that position. He has been the president of the Portsmouth Savings and Loan Association ever since its organization. He is now president of the Ohio Grain Dealers' Association, and vice president of the National Grain Dealers' Association, and the Portsmouth Hotel Company, of which project he was the originator.

He is president of the Ohio Grain Dealers' Insurance Company, and president of the Commercial Club of the City of Portsmouth. He has been a vestryman of the Christ Episcopal church.

Mr. Grimes was married December 9, 1873 to Miss Mary C. Vaughters, daughter of John A. Vaughters, of Friendship, Ohio. They have three children: two sons, Shirley V., and John Alexander; and one daughter, Leah Pauline, who married Harry E. Taylor of the Portsmouth Times.

Mr. Grimes is a republican in his political views. He is noted for his wonderful industry and energy in any business matter or any matter of public interest. If he fails in anything he has the happy faculty of making his failure the ground of success in the next venture. His failures he never tells. He possesses vim and vigor to a remarkable degree, and so plans all his operations as to bring success in every outcome. He is one of the leading citizens and business men of Portsmouth. He is always in favor of any measure for the public benefit or public good, and if anybody has a scheme to benefit the town. Mr. Grimes is one of the first men who should be consulted upon the subject. It is not difficult to interest him in anything of that character, and when once interested he will do everything in his power to make the project a success.

Dustin Willard Gustin

was born at Junior Furnace, Green township, Scioto county, Ohio, April 1, 1857. His father was Benajah Gustin and his mother's maiden name was Ann B. Isaminger. She was the daughter of Philip Isaminger. His boyhood and youth were passed on a farm near Powellsville, and at Empire and Junior furnaces until he was eighteen years of age. He attended the district schools and one term at Lebanon. He read medicine two years with Doctor Sjagel from 1884 to 1886. He was appointed Deputy Sheriff in 1886 and served one year under A. J. Finney. In 1887, he was re-appointed and served four years under Yeager. In 1890, he was elected Sheriff and served for four years. From 1895 until 1901 he was engaged in the real estate and lumber business. He was elected City Marshal of Portsmouth in April, 1901. He is a republican. He was a delegate to the Congressional Convention that nominated H. S. Bundy. He was a delegate to the State Republican conventions of 1891 and 1892. August 15, 1899, he was married to Mary W. Finney, daughter of A. J. Finney. They have two children: Willard and Edith.

Mr. Gustin is a man of sterling integrity, a citizen much respected and highly honored by his fellow citizens. He makes an efficient officer and is of a most determined and resolute disposition.

Felix Haas,

son of Michael and Clara (Eisman) Haas, was born in Waldorf, Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, August 21, 1867. He was educated in the public schools of Waldorf and attended a short period in the gymnasium at Meiningen. He left school at the age of fourteen, and went to Eisenach and became a clerk in a dry goods store serving an apprenticeship of three years. After serving his apprenticeship, he came to America and directly to Portsmouth, where he received employment with his uncle, Leopold Eisman, in his clothing store. For nine years he worked for his uncles and then formed a partnership with Will H. Schwartz and Abraham Smith under the firm name of Haas, Schwartz & Smith. The business flourished under efficient management and in 1900 a department was added for the manufacture of men's clothing.

The business grew so rapidly that it became necessary to find new and larger quarters. In March, 1892, the Connolly building on the corner of Chillicothe and Fifth streets was fitted up and the entire business was concentrated under one roof. The trade is both wholesale and retail and it is one of the largest and most prosperous firms in Portsmouth.

Mr. Haas is a republican in his political views and is a member of the Jewish Congregation of which he has been secretary for the past twelve years. He served as a member of the City Board of Elections from 1895 to 1899 and was president of the Board for one year. He is a member of Aurora Lodge, F. and A. M., Past Chancellor of Massie Lodge K. of P. and a member of the United Commercial Travelers and of the Royal Arcanum. He was married to Clara Labold, daughter of Henry Labold and Fanny (Rosenfeld) Labold, June 23, 1891. They have had three children: Esther, deceased, Miriam and Julia.

When a person knows Felix Haas, he is soon recognized as a man of noble determination, stimulated only by lofty aspirations, of keen intellect and quick perception, of literary tastes necessarily giving way to business duties, a man true and just to the country of his choice and adoption, a man of devotion to his friends, to all that is pure and beneficial to mankind, and above all to his family and home whose ties he holds most dear, even in sacred reverence. In Felix Haas is found a worthy representative of self made, but nonetheless well made men: one whose energy, ambition and integrity any boy might safely emulate.

William Timothy Hackworth

was born February 1, 1866, at Forestdale, Lawrence county, Ohio. His great-great-grandfather, Thomas Hackworth, emigrated from Roanoke county, Virginia, to Wayne county, West Virginia. His son, William emigrated to Lawrence county, Ohio, and located near Forestdale in Perry township. George Hackworth, son of William, and father of our subject, removed to Mt. Joy, this county, in 1877, with his family. George W. and his father William were both members of Company C, 5th W. Va. Infantry. George W. enlisted September 14, 1861, at the age of twenty-three and entered service as a Corporal. He re-enlisted February 14, 1864 and was finally discharged September 21, 1864, with the company. William entered the service August 12, 1861, at the age of forty-four, re-enlisted December 24, 1863 and was discharged with company September 21, 1864. William was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run, in both legs by gunshot. He received another gunshot wound in the head at Winchester, Virginia, and another wound in the elbow was received in a later battle. He carried this bullet in his elbow until his death, July 20, 1890. The mother of our subject was Susan (Carry) Hackworth, daughter of Timothy F. Carry and Mary J. (Wooten) Carry. Her father was a member of Company F, 56th O. V. I. enlisted October 31, 1861, at the age of forty. He was wounded by a horse's hoof at Pittsburg Landing in a cavalry charge. He was drowned at Cincinnati while being transferred with his company from one boat to another July 28, 1862.

Our subject was raised on a farm and attended the country schools. He commenced the mercantile business in April, 1897, at Mt. Joy, where he did business for five years. He removed to Rarden in 1902 and is now conducting a general store there. He is a republican and a member of the Mt. Joy Baptist church. He is also a member of the Improved Order of Red Men. He married Nora McBride, daughter of A. B. McBride of Rarden, January 25, 1894. Their children are: Ruth, aged six and Hazen, aged two.

Henry Hall

was born October 11, 1829, in the Aaron Kinney homestead. His father was William Hall and his mother, Margaret Kinney. They were married November 30, 1828, at the Kinney homestead. He has lived all his life in Portsmouth. He graduated from the Portsmouth High School in 1846. A. L. Childs was superintendent of schools and his teacher. R. S. Silcox was also one of his teachers. He attended school first at the Fourth street school. A Mr. Sample was superintendent at that time. There were then nine schools,

After leaving school at 16, he went into his father's store, on Front street, where Webb's saw mill formerly stood. In the spring of 1846, he went east to buy goods and afterwards bought all the goods and managed the store until 1855. In 1853, he became a partner with his father and the firm was W. Hall & Son. In 1855, the firm sold out to the Scioto Rolling Mill Co.

In the fall of 1855, he went into the banking house of Dugan, Means, Hall & Co. composed of Thomas Dugan, Thomas W. Means, Hugh Means, William Hall, J. L. Watkins, Wm. and George Wertz, J. M. Shackelford, W. V. Peck, Wm. and John Ellison and Wm. Means. He was teller. It was located where the Farmer's National Bank stood, for a while and then moved where the First National is now. In 1858, the firm became Means, Hall & Co., and Watkins was manager, and Henry Hall, Cashier. The Bank continued until 1862 and Hall was Cashier until that time.

In 1862, he was appointed First Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the 91st O. V. I., but did not serve over six weeks. When D. McFarland was made U. S. Assessor, our subject became editor of the Portsmouth Tribune, and remained two years. In 1864, he was made special agent of the Treasury Department, and continued so to the close of the war. After the war, he made wheelbarrows for four years. He ran a canal packet from Portsmouth to Chillicothe for ten months. From 1874 to 1876 he was clerk of the Water Works Board, and superintendent. From 1876 to 1881, he was a flask maker at Neill's foundry.

In 1881, he was elected Justice of the Peace for Wayne township and served ten years. He was elected Mayor of Portsmouth in 1891, and served two terms. In 1896, he was elected Justice of the Peace for Wayne township, and re-elected in 1898. He was a whig and is a republican.

On February 19, 1852, he was married to Miss Caroline Clark Thompson, a native of Portsmouth. Her father was John C. Thompson, a soldier of the Mexican war. Her grandfather was Moses Thompson, an early citizen of Portsmouth. He has two children, George W. Hall, of Cincinnati and P. Kinney Hall of Portsmouth. He was made a Mason in Aurora lodge in 1851 and has been such ever since, and was secretary of the Portsmouth lodge, No. 395 until it united with the Aurora Lodge in 1902.

John Wikoff Hall

was born about two and a half miles above Rome on the Ohio river, on the old Wikoff homestead, June 30, 1861. He is the son of Charles N. and Calista (Wikoff) Hall. She is a sister of General A. T. Wikoff, formerly Secretary of State. The grandfather of our subject was James H. Hall, son of Benjamin Hall. His maternal grandfather was John Wikoff, son of Peter Wikoff, born in Shelby county, Kentucky, of Welsh descent.

His father enlisted in Company I, 91st O. V. I., August 9, 1862, for three years, was appointed First Sergeant October 28, 1862; promoted to Second Lieutenant February 17, 1864; and to First Lieutenant November 3, 1864, discharged March 21, 1865. He was wounded at the battle of Opequan. After his discharge from the army, he was elected Clerk of Adams county in 1865 and served for one term. After this he was Deputy Sheriff for a time.

Our subject attended the public schools at West Union until the family removed to Columbus, Ohio in 1872, when he entered the High School there and was graduated in 1876. He immediately entered the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College there and attended for the two years following. During this time, his father was Chief Clerk in the office of the Secretary of State. The family returned to the farm in Adams County in March, 1878, where our subject labored for two years and then became a clerk in the United States Pension Office at Columbus, Ohio. He only remained here about six months and then took a position with the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo railroad. He did clerical work there for eighteen months. After this he spent one year at home in Adams county and three years in Missouri and Kansas and then settled in Scioto county and has been a farmer ever since. He has always been a republican and is a member of Dirigo Lodge, No. 702, I. O. O. F. at Rome, Ohio. He was married June 30, 1885, to Elizabeth F. Kirk, daughter of T. J. and Eliza (Glass) Kirk. Their children are Horace L., Gracie E., Bessie P., Mary Susan, William A. and Lulu I.

Vallee Harold

was born at Fredericktown, Madison county, Missouri, June 4, 1857. His father was Doctor John Harold, a native of Ireland. His mother was born Almee Vallee. She was descended from distinguished French and Spanish ancestry. Her great-grandfather was the last Commandant of the Province of Louisiana and her grandfather the last Commandant of the post of Ste. Genevieve, under the French government. Both of Mr. Harold's parents died before he was eight years old and he was given by his mother to her sister Eleanore, the wife of Col. Joseph Bogy. Although she had reared twelve children of her own, this gentle and lovable woman gave the orphan the same affection and care as if he were of her own flesh and blood, and never, in word or deed, was he regarded as other than the child of this generous and noble couple. By them he was reared and taught, by tutor and in private school, and finally sent to finish his education in the college of the Christian Brothers, at St. Louis. From this institution he graduated, the head of his class, at seventeen years of age.

At the age of twenty, he was licensed to practice law. In 1880, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Ste. Genevieve county, Missouri and re-elected in 1882. In the year 1884, he resigned the office and moved to Greenville Illinois, where he devoted himself to the newspaper business, which he had entered upon in Ste. Genevieve in 1880. At Greenville, he held the office of Master-in-Chancery from 1886 to 1891, and resigned that office, in the latter year, to become editor of the Portsmouth Times, having bought a half interest from the late Hon. James W. Newman.

On November 25, 1891, Mr. Harold was married at Greenville, to Miss Anna Belle Tiffin, who was a relative of Governor Tiffin, of Ohio. She died October 13, 1895.

In religion, Mr. Harold has always been a Catholic and in politics he is a democrat. He is opposed to character comments in a work like this, but the editor wishes to say that Mr. Harold is one of the energetic and enterprising citizens in Portsmouth. Socially he stands the best and as a newspaper man, he has made the Times one of the best journals in the state.

Benjamin Gaylord Harris

was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, May 8, 1867. He is the son of William and Ann (Lewis) Harris. His father was a foreman of the Gaylord Mill for a number of years. Our subject spent his boyhood and youth in Portsmouth where he attended the public schools. He learned his trade of J. W. Lutz and worked with him for six years. In 1892, he started in business for himself as a photographer at Springfield, Ohio, and remained there three years. He then went to Osborn, Ohio, and remained there four years. He was a member of the City Council of Osborn for two terms in 1896 and 1897. In 1899, he removed to Portsmouth where he has conducted a photograph gallery since.

In December, 1898 he was married to Miss Laura Hershey. They have one child, Louis, age seven. Mr. Harris is a republican and a most excellent friend and citizen.

Paul Howard Harsha

was born August 19, 1859, in Harshaville, Adams county. His father was William Buchanan Harsha and his mother Rachel McIntire, daughter of General William McIntire. He was the second son of his parents. He has a common school education. He learned the practical business of milling from his father. From the time he arrived at the age of twenty-one years, until 1884, he was employed in his father's mill at Harshaville, and had charge of the entire milling operations. In 1884, he took an interest with his father, under the firm name of W. B. Harsha & Son, which has continued until the present time.

On January 11, 1884, he was married to Miss Ada Barnard, of Cincinnati. He resided at Harshaville from 1884 until 1892, when he removed to the city of Portsmouth, Ohio. In 1889, he formed a partnership with John

P. Caskey, under the firm name of Harsha & Caskey, built a flour mill in the east end of the city, and that business continued until October, 1901, when he and Mr. Caskey dissolved. Since that date he has conducted the business alone. He is one of the progressive men of the city. He is a member of the United Commercial Travelers, Elks and Knights Templars. He was in Portsmouth from August, 1889, but did not remove his family there until April, 1892. He has four children: Edith Armstrong, Elizabeth Lucile, William Howard and Philip Barnard.

He and his wife are members of the Second Presbyterian church. He has always been a republican. He has never held a public office except that of member of the City Council of Portsmouth.

Daniel H. Harwood

was born February 3, 1828 in Twin township, Ross county, Ohio, near Bourneville. His father's name was Benjamin Harwood. He was a native of Maryland. He died in the autumn of 1848, aged fifty-five years on what is now the Davis farm, then the John A. Turley farm. His mother's maiden name was Mary Ward. She was born in Twin township, Ross county, Ohio, in 1799, and died in Lucasville in 1884, being over eighty-five years of age.

The subject of this sketch never received any school training. When twelve years of age, he hired as a jigger boy at \$4.00 per month on public works, building the turnpike from Chillicothe to Bainbridge. His work was to go around with a jug of whiskey and a pepper box and give each man the full of it with whiskey six or eight times a day. The next year, when thirteen years old, he drove a cart making a cut through a hill. When he was fourteen, he worked on building the turnpike between Kingston and Tarleton. In 1843 and 1844, he worked on the turnpike from Chillicothe to Portsmouth. He drove a two horse team and his wages were \$6.00 per month. Men on a farm at the same time were receiving \$7.00 per month.

In 1850, he married Hannah Darlington. In the spring of 1854, he rented the Marsh farm and farmed on it for twenty-six years. In 1880, he bought the farm where he now lives on the Canal opposite Lucasville. His wife died in April, 1886, leaving seven children, as follows: Sarah Ann, deceased; William H. living on the old home place; Benjamin F., a resident of Portsmouth; Mary E., deceased, wife of John Marsh; Daniel L., at home; Charles M., a member of Company A, 9th Regiment, United States Infantry now in the Philippines; Ida B., the wife of William T. Dever, residing on the Dever farm opposite Lucasville.

In November, 1888, he was married to Emma Double, a daughter of William and Margaret Double of Sedan, both natives of Butler county, Pennsylvania. Her mother's maiden name was Margaret Alsworth. Mrs. Harwood was a teacher in the public schools for six years and attended one term at the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, in 1881. In 1877, she was united with the Salem Regular Baptist church and in 1896 transferred her membership to Bethany Regular Baptist church at Rushtown, Ohio.

Mr. Harwood's father was a Jackson democrat, but to use his own language, "he was born a republican" and has always been one, never voting any other way. He is a man who is outspoken and pronounced in his views on any subject. He is kind to his family and accommodating to his neighbors. His home is the stopping place for his many friends and not even a tramp was ever turned away hungry. Generous to a fault he is always ready to donate to any one in need.

Francis Edward Hayward

was born May 13, 1848, in the Little French Grant. His father was Eliphaz Hayward, son of Moses Hayward and his mother was Mary Cadot, daughter of Claudius Cadot. Moses Hayward and Claudius Cadot both have sketches herein. His childhood and boyhood were spent at the place of his nativity. He attended the common schools and took a course in Duff's Commercial College in Pittsburg, which he completed in 1870. The first actual business he engaged in was selling sewing machines for George D. Selby in Jackson county, Ohio. This he regards as the most successful effort in business he

has ever engaged in. Subsequent to this, he spent three years in the Mercantile department of the Los Gatos Manufacturing Company, Los Gatos, California.

He located in Ironton, Ohio, in the retail grocery business in the spring of 1874. He followed that for 26 years and merged it into the exclusively wholesale grocery business, March 26, 1900 with Drake S. Murdock at Ironton, Ohio. For twenty years, he has been a stock holder in the Ironton Fire Brick Company. He was its secretary and treasurer for eighteen years, and has been its president for the past two years. He has been a director in the First National Bank of Ironton for about ten years and has been vice president of the bank for the past six years. He is also secretary of the Lawrence Telephone Company. He is an uncompromising republican.

He was married June 28, 1874 to Julia A. Work. Their children are: F. R. now assistant superintendent of Siegel, Cooper & Company's house in New York; Claude C. a practicing attorney in Ironton, Ohio; Mary Elizabeth at home. Mr. Hayward is one of the most respected business men of Ironton. He is a power and a force in every enterprise with which he is connected.

Alonzo Wesley Hazelbaker

was born near Otway, Ohio, September 5, 1876. His father's name was William Hazelbaker, and his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Thompson. Our subject was one of five children. He was brought up at Otway, and was a farmer's boy. He attended the common schools near his home, and at Lebanon one term, in 1893. He taught school from 1893 to 1900. In 1899 and 1900, he studied telegraphy, and was appointed agent at Newtown, Ohio, in August, 1900, and remained there until November, 1900. He has been agent at Otway since November, 1900. He is unmarried, and is a democrat in his political views.

John Heer

was born Feb. 2, 1854, in Chillicothe, Ohio. His father was Samuel Heer, and his mother's maiden name was Catharine Wilhelm. His father was a native of Bavaria and his mother was from Hesse, Germany. Our subject is the oldest of six brothers and three sisters. His father moved to Portsmouth when he was four years of age, and from the age of six attended the public schools of Portsmouth until he was fifteen. He then went into the employ of Rumsey, Rhodes & Reed, wholesale dry goods. He was with them until 1873, and then was engaged with Voorhels, Miller & Co. When they moved to Cincinnati in 1874, he went with them, and remained in their employ sixteen years. He left this firm in 1890, and was with Henry Giershofer & Co., for one year. He then came to Portsmouth, and opened a clothing house at Nos. 307-309 Chillicothe street, and has been engaged in that business ever since.

He was married Nov. 8, 1880 to Jessie L. Miller, a daughter of William Miller of Hillsboro, Ohio. He is a member of the Masonic bodies in Portsmouth, Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council, Commandery and is an Elk.

Mr. Heer is one of the most energetic, enterprising and industrious business men of Portsmouth, and a man of the highest character and standing in the community. He believes in strictly attending to his own business, and does not seek public attention in any way. He is regarded as one of the successful merchants in the city, and one of the most valuable citizens.

Frederick Held

was born January 19, 1831, at Colmar in Alsace. His father was Frederick Held, and his mother's maiden name was Hauser. His father and mother had five children, four sons and a daughter. Frederick was the second child. His father was a weaver by occupation. Young Held had no ambition to serve in the French army and so he left the country privately, and determined to go to America. He sailed from Havre in the French sailing vessel "Liberty." After forty days he landed at New York, and then went to Cincinnati, and from there to Barboursville, Virginia, where he remained for eighteen months working at the cabinet maker's trade. Then he went to Ironton and worked at his trade there, and from there he went to Clifton furnace and dug ore.

Among other places he visited Portsmouth and stayed a short time, and went to Scioto furnace. He was married here to Christina Graffer, in August, 1855. He worked about the furnace until 1855, when he went to Bloom furnace, and was there when the war broke out.

He enlisted October 18, 1861, in Company B, of the 56th, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was appointed a Corporal and afterwards made a Sergeant. He is a firm believer in the idea that thirteen is an unlucky number. He participated in twelve engagements, and the thirteenth was the battle of Champion Hill, May 16, 1863. There his good right arm was shattered, and was so mangled that it had to be amputated close to the body. For two weeks after the battle, he was on the field where he was shot. He was then taken to the hospital at Memphis, and from there to Jefferson City. Subsequently he was sent to the government hospital in Indiana. There he obtained his discharge, November 5, 1863. He was in every battle and engagement participated in by his command until he lost his arm. He came back and located at Gephart's, where he has ever since resided.

He has eight children: Kate, the eldest daughter, is the wife of John Doll, who lives on the west side near Union Mills; his second daughter, Mary, is married to George Jenkins, and lives on the west side; his son Herman is a farmer near Gephart's station; his son William works in the car shops at Huntington, W. Va.; his sons John and Fred, are at home and single; his son Charles is at work in Wheeling, W. Va.; his daughter Anna Cordella is at home.

Since his injury in the military service, he has necessarily been compelled to live a life of retirement, but no one enjoys himself any more, and no one is more independent and respected. Mr. Held, of course, receives a pension for his injury. He works a little, as he is able with his one arm. He is a republican. When asked regarding his politics, he said that he voted as he shot. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is faithful and diligent in his profession.

George W. Helfenstein

was born in London, Ohio, March 20, 1836. His father moved to Jackson, Ohio, when he was a child. He came to Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1854, and became a clerk with R. Bell & Co. Then he clerked for Jefferson & Kepner, C. D. Elden, and James M. Ramsey, and was for a short time at Jackson Furnace. He went into the employment of C. A. M. Damarin & Co., and remained with them for over twenty-one years. He became a member of the First Presbyterian church on locating in Portsmouth. He was superintendent of its Sunday school for many years. On January 28, 1863, he married Miss Frances E. Spry, daughter of Richard Spry. They had one daughter, Grace, born in 1864, who grew to young womanhood and died December 25, 1887.

He entered the 173 O. V. I. Company D, as First Lieutenant, and was appointed Adjutant December 21, 1863. He was mustered out June 26, 1865. About 1878, he went into partnership with John Richardson in the grocery business, and remained in that until his death. No truer man ever lived. His great-grandfather, Peter Helfenstein, was Major of the 8th (German) Virginia regiment, in the Revolutionary war. He had a son William, and his son Henry, was the father of our subject. The revolutionary ancestor died February 4, 1778, from the hardships of the service, and is interred at Winchester, Va.

Here under the green grass of the lovely valley of Virginia rests the mortal part of the brave and good major, guarded by the hazy wall of the Blue Ridge on one side, and the towering Alleghany on the other with the Massanutten looking over from the south. And in the valley of the Ohio, guarded around by the silent, everlasting hills, with the river like a thread of yellow gold between, lies the mortal part of his grandson, our subject, whose life was likewise cut short by his service to his country. George Helfenstein lived a pure, honest and honorable life. His whole career illustrated his religious profession. No one could know him without respecting, admiring and loving him for his noble qualities of mind and heart. It could never be

said that his profession and his life were inconsistent. He was of the salt of the earth, and all his life he acted on principle and conscience.

Emil John Helt

was born January 29, 1875, in the city of Portsmouth, Ohio. His father is George Helt and his mother was Barbara P. Herder, a daughter of John M. Herder. His parents were both of German ancestry, but born in Scioto county. Emil attended the Portsmouth schools until he was of the age of eighteen. He dropped out of the B class in the High School, and went into the grocery business, at 513 Chillicothe street, in 1893. He did not like it and gave it up in six months. He clerked in the same business for C. Masters & Company and F. B. Clark, and then engaged in the wholesale commission business until 1896. Since that year, he has been in the huckster business, buying and selling produce. Mr. Helt would never be selected for a handsome man. In fact, he is the very reverse, but he knows everybody and is generally liked. He is not ashamed to work and to keep at it. He is a hustler and has a voice just modulated for the crying of his wares on the street. He is a republican, a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of the Junior Order of American Mechanics, and an Odd Fellow. He was married December 30, 1897, to Miss Norah Lewis, and has two sons, Emil C., and George O. He is a whole-hearted, whole-souled, liberal minded citizen and believes in doing his best every day in the week.

George Allen Henry

was born May 9, in Gallia county. His father was Charles W. Henry, and his mother's maiden name was Susan Burnett, daughter of James Burnett. He received a common school education in Gallia county. At the age of twelve years he went to work on his father's farm, and continued that until he went into the army. He enlisted in the 2nd Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, Company F, February 25, 1864, for three years, and was mustered out with the company August 23, 1865. After he came home from the war he went to work on his father's farm, and continued that until September, 1868.

He was married April 12, 1868, in Mason county, W. Va., to Miss Jane Kyle, daughter of George and Nancy Kyle. They have had eight children: Albert F., married, resides in Green township on a farm; Mary Ellen, married Albert Feurt, a farmer, resides on the Chillicothe pike; Florence, married John Butterfield, a farmer, resides near Haverhill, in Green township; Nannie J., married Henry Goddard, a farmer, resides near Wheelersburg; George P., a farmer; Millard, clerk in a hardware store at Ironton; Perry, at home; Willie, died at the age of five years. In 1868, he rented a farm and farmed in West Virginia for nine years. In 1877, he went to Kentucky and farmed a year. He then moved to Scioto county, Ohio, and rented a farm near Haverhill, and is still engaged in farming. He is a republican, and a member of the Methodist church. He is a member of the Masonic lodge at Wheelersburg, and of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Meshech Herdman

was born January 5, 1836, near old Steam furnace, in Adams county, where his father Michael Herdman, who came from Pennsylvania, had settled. Michael was in the war of 1812. He received a land warrant which he traded for a piece of land in Adams county. The mother of our subject was Jemina Downing, of near Locust Grove, Ohio. His brothers and sisters were: Philip, William, Rebecca, Susan, John, Sarah, Joseph, Elizabeth, Robert and Ruth, all of whom grew to maturity, were married and raised families. Our subject lived with his father on the farm until he was twenty years of age, when he came to Nile township, where he has since resided. On coming to Scioto county he learned the carpenter's trade. Besides working on houses, he built flat boats for A. F. Givens. For seven or eight years, he worked at flat boating for Givens. He afterwards became a contractor and built several wooden bridges for the county and a number of school houses. He formed a partnership with D. C. Givens in 1883, in the



REV. JOSEPH D. HERRON.

saw mill business. After several years, he bought Givens out and has since been in business by himself. He built a saw and grist mill near McGaw P. O. in 1889, and buys timber and saws it into lumber. He was a trustee of Nile township from 1884 to 1887, and served a number of terms as school director. He is a democrat of the "dyed in the wool" sort.

He was married February 1, 1866, to Mary J. Givens, daughter of William and Elizabeth Givens. Their children are: Nora, died June 5, 1883; George; Alfred; Elizabeth, wife of Robert Jeffreys; Clara; Fred; Harry; John and Clyde. Mr. Herdman has the natural qualifications of a good citizen, honesty, industry and thrift. He always stands for the right, is a firm believer in religion and has raised a large family of respectable children. He possesses a large amount of mechanical genius.

Rev. Joseph D. Herron

was born in Kirtland, Lake county, Ohio, November 4, 1853. His father was Samuel Herron, a native of Scotland, and his mother's maiden name was Martha Dunkley. She was born in Northampton, England, and her early home was in London. The Dunkleys were originally Norman-French. The subject of this sketch was the last of five children, and the only son. When he was six years of age, his parents moved to Carrollton, Missouri, where he lived until their death in 1864 and 1865. For six years he made his home with a married sister in Newcastle, Pennsylvania, and in Marietta, Ohio. During this time he completed the upper grades of the public schools at New Castle, attended St. John's Academy, Camden, New Jersey, for one year, and clerked for three years in the dry goods store of Bosworth, Wells & Company, Marietta, Ohio. At this time, his talent for music, which he inherited from the Dunkleys, played an important part in his career. Through a former classmate at St. John's Academy, he was offered the position of organist at St. Stephen's College, Annandale, New York. He accepted, as a way was thus opened to secure a college education. He was graduated, with the degree of B. A., in 1876, *secundus*, and metaphysical prizeman of his class.

He then entered the General Theological Seminary, New York city, graduating in 1879 with the degree of S. T. B., and receiving the degree of M. A. in course from his alma mater. During this time he was a member of the New York Choral Union, a musical society of 300 voices which was led by P. S. Gilmore. He was also choir master at the Church of the Transfiguration (The little church around the corner). He was ordained to the diaconate at his final graduation, by Bishop Horatio Potter, on Trinity Sunday. His first ministry was in Trinity Parish, New York city, as curate of St. Augustine's. In 1882, he was called to Trinity church, New Castle, Pennsylvania, where he served for fifteen years. Here, for three years, he was a member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese and for six years, chairman of the Committee on the state of the Church. In 1897, he was called to All Saints church, Portsmouth, Ohio, his present charge. Here he organized and drilled a vested choir of boys, girls and young men, which now numbers sixty voices, and is one of the best in the diocese.

While an opponent of state rights, and a "stalwart" in the days of Grant and Conkling, he has voted the Prohibitionist ticket since 1884. Mr. Herron is a clear, easy and fluent speaker. He is one of the best sermonizers in his diocese. His words are well chosen and easily understood and his thoughts are carefully considered before expressed in words. Whatever he has to say is interesting and instructive. He is a teacher in the very highest sense of the word. He is an earnest and persistent worker, always active and full of nervous energy. He is passionately fond of music and of teaching it. He has composed and published a number of pieces of sacred music. Mr. Herron's sole aim and object in life, to which everything bends, is to do his whole duty, in the position he occupies.

Harry D. Hibbs

was born November 15, 1865, in Portsmouth, Ohio. His father's name was Jacob C. Hibbs, and his mother's name was Barbara Ann Williamson. He attended the public schools of Portsmouth until he was fifteen years of age.

He then engaged in the hardware business with his father, and has been engaged in it ever since, except one year. From 1880 to 1889 he was connected with Hibbs, Angle & Co. From 1889 to 1890, he was connected with the Woolen Mills Company at West Superior, Wisconsin. In 1890, he returned to Portsmouth and again engaged in the hardware business. In 1899, the firm became a corporation, and he became general manager.

He was married January 26, 1888 to Miss Sadie Watkins. They have one child, Marjorie. In his political views, he is a republican. He is a member of the following Masonic bodies: Knights Templars, Council, Chapter and Blue Lodge, and of the Elks. In social life he is an excellent entertainer. His humor is ever bright and sparkling. He is the soul of any social function. As a business man, he is energetic and tireless. He has built up a large and successful business and understands every detail of it. While he has done wonderfully well in his own matters, he has at the same time done well for the public. He always favors and promotes public enterprise and will always be found in the front in every measure for the public good.

Jacob C. Hibbs

was born April 3, 1830, in Union township, Scioto county, Ohio. His father, Jacob Hibbs, was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother's maiden name was Rebecca Lucas, a native of Virginia. Our subject was reared in the county and attended the common schools. He took a partial course at the Dennison University, Granville, Ohio, in 1852. He resided on his father's farm until 1860, and in that year he entered the service of his brother, Gen. Joseph Lucas Hibbs, as salesman in a hardware store at Portsmouth. He remained with him as an employe until 1866, when he became a partner. In January, 1870, he went into the hardware business on his own account and continued until 1873, when he took in Mr. Wm. H. Angle as a partner, and the business was conducted as Hibbs, Angle & Co., for a period of twenty-one successful and prosperous years. In 1894 he bought out his partner Wm. H. Angle, and continued the business alone. In the spring of 1899, the business was incorporated as The J. C. Hibbs Hardware Company, capital stock, \$60,000. He became the president of the corporation, and has remained such ever since. Owing to Mr. Hibbs' poor health he is compelled to spend the winters in a warmer climate, usually El Paso; but his business is successfully attended to by his son Harry D. Hibbs, in his absence.

He was married April 30, 1857 to Barbara Ann Williamson of Washington township, Scioto county. They have the following children: two died in infancy, and those surviving are: Flora E., wife of Edward R. Peebles, a salesman in the city of Portsmouth; Lou Grace, wife of Alva Agee, a lecturer of the Farmers' Institutes; and a son, Harry Dixon, conducts the J. C. Hibbs hardware store in Portsmouth.

Mr. Hibbs was brought up a democrat and remained as such until 1860, when he became a republican. The same year he joined the Baptist church, and has been a faithful and active working member ever since. As a business man he has had a wonderfully successful career and has richly earned that leisure in his old age which he is now enjoying.

William Lois Hitchcock

was born in Muscatine, Iowa, December 12, 1866. His parents were Charles and Alma (Lee) Hitchcock. His father died before William was seven years old and he came to Sciotoville and worked in the Fire Brick Works before he was twelve years of age. He received a common school education in the Sciotoville schools. In politics, he has always been a republican. In 1886, he married Lily Purdy. He has served in nearly every capacity as a firebrick worker, beginning at the bottom of the ladder and working his way to the top. He is now superintendent of three yards: Scioto Fire Brick Company, Webster Fire Brick Company, and the Blast Furnace Fire Brick Company.

To begin as a day laborer and at thirty-six to be a superintendent of three separate businesses is a career to which any young American could proudly aspire. It demonstrates what can be attained by a close study of and application to business.

John Hogan

was born March 3, 1843 in New Orleans, Louisiana. His father was Cornelius Hogan, who lived and died a resident of New Orleans. His mother's maiden name was Mary J. Lee, a native of New York state. His parents emigrated to New Orleans from the state of New York in the early thirtys. Our subject was the oldest child of the family. His father died when he was twelve years old, and his mother died when he was thirteen years of age. His father had been a soldier of the Mexican war from Louisiana, had been wounded in the knee, in one of the battles, and died from the effects of the wound. Our subject attended school in New Orleans. One John Adams was his guardian, and he sent him and his sister to the Ironton schools about 1856. Their aunt Catharine Payne came along and took charge of him. He went to school in Ironton about two years, and then ran away from his home and located in the French Grant and worked for Travis Herrel. From there he came into the Scioto valley and worked among the Noels, as a farm hand, until the war broke out.

He enlisted August 5, 1861 in Company "A," 33rd O. V. I., and served until July 12, 1865. He was promoted from private to Sergeant November 1, 1864, in the Atlanta Campaign. July 2, 1863, he was wounded twice at the battle of Stone river. In the same battle he was lying down and a ball struck his right elbow, and then passed into his right thigh where it has since remained. July 5, 1864, at the battle of Chattahoochee river, he was wounded in the right thigh in the same place as the other wound, only the ball went through. March 16, 1865, when the war was almost over he was wounded in the left foot at Averysboro, North Carolina. He was the first man to be inside the line at Savannah, Ga., and he was at the surrender of Gen. Joe Johnson. He was mustered out July 12, 1865.

December 6, 1865, he married Maria J. Noel, a daughter of Peter Noel, the oldest son of Philip Noel, who died in 1850. Our subject has had seven children, four of whom died in childhood. His surviving children are William Everett, a practicing physician at Frederick, Mahoning county, Ohio, who married Abigail Groniger; his daughter Martha Jane, who married Frank Ford of Portsmouth, Ohio; his son Edwin Winfield is a farmer residing near his father. Mr. Hogan was a democrat until 1877, when he became a republican, and has continued such ever since. He belongs to the Aurora Lodge, Mt. Vernon Chapter, Solomon Council and Calvary Commandery, Masonic bodies in Portsmouth. He was a school director in his district for nineteen years, and trustee of the township for sixteen years. Mr. Hogan is one of those who can always be depended on. He gravely considers before he gives his word, but once given, he will live up to any agreement made by him. He is always good company and knows how to entertain his friends.

George Willis Holman

was born August 1, 1851. His father was John Holman, a native of England. His mother's maiden name was Laura Curtis a native of New York. Our subject was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, went through the schools of Portsmouth and was graduated from the High School in 1870. At the age of twenty he started in as a clerk in Peter Brodbeck's dry goods store and remained there two years. In 1873, he went to Keystone furnace in Jackson county, and clerked in a store. He remained there two years. After this he was one year in the milling business in Portsmouth, Ohio with Dr. C. C. Fulton. In 1876 he went to Quinimont, West Virginia, and was clerk in a furnace store. In 1880 he went to Longdale, Virginia, Alleghany county, and became a store keeper and purchaser of supplies for the furnaces and has been engaged in that business ever since. He was married Dec. 15, 1851 to Sadie Wait, daughter of John H. Wait, an old resident of Portsmouth. The names of his children are: Natalie and George. He is a republican in his political views, and a member of the Methodist church. Mr. Holman is esteemed by all who know him for his high character. He is one of the most genial and companionable of men, valuable in church, lodge and community and one who can always be depended on to do his share of work and do it to every one's satisfaction.

John Henry Holman

was born August 9, 1860 at South Webster, Scioto county, Ohio. His father was Herman Holman and his mother's maiden name was Isabel Mittendorf. He attended the common schools until he was sixteen years of age, when he went to Delaware for a year. At the age of nineteen he went to Sciotoville and worked in the store of the Sciotoville Fire Brick Company where he remained two years. He went west in 1882 and was gone about a year. In 1883 he engaged in the brick business in Sciotoville and was there until May 16, 1892 when he went into the employment of J. F. Davis druggist and remained there during his life. When the business was incorporated he became secretary and treasurer. For two years before his death, he traveled for the company. He was taken sick May 12, 1901 and died July 8, 1901 of typhoid fever after one relapse. He was married June 2, 1886 to Lillias Seva Smith, daughter of the late L. P. N. Smith. They had one son David Harmon who died in infancy and one daughter, Stephanie S. Mr. Holman was a member of the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias and a member of the Commercial Club. He was a republican in his political views.

As a clerk and as a manager he has developed wonderful business ability and had he survived, would have made as great a success in the business as his predecessor, J. F. Davis had done before him. His death was one of the saddest events which ever took place. He was so full of life, so full of energy, with wonderful capacity and ability for business, it seemed the irony of fate that he should have been taken away in the flower of manhood. All of his friends loved him and could not say too much in his praise.

Cornelius Honaker, M. D.,

was born in Bath county, Kentucky, October 11, 1831. He is the son of Charles Wesley Honaker, a native of Virginia, and Sarah (England) Honaker. His father was a Judge of Carter county, Kentucky. His boyhood and youth were spent in Carter county Kentucky, where he obtained a common school education. He studied medicine with Drs. W. England and Samuel Ellis of Lewis county, Kentucky. He took a first course in the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, in 1859 and 1860. He came to Nile township, Scioto county, Ohio, in 1861. He attended a second course in the Ohio Medical College in 1883 and 1884 and graduated on March 7, 1884. He has been a farmer and has practiced medicine in Nile township ever since 1884. He was married June 8, 1863 to Emily J. Storer. They have two children: Morris Simpson, killed in a wreck on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad in 1890 and Lucy, wife of A. King Veazey. He was a democrat before the war, a republican in 1864 and until 1876, when he became a democrat, but he voted for McKinley in 1896. He is a member of the M. E. church and for ten years was a class leader and Sunday school superintendent. He is a very excellent citizen and is so esteemed in his own community.

Hermann Huels, Sr.,

was born October 31, 1834, at Rhede, Westphalen, Prussia. His parents were Hermann and Elizabeth (Knipper) Huels. He attended the schools of Gronau, Westphalen until he was fourteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to learn the dyer's trade and served an apprenticeship for three years. He remained one year after his apprenticeship with his master, and traveled as was customary, in his country, until 1863, working in a great many towns in Germany, France, Switzerland, and Austria. Then he determined to go to the United States. He left Bremen, July 31, 1864 and landed in the United States the August following. He went to Springfield, Illinois, and remained until the following October, when he went to Cincinnati and followed his trade for one year. In October, 1865, he went to Chillicothe where he worked for a Mr. Dueber, and on September 10, 1866 he married his daughter, Pauline.

On February 15, 1870, he came to Portsmouth and purchased the dye house belonging to F. Zehner. He enlarged the business, and purchased machinery for dyeing with steam. He has been very successful in business. He has been a member of the German Benevolent Society for over thirty years, and is a member of St. Peter's Benevolent Society. He is a director of the

German Buiding and Loan Association. He was a member of the City Council from the Second ward from 1899 to 1901, and is now president of the non-partisan Fire Board of the city of Portsmouth. He is a democrat, and a member of St. Mary's church. He has the following children: Hermann, born in 1869, at Chillicothe, Ohio; Emil J., born in 1872, a druggist, now in Brooklyn, New York; Charles, born in 1875, who served in the Spanish War in the 6th United States Infantry; Anna, the wife of Dr. J. E. Bickle, of Fort Wayne, Indiana; Otilie, at home; Albert, born in 1886, now in Brooklyn, New York, learning the drug business with his brother Emil.

Jesse Clough Hurd

was born December 1, 1839 at Jackson Furnace. His father was Jacob S. Hurd, who was born near Concord, N. H. His mother's maiden name was Sarah E. Clough, a daughter of Dr. Abner Clough, who is buried at Franklin Furnace. His grandfather's name was John Hurd, who came to the French Grant, and is buried at Portsmouth, O. His grandfather Clough came to Scioto county in an early date. John Ricker Hurd was the oldest child. The other three are: Jesse C., Alice Riggs and Joseph H. Our subject remained at Jackson Furnace until he was five years of age. His father was book-keeper and clerk at Jackson Furnace. In 1884, the family moved to Franklin Furnace, where he was a partner in the furnace with the Goulds and was clerk. A few years later the family moved to Junior Furnace, where he went on the river as captain. In 1852, the family moved to Portsmouth, where they remained until 1870.

Our subject enlisted in Company F, Second Kentucky V. I. May 17, 1861 as a private for three years. He was appointed Sergeant May 17, 1861, promoted to 2nd Lieutenant January 25, 1862; First Lieutenant February 6, 1862; and then was made Captain of Company I, June 13, 1863, and was mustered out with the company June 19, 1864. This regiment was in West Virginia, and at the battles of Shiloh and Murfreesboro, and Chickamauga. He came to Jackson in the fall of 1864, and has lived there ever since. He was engaged at the Diamond furnace as clerk until 1869. He was at Orange furnace, as a clerk until 1874, then went into the coal business until 1887, when he went into the Iron Bank as a partner and assistant cashier. He afterwards became president, which position he has had for three years. He was married in September, 1866 to Julia Dungan, daughter of Levi Dungan. They have six children. Jesse, superintendent of the coal mines at Jackson; Alice C., at home; Levi Dungan, a medical student at Columbus; Harold H., a student at Ada, Ohio; Ethel H., and Bertha at home. Mr. Hurd is a republican, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In the town of Jackson, Captain Jesse C. Hurd is held in the very highest esteem. He possesses all the qualities that make a good citizen, father and husband, and is above reproach in every respect.

Colonel John Ricker Hurd

was born January 4, 1838 at Jackson Furnace, Jackson county, Ohio. His father was Jacob S. Hurd and his mother's maiden name was Sarah E. Clough. Until he was 14 years of age, he lived in the furnace region near Portsmouth. Part of the time he attended the furnace schools, and the remainder, he played and hunted. When he was 14 years of age, the family moved to Portsmouth, and he attended school there a short time, and then went to boating on the western rivers, and was out on the plains and in the mountains of New Mexico, Arizona and Utah. He returned from there, and went into the employment of Joseph M. G. Smith in the construction and operation of his distillery in Greenup county, Ky., and remained there until the war broke out.

When the war began, he entered the service May 17, 1861 as Captain of Co. F, in the Second Kentucky Infantry. He was promoted to Major January 25, 1862, and was made Lieutenant Colonel January 13, 1863. He was mustered out with the regiment June 19, 1864, (see Co. F., 2nd Ky. Infantry, page 226.) He was captured by the enemy in July, 1861, and incarcerated in Libby Prison at Richmond, Va., from which he escaped with Col. W. H. Raynor and a Lieutenant Murphy in September, 1861, an account of which was published in "Harper's Monthly Magazine." Col. Hurd was in the battles of Shiloh,

Stone river, Chickamauga and many smaller affairs. He was appointed Colonel of the 173 regiment O. V. I., September 18, 1864 and served as such until June 26, 1865.

Col. Hurd returned to Portsmouth directly after the war. He was married October 13, 1867, to Miss Alice R. Tracy, daughter of Charles O. Tracy. In the same year, he was a candidate for representative on the republican ticket against the late Hon. James W. Newman, and received 2,290 votes; Newman received 2,547 votes and a majority of 257. That was the year, in which the Republican party suffered a Waterloo defeat in Ohio, on account of the advocacy of Negro suffrage, but Col. Hurd has no regrets for the part he took in that campaign. He canvassed the county, and spoke in almost every school district. He made a most active and creditable canvass, and was defeated only because the entire ticket was defeated. In January, 1868, Col. Hurd moved to Albia, Iowa, where he resided for a number of years; from there, he removed to Fort Dodge, Kansas, and from there to Pueblo, Colorado, where he now resides. Col. Hurd has two children, Tracy S. Hurd of Newton, Kansas, and Mrs. John H. Shaw of Pueblo, Colorado. He was the beau ideal of a soldier and it would have been better for his country if he had made the profession of arms his life vocation.

Adolph Hurth

was born June 17, 1838, in Germany. He came to the United States in 1854 and was thirty-five days crossing the ocean. His father, Jacob Hurth was a carpenter and died in Portsmouth in 1856. His mother died when he was very young. He attended the common schools in Germany until he was sixteen years old. In the meantime, he learned the baker's trade and worked a short time at that before he came to America. On arriving at Portsmouth, in 1854 he commenced, at once, to work for M. & S. Timmonds and worked for them until 1862. He then began work as a clerk in Cutler & Brown's liquor store. He remained in this same place under different employers until December, 1895. He commenced business for himself December 1, 1895. He is a democrat. He is a member of St. Mary's church and a trustee of the same and has been for twenty-four years. March 28, 1864, he was married to Elizabeth Reitz, daughter of John and Amelia Reitz. They have three sons: Edward, Adolph and Lewis.

Andrew J. Hyland

was born April 11, 1863, on Pine creek in Green township, this county. He is the son of John and Mary (Doyle) Hyland, both natives of Ireland, who located first in Cincinnati and afterwards in Scioto county. Andrew was raised on a farm and educated in the country schools until he was sixteen. He attended school two years after he became of age. He went to Montana in 1884, and was given charge of the machinery in the concentrator of a mining plant near Gregory. After eighteen months of mining experience, he came back home and learned telegraphy. He was employed by the Norfolk & Western Railway Company as agent at Franklin Furnace until 1901, when he resigned his position to turn his attention to a mercantile business which he had been carrying on for some years as a side line, and which had grown so as to demand his undivided attention. His store at Franklin Furnace burned in 1898, causing a loss of \$2,000, but he rebuilt immediately and now handles a large line of general merchandise as well as machinery and farm implements. He has been postmaster at Franklin Furnace for three years past. He is a republican and a member of St. Peter's Roman Catholic church near Wheelersburg, Ohio. He was united in marriage with Myrtle Eakins, daughter of W. C. Eakins of Sciotoville, September 22, 1892. By this union three children have been born: Orville Ray and Stanley, boys; and Dein, a girl. Mr. Hyland is a citizen highly valued by all who know him. He is upright and straightforward in all things. He is a true friend and an untiring worker in any cause he espouses. He is a positive working factor in everything with which he is connected.

John W. Jackson

was born in Bloom township, near Bloom Furnace, Scioto county, Ohio, in 1836. His father, Evan Jackson, came from Fayette county, Pennsylvania, to Ohio, in

1815. After living in Adams county about four years, he removed to Scioto Furnace and then to Bloom Furnace. His mother's maiden name was Rebecca Whuey, a native of Kentucky. Her parents both died in Louisville, Kentucky. Our subject received a common school education and when nine years of age, removed to Kentucky and remained there until he enlisted in the 14th Kentucky Infantry, Company E, October 15, 1861. He was discharged January 31, 1865. After his return from the army, he came to Scioto county and has been a farmer in Madison township since. He was elected a Justice of the Peace in Madison township in 1898 and was re-elected and is now serving on his second term. He was a whig until 1854 and then became a republican. On October 29, 1859 he was married to Josephine Smith, daughter of David and Rebecca Smith, natives of Virginia and Kentucky. They have six children: Emily, the wife of Andrew McWilliams of Rush township; Caroline, late wife of William Allen; Charlotte, wife of Monroe Lambert of Lawrence county; Ella, deceased, wife of P. K. Martin; John of Jackson county; and Albert at home.

Archibald W. H. Jamieson,

our subject was born in August, 1862, at Movanager Castle, near Kilrea, county Derry, Ireland. His father was Hugh Jamieson, a gentleman farmer, and his mother was Elizabeth Henderson, aunt of Mrs. Capt. N. W. Evans, of Portsmouth, Ohio. He was started out in the cold world with the name of Archibald William Henderson, as a pnenomen and has managed to struggle along with it to the present time. He attended the national schools in Ireland from five to eighteen years of age. After that he was dubbed a gentleman farmer, but in reality spent most of his time in athletics and won several medals. Football was his particular vanity. In 1887, he quit the business of farming and in 1889, came to the United States on a visit. He really came, like the spies in Canaan, to view the land. Soon after his arrival, he made up his mind that the United States was the best country for him and remained. He thought he could make a better citizen to study one year and did so at the Normal School at Lebanon.

In 1890, he went into the employment of Lowry & Goebel, in the carpet trade, in Cincinnati, and remained there until 1892. In July, 1892, he started in the oil business with the Standard Oil Company, and remained with them till 1893, when he went into the employment of Charles H. Moore & Co., manufacturers and dealers in oil, in Cincinnati, and has been with them ever since. In 1893, he revisited Ireland and spent the three summer months. In June, 1895, he revisited Ireland, and voted for a Member of Parliament, the day after his arrival. On June 5, 1897, he visited the Probate Court of Hamilton, and declared his intentions to become an American citizen. At the same time he concluded to attend to some other business, in the same court, and took out a license to marry Miss Nellie Haight, a daughter of the late Jared Haight, of the firm of Burbeck & Haight, who furnished the "hard tack" in the late civil war.

On the next day, June 8, 1895, he was married to Miss Haight, and the two started to Ireland for a three month's honeymoon trip. He spent that time visiting his mother, brother and sister at Kilrea, Ireland, and in traveling in Ireland and Scotland. On his return, he went to housekeeping at 1575 Pullen Avenue, Northside, Cincinnati, where he has since resided. He has one child, Elizabeth Henderson, born June 8, 1896, on the first anniversary of his marriage. He and his wife visited Ireland in 1900. While he would like to spend every summer in "old Ireland," yet he is at heart as loyally American as if he were born of six generations of citizens of the United States.

In his political views, he is a republican, and in his religious views a Presbyterian. His mother, brother and sister reside in a home in Ireland on the river Bann, on the site of Movanager Castle. A portion of the castle tower and walls are still standing, though the castle proper was destroyed by Cromwell in 1649. Within 500 yards of his birthplace was an old Danish Fort, Coneybery. The river Bann in the vicinity of his former home, is noted for its eel and other fisheries. Mr. Jamieson's home in Ireland has been in the family for over two hundred years and there is no wonder at his attachment for it which takes him back every few summers. But one in each generation of his family became an American citizen and he is the representative of the

third generation. His uncle, Joseph Henderson and his great-uncle of the same name, represent the two former generations. Mr. Jamieson is of that class of north of Ireland Irishmen, descended from Scotemen, who located in Ireland in the seventeenth century which makes the world go, and he proposes to do his share of that work. Where Alexander Stewart and Alexander McDonald, men of his nationality, succeeded, he thinks he will not fail. We predict a successful and prosperous future for him.

William Henry Washington Jenkins

was born at Harrisonville, Scioto county, Ohio, September 15, 1830, and was the only son of William Jenkins, who died September 5, 1855. His mother's maiden name was Polly Shumway, born at Reading, Pennsylvania, August 29, 1816, and died September 9, 1892. His early life was spent near his childhood home. He was married September 9, 1871, to Samantha Robertson, youngest daughter of Samuel S., and Jane (Taylor) Robertson. He obtained a good common school education and taught in the public schools of this county from the fall of 1869 to December 23, 1881. He studied surveying and in January, 1884, was appointed deputy County Surveyor, and has held that position, or special deputy, a great portion of the time since.

He served one term as clerk of Madison township from April, 1881, also one term as assessor of Harrison township, from April, 1890. Having studied civil engineering, he entered the city civil engineer's office under B. C. Bratt, city engineer, on July 13, 1895, and served as rodman and assistant civil engineer until May 1, 1899. Though of different political views, he was retained as assistant city civil engineer by Mr. Bratt's successor, Major John I. Hudson, during his entire term of service, ending January 4, 1900. During Mr. Hudson's term the sanitary sewer was built, Gallia street was paved from North Waller street to Young street, Offnere street was paved from Gallia street to Twelfth street and Second street from Market to Chillicothe street and Chillicothe street was re-paved from Second street to Ninth street, making the largest amount of public improvements ever done by the city in any one year.

A flood defense commission was appointed by the City Council in the spring of 1901, to make surveys, plans and estimates and embody the same in a report to said City Council for placing valves in the sewers, building dykes, pumping stations, etc., for the protection of the city from all floods in the Ohio river of sixty feet or less. Mr. Jenkins was selected as civil engineer for the flood defense commission, and under their instructions, made the surveys, plans and estimates for the same. The report of the commission was adopted by council and made the basis for all future improvements in that direction and districts Numbers 1 and 3 have been practically completed according to said plans. At present he is civil engineer for the Ohio Valley Traction Company, having charge of the improvements of the old line and building the new extension eastward. Mr. Jenkins is a faithful and conscientious officer and a good citizen.

Sanford Bundy Jennings

was born in Vinton county, Ohio, near Hamden Furnace, July 3, 1846. He was named for the Hon. Hezekiah Bundy. His father, Enos Jennings, was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, March 5, 1794. His mother, Catharine Murphy, was born December 25, 1802. They were married April 2, 1820. His father died May 4, 1857, near Hamden Furnace, and his mother died at the same place August 15, 1868. They are buried at the Bundy cemetery, near Wellston, Ohio.

Our subject attended the public schools near his home, and for a short time at the Ohio University at Athens. At the age of seventeen he enlisted in Company G, 7th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, September 16, 1862, for three years, and was made Commissary Sergeant of the Company. He gave his age as nineteen, though in reality he was in his seventeenth year. After the battle of Nashville, December 15, 1864, his company was detailed as body guard to Gen. John M. Schofield. He served until June 22, 1865.

After the war he received an appointment as express messenger on the Portsmouth Branch of the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad, and afterwards on the main line. On January 20, 1870, W. H. H. Cadot resigned as the Adams

Express agent at Portsmouth, and Mr. Jennings was appointed in his place. In April, 1872, he and Pat Prendergast took the Biggs House, under the firm of Prendergast and Jennings. June 8, 1873, they leased it for five years and run it until 1876, when Mr. Prendergast died, and Mr. Jennings conducted the hotel alone until January, 1879, when W. H. Williams went into partnership with him, under the firm of Jennings and Williams. This continued until December, 1881, when Mr. Jennings sold out to Mr. Williams and left Portsmouth in March, 1881.

He was married March 29, 1881, to Miss Emma Johnson, daughter of the late George Johnson. His health had given signs of breaking down, and in the summer of 1881, he managed the Manitou House at Manitou Springs, Colorado, and spent the winter in Portsmouth. On May 2, 1882, he started west. At Kansas City, July 3, 1882, he was taken very sick. He got better, but was found dead in his bed July 17, 1882. He was a Knight-Templar Mason. As an express agent and as a hotel landlord he was very popular with all with whom he did business. The hotel business was successful in his hand.

Albert Tracy Johnson

was born May 18, 1857 in Portsmouth, Ohio. His father was George Johnson, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Ruth Tracy, a daughter of Samuel M. Tracy. Our subject attended the public schools of Portsmouth through the Grammar grades, went to Kenyon College for four years, and left at the close of the junior year. In 1875 he came back to Portsmouth and engaged in business with the Scioto Fire Brick Company at Sciotoville, as assistant in the store. He remained there two years and then went into the Portsmouth National Bank, where he remained until 1883. Then he went into the First National Bank of Portsmouth as cashier, where he remained until 1892, when he became president of the Portsmouth Fire Brick Company. On June 1, 1901, the Portsmouth Co., the South Webster Fire Brick Co., the Blast Furnace Fire Brick Company and the Kentucky Fire Brick Company, were incorporated as the Portsmouth & Kentucky Fire Brick Company, and Mr. Johnson has since been its president.

He was married October 25, 1882, to Miss Margaret F. Tewksbury, daughter of Moor R. Tewksbury. Their children are: Ruth Baird, a graduate of Harcourt Seminary in June 1901, now a student at Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; George Tewksbury, now a senior in the University School at Cleveland; Jean T., a student in the public schools at Portsmouth.

Mr. Johnson is a member of the First Presbyterian church of Portsmouth, O., and is a republican in his political views. He is a 32nd degree Mason, and a member of the Syrian Temple of the Mystic Shrine in Cincinnati. He has well filled every position held by him. He has shown great executive and administrative ability in all business entrusted to him. He has been successful, financially and socially, and is one of the most popular men in Portsmouth.

Isaac Johnson

was born March 6, 1838 in Scioto county, Ohio, the son of James O. and Phoebe (Jeffords) Johnson. His grandfather, Henry C. Jeffords, was a pioneer of Scioto county. He moved to Portsmouth in 1822 and in 1832 he kept the Scioto Inn. Our subject received a common school education and was raised a farmer. In 1892, he sold his farm of 236 acres in Scioto county and removed to Fayette county. In March, 1893, he located on a farm near Bloomingburg, Ohio and remained there until 1896, when he sold this farm and removed to Washington, C. H. Ohio, where he has resided since. He has been township trustee and held various other township offices at different times. He was made a Master Mason in 1873, and has been a trustee of Lucasville Lodge, No. 465. He is a republican.

In February, 1864, he was married to Fannie L. Yeager, who died in January, 1866. In 1867, he was married to Rachel Kendall, daughter of Milton and Ruth Kendall of Portsmouth. They have three children: Idora B., the wife of Frank B. Thomas, who resides in Del Norte, Colorado; Elmer E., is a telegraph operator for the Midland division of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. and resides at home; Bessie Maude, a graduate of the Washington C. H. High School in the class of 1901, resides with her parents. Mr. Johnson is an excel-

lent citizen, one who always does his part in the community, and who leads rather than follows. He is a man of positive force wherever he is placed and his influence and acts always count for the best for himself and those about him.

Jesse Johnson

was born October 26, 1849, at the mouth of Bear creek. He is the son of Isaac Newton Johnson and Sarah Cockrell his wife, daughter of Jesse Cockrell of Lucasville. His grandparents Isaac and Jane (Clark) Johnson were natives of Hampshire county, Virginia. They were married February 28, 1805 and came to Scioto county, in 1807, and located near Scioto Inn, where Clifford now is. Their son, Isaac N. was born August 16, 1821. Isaac Johnson died February 18, 1832 and his wife July 11, 1845. The first was of English descent and the latter of German descent. His grandfather Cockrell was of English descent and his grandmother of Scotch descent and her maiden name was Anna Marsh.

Our subject was raised on a farm and attended a country school. Later he attended the Iron City Commercial College, at Pittsburg. He commenced farming in 1873 for himself and has been engaged in farming in all of its different phases ever since. He would be rated as a first class farmer judging from his industry, methods and success. Although not an active politician, he holds to the democratic faith and has never sought office. He was married February 12, 1873, to Miss Rebecca Simpson, youngest daughter of Elias Simpson of the West Side.

John Jones (Plumber)

was born in Wales in 1844. His father was Henry Jones and his mother's maiden name was Jane Thomas. When he was three or four months old, his parents came to this country and located near Oak Hill, Gallia county. His father was a farmer, and remained near Oak Hill for a short time, when he purchased a farm near Gallia Furnace. There, Jones went to school until 1862.

On September 20, 1862, at the age of eighteen, he enlisted in Co. D, 1st regiment, Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, as a private, but was mustered in Co. H. He did duty with Co. D from the start and was transferred to Co. D, April 1, 1863, and was mustered out with the company July 25, 1865, at Knoxville, Tennessee. He was captured by the enemy February 23, 1865, with twelve companions at Mosier's Mill, East Tennessee, but he was a prisoner only eighteen hours, just long enough to render him eligible to join the "Society of the Prisoners of the Civil War." He and five companions escaped from their captors on the night after they were captured; the other six who were captured, were taken to Richmond, Virginia.

After his discharge, Mr. Jones went to Louisville, Kentucky and started to learn the plumber's trade in March, 1866, with the Angell & Cochran foundry and machine works. He worked for them for a few months. After this, he became a street car driver, for a time and then went to Cincinnati and afterwards to St. Louis, where he took care of horses for the Adams Express Co. He again went to Louisville and from there took a plumbing job at Hopkinsville, Kentucky. He came to Portsmouth, on November 1, 1866 and has been here ever since. He worked for Richard Spry, the plumber, until August 1, 1870, when he went into business for himself. On June 1, 1895 he sold out to E. S. Jenkins, and he has not been in any business since. When he occupied the Gerlach building, he carried the largest supply of plumbing goods of every kind and mill supplies ever carried in southern Ohio. Mr. Jones was a coppersmith. He worked in sheet-iron and set boilers and engines whenever required by any of the furnaces. He has acquired a competence and is trying to live easy. He is one of the few soldiers of the Civil War who never applied for or obtained a pension. He has greatly preserved his youthful appearance, and proposes to put off old age just as long as he can.

John Jones (Ex-Postmaster)

was born January 1, 1848 at Mt. Sterling, Ky. His father was David E. Jones and his mother Elizabeth Edwards, daughter of the Rev. John Edwards. His father and mother were both born in Wales. He lost his mother when he was but eight months old. His father, David E. Jones enlisted as a private in

Company A, 12th regiment, Connecticut Infantry, September 18, 1862, at New Orleans. He was captured October 19, 1864 at Cedar creek, Virginia and died November 25, 1864 in prison at Salisbury, North Carolina.

Our subject came to Portsmouth in 1853 and spent his boyhood and received his education in the public schools of the city. He commenced business by clerking in the hat store of J. H. Johnson, in 1866. In 1870, he started a men's furnishing store on West Second street, Portsmouth, and was engaged in that business for thirty years. Mr. Jones, though of Welsh descent, was always a democrat in his political views and a very strong one. He always took a great interest in the affairs of the party. He was a member of the Board of Education from 1888 until 1894. From 1892 to 1894 he was president of that board. He was Postmaster of Portsmouth from 1894 to 1898, and a member of the City Council from 1899 to the present time. He was president of the council for two years, 1899 to 1901. He was elected president of the Board of Education when his party were in the minority. On June 2, 1902 he was appointed a member of the Board of Review for the city of Portsmouth for three years.

He was married November 4, 1873 to Miss Maggie M. Shaw, daughter of William and Ellen Lynn Shaw. They have two children, Ralph W., a salesman in Columbus, Ohio, for the C. J. Craig mens' furnishing store, and Blanche Thomas, wife of A. E. Thomas, of Columbus. His son, Ralph, is married to Miss Irene Jordon, daughter of the late William Jordon of Portsmouth, Ohio.

Mr. Jones was very popular and very successful as a business man. All of his acquaintances are his friends and strange to say, some of his very best friends are his political opponents. He has always been a leader in the affairs of the Democratic party, and is usually a delegate to the county, district and state conventions of the Democratic party. If there is any hard work to do among the democrats of his county, it is usually put on him and he does it just the same as if it was the most important thing that he had to do in this world. Since 1900, Mr. Jones has not been actively engaged in any business but has been taking life easy. He is a model citizen, always in favor of public improvements and anything for the benefit of the public.

Lafayette Jones

was born in Brush Creek township, October 26, 1852. His father was Paul Karr Jones and his mother was Elizabeth (Clark) Jones, daughter of James Clark. Our subject received his early education in the common schools and afterwards attended the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1880. He began teaching in 1872, and continued to teach until 1896. While at Lebanon, he studied surveying and civil engineering. In the fall of 1880, he began work as a surveyor and has continued it since. He was deputy surveyor of Scioto county from 1888 till 1891. He was elected County Surveyor in 1897, and took the office in September, 1898. He was re-elected in 1890 and is the present incumbent.

He was married October, 1881, to Margaret McDermed, daughter of David McDermed. They have two children: Mary Winifred and Ada. He is an enthusiastic republican and an active politician. He is a member of the Methodist church known as McKendree's Chapel near McGaw, Ohio. He is a good plain, common, every-day American citizen with a well-developed and highly educated conscience which he tries to live up to. He tries to do every duty apparent to him.

Thomas Hart Benton Jones,

son of Andrew B. and Vienna (Williams) Jones was born on his father's farm on Scioto Brush creek, four miles west of Otway, March 5, 1838. His father was a son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Cain) Jones. Andrew Jones was a soldier in the War of 1812 and came to Adams county, Ohio, from Virginia. His father was a native of Wales. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Jones were James and Elizabeth (Murphy) Williams. James Williams was a soldier in the Revolutionary war (see Revolutionary Soldiers) and was one of the pioneers of Adams county. He died July 5, 1842 and his wife November 11, 1855.

The subject of this sketch was reared on the farm on which he was born and attended the district school. In 1859, he received a certificate to teach.

He taught school three winters and then went back to farming, at which he has been engaged up to the present time. In 1860 and 1861, he was Assessor of Brush Creek township. He was then elected Trustee and served until 1865 and was elected township Clerk the same year, and re-elected in the succeeding year. In 1867, he was again elected Trustee and served several terms thereafter. He is now one of the Trustees of the township and has been a member of the Board of Education for several terms. He is a democrat and his office holding would indicate that he has been prominent in local politics and that his friends have much confidence in his integrity. Mr. Jones is a member of the Christian Union church.

He was married to Elizabeth H. Freeman, daughter of Moses and Margaret (McCormick) Freeman, April 12, 1863. They have six children, as follows: Emma Estella born January 5, 1864, married William H. Davis of Farragut, Iowa, December 23, 1896; James Moakley born August 1, 1865, married March 5, 1891 to Martha A. Liston; Bertha Ethel born March 24, 1872, married William E. Brown and resides at McDermott this county; Thomas Carew born June 16, 1874 is at home; Edwin Watson, born January 2, 1878, at home; Alva Burton born April 6, 1882 is a teacher in the country schools. He is progressive in his ideas and has most excellent judgment in all matters of the practical affairs of life. He is always interested in questions of social, moral and educational improvement. He is hospitable in his home, prudent in home affairs, temperate and industrious. He is generous on all occasions where such quality is in demand.

Captain John Kaps

was born November 2, 1835, in Bavaria. His father was Kasper Kaps, and his mother's maiden name was Margaret Helman. They had six children, of whom our subject was the second. His parents left Germany when he was six weeks old, and located at Buffalo, New York. Soon afterwards the family came to Piketon, because Michael Nessler, who resided there, was a cousin. Mr. Nessler recommended him to locate in Portsmouth, and he did so in 1836. In 1845, he went to reside with George S. Pursell and to learn the brick business, and while there he attended the Portsmouth schools until the year, 1856 when he formed a partnership with Mr. Pursell, as Pursell and Kaps. He remained with him until 1858, when he went to Virginia and engaged with the Kanawha Company, working at his trade until January, 1860, and then returned to Portsmouth.

He enlisted April 16, 1861 in Company G, 1st O. V. I. and was mustered out August 1, 1861. On his return from the first three months' service, he went into the grocery business at Portsmouth, with Philip E. Hard, as Hard and Kaps. He continued in that until 1862, when he entered Company C, of the 91st O. V. I., as First Lieutenant. He served as such until July 6, 1864, when he was transferred to Company D, as its Captain, and was transferred again to Company C, on the 1st of September, 1864. He was mustered out June 24, 1865.

On March 1, 1866, he entered into partnership with Peter Kaps, his brother, in the manufacturing of brick and in building, continuing in that until April, 1894, when the firm was dissolved. This firm of Kaps Brothers was known for its integrity and reliability, and it built most of the important structures in Portsmouth during the time it was in business. Since 1894, Mr. Kaps has been engaged in the manufacture of brick. From January, 1887, to January, 1893, Mr. Kaps was one of the County Commissioners of Scioto county. For the five years last past he has been a member of the County Tax Commission.

He was married February 13, 1873, to Jennie McIntyre, daughter of Daniel McIntyre. They have had two sons: John D., a lawyer in New York city. His second son, Harry, is engaged in the brick business with his father. Mr. Kaps is a republican and a member of the Bigelow Methodist church. For integrity Mr. Kaps stands second to none. He is perfectly reliable and is always certain to meet any and all obligations.

Peter Kaps

was born in Bavaria, May 19, 1833. His father was Kasper Kaps, a stock dealer, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Helman. Both were natives of

Germany. In 1836, he came to Scioto county and located in Portsmouth, Ohio. He received a common school education and learned the brick layer's trade. While a boy he worked for Daniel Parsley, at farming and brickmaking. He made hay on the land above Court and Seventh streets. November 9, 1861, he enlisted in the 15th Kentucky Infantry, and served three years and three months. He was made First Sergeant April 3, 1862. He was promoted to First Lieutenant July 13, 1863, and was mustered out January 14, 1865, at Louisville, Kentucky. He served in the City Council of Portsmouth from 1872 to 1873, and from 1875 to 1878. He was the author of the city garbage and hog ordinances. He has always been a republican. January 1, 1871, he was married to Elizabeth Evans. They have three children: James E., George P., and Henry H.

Mr. Kaps is a typical working man. No man was ever busier than he or has done more hard work in the same length of time. He is one of the most kind hearted and obliging of men. He has always possessed the respect and confidence of those in his employment and he has had the good will and friendship of every person for whom he ever worked. He has built as many brick structures as any man who ever worked in Portsmouth, and has given satisfaction in every case. For six years he has been living on a farm on the west side and has carried on farming there and at the same time has worked at his trade in Portsmouth.

Lieutenant Zenis Keller

was born July 30, 1841, in Madison township, Scioto county, Ohio. His father was Francis Keller and his mother's maiden name was Delilah Culp. He attended school in Madison township until he was sixteen year of age. From that until he was twenty he worked on his father's farm. On August 5, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, 33d O. V. I., under Captain Samuel Currie. His brother, Sylvester, who has a sketch herein, was a member of the same company. He was wounded on November 25, 1863, at the battle of Mission Ridge. He was shot through the right wrist and right hip with a minie-ball. This wound disabled him from further service. He was in the hospital, in consequence of it, until August 27, 1864, when he was discharged. He entered Co. H, 191st O. V. I., as Second Lieutenant March 8, 1865. He served until August 27, following. The regiment served in the valley, near Winchester, Va., all its time. The officers and soldiers of the 33d Ohio recommended him to be commissioned in the last named regiment.

As soon as he left the army, he went to Kirksville, Missouri, and took up the occupation of a farmer. He remained there fourteen years when he located in Johnson county, Kansas, in 1879, as a farmer. He remained there twelve years, till 1891, when he went to Winfield, Cowley county, Kansas, where he has resided ever since. He was city marshal of Winfield in 1900 and 1901, and has followed various occupations there. He was married in 1869, at Kirksville, Missouri, to Mrs. Christina McGill (born Curry) widow of James McGill. He has three children: Martin Luther, in the harness business, residing in Newton, Kansas; Julius Curry, engineer on the New York Central railroad; Oliver Perry, a book-keeper.

Mr. Keller made an excellent record as a soldier. As such his conduct was all that could be desired. In his service to his country he had the entire confidence of all the officers and comrades. Having fought for his country and received honorable wounds in its service, he knows its value of citizenship, and conducts himself at all times as a law abiding and patriotic citizen.

Captain Sylvester Keller

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was born July 5, 1845, in Scioto county, Ohio. He was the son of Francis and Delilah Keller. His mother's maiden name was Culp. His great-grandfather was Francis Keller, who came to West Virginia before 1800. He made salt at the Kanawha salt works and took it to New Orleans to market. He also took many boat loads of pork. He made much money and invested it in lands in Scioto county. Jacob, the grandfather of our subject was born in Pennsylvania, and located in the southern part of Jackson county, Ohio. He started to Missouri in 1865, and died on the way. Francis, the father of our subject, was born in 1808 and lived in Greenup county, Kentucky, on Tygart, until

1806 when he came to Scioto county. He died in 1881, at the age of seventy-three years. School facilities were very meager when our subject was a boy and his education therefore was limited. He enlisted in Company A 33 Regiment O. V. I. August 5, 1861, and was mustered in at Camp Morrow, Ohio. He was appointed Sergeant September 19, 1863, First Sergeant August 26, 1864, promoted to First Lieutenant January 28, 1865, Captain May 23, 1865, but was not mustered. He re-enlisted at Chattanooga, Tennessee, January 12, 1864. He resigned January 27, 1865.

Mr. Keller has been twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth C. Welch, of Jackson, Ohio, whom he married December 6, 1867. Their children are: Ida Alice, died at the age of thirty-two, wife of Joseph Crabtree; Mary Frances Stephen and William. His first wife died May 4, 1884. He was married a second time to Mrs. Polly Alexander, September 3, 1885. She was a daughter of John Rockwell. The children by this second marriage are: Merton E. aged fourteen; Bessie Florence, age twelve, Isa Edith and Ida Ethel twins, age eight years. His second wife died October 3, 1894. Mr. Keller cast his first vote for John Brough, for Governor of Ohio, and has ever since been a staunch republican, and an active member of the party but has never held any office. He has been postmaster at Koran, Ohio for the past twelve years. He is a member of the United Brethren church.

Philip H. Kelley

was born April 9, 1823, in county Tipperary Ireland. His father was Timothy Kelley and his mother's maiden name was Bridget Maher. His father, a stock raiser and buyer, died when he was eighteen. He had one sister, Mary, but no brothers. He learned the trade of a stone cutter in Ireland. In 1848, he brought his mother to the United States and located in Auburn, New York. Four years after their arrival his mother died. In 1849, he went to Cleveland, Ohio and followed his trade. In 1851, he began working on the railroad and continued that for two years. In 1853, he determined on beginning for himself and became a contractor for railroad work and on other public structures, usually bridge masonry.

In 1855 he was married to Miss Anna Hayes of Delaware, Ohio, sister of Captain Thomas Hayes of the 30th O. V. I., who has a sketch and picture herein. They had eight children, eight of whom survive: John, Timothy, James, Joseph, William, Edward, Mary and Mrs. Will S. Myers. Thomas and Philip are deceased. Mrs. Kelley died November 24, 1887.

Mr. Kelley first came to Portsmouth in 1857. He came to Portsmouth to build the piers of the Suspension bridge at the mouth of the Scioto and concluded to remain. He purchased the Massie block in the sixties and owned it for many years. In 1863, he purchased the home on Jackson street. In 1871, he built the Portsmouth water works and was one of its first board of trustees for three years. In 1871, the Biggs House fire destroyed the Massie block and he rebuilt it at once. In 1881, he built the abutments of the great railroad bridge over the Ohio at Point Pleasant. In 1883, he built the piers of the Cincinnati & Eastern railroad bridge across the Scioto river, two miles north of Portsmouth for \$26,000 and lost every dollar of it. He was a devout communicant of the church of the Holy Redeemer and in his political faith, he was a democrat. He was for many years a director of the Farmers' National Bank of Portsmouth, Ohio, but was entirely innocent of any knowledge of the facts of its management which led up to its failure. He was a heavy loser when it went down. He also lost in the failure of the Citizens' Savings Bank and of George Davis.

Mr. Kelley was strictly honest in all his dealings and believed every one else was. Because of his unlimited faith in his fellow men, he suffered many financial losses, but he never repined, nor regretted, nor lost faith in humanity. He knew his trade well and could figure up well in any stone work, and beyond that he did not claim extensive knowledge. He was most candid in his feelings and expressions, always being himself and never assuming any character which was not his own. He was affable and courteous to all. As a neighbor, he was obliging respected and liked. As a citizen, he was liberal minded and public-spirited. His faith in his party and his church was child-

like and admitted of no doubt, or question. He was always ready to grant every favor asked of him. He was incapable of hating any one, and simply pitied those who robbed him. His losses by fire and failures, he bore with the utmost composure. He always met disaster with honor. He died June 15, 1900. In his dying hours, his faith sustained him. He was one of the purest, most simple-minded men who ever lived in Portsmouth. If he had any enemies, he never deserved them. He always did the best he could under any circumstance and never worried about results. No more truthful, sincere, honest, or upright man and citizen ever dwelt in Portsmouth.

Andes Jones Kellogg

was born in the French Grant, near Haverhill, November 21, 1845. His father, Hiram Kellogg, was born at Franklin Furnace July 28, 1816, the son of William W. and Nancy (Lamb) Kellogg. William Kellogg came to Franklin in 1815 from Vermont, of which state he was a native. He died in 1844. The mother of our subject was Luna (Jones) Kellogg, daughter of Andes and Lucy Jones, natives of Kentucky. Our subject was one of a family of seven children. The wife of Stephen Winkler, of near Hanging Rock, is one of these. Mr. Kellogg received his early education in the district school and later spent three years at the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. He entered the teaching profession and continued for a period of ten years, and during that time was considered one of the best educated and most practical teachers in the county. Though he has been a farmer for many years, he has never lost his interest in schools and education. Besides, he is a thoroughly practical and up-to-date farmer and gardener. He is an interesting writer and speaker on subjects of this nature, and takes a delight in doing so. He was married to Alice Bumgarner, in June, 1876. The children of this marriage are: Laura, deceased, Roy, Amy, Hubert, deceased, Grace and Claire. His first wife died in 1893. He was again married, October 26, 1897, to Sarah Bumgarner, a sister of his former wife.

Mr. Kellogg is a member of the republican party and has been one of the workers in the party for a number of years. He was elected Clerk of Green Township in 1893, and has held the office continuously to the present time, and he makes a most efficient official. He is a member of the Haverhill Grange, the only order of the kind in the county.

Captain Alva Finton Kendall

was born May 28, 1832. His father, Jefferson Kendall, was the oldest child of William Kendall and Rachel Brown Kendall. Jeremiah Kendall, the father of General William Kendall, served as a private in Captain William Washington's company, 3rd Virginia regiment, commanded by Colonel Thomas Marshall, father of the Chief Justice, in the Revolutionary war. He enlisted February 23, 1776, to serve two years; was transferred in August, 1777, to Captain G. B. Wallace's company, same regiment; was wounded in September, 1777, and was discharged in January, 1778. Jefferson Kendall enlisted in Battery L, First Ohio Light Artillery, on August 19, 1861, at the age of fifty-four, and was discharged September 27, 1862, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Our subject was born at Junior Furnace, Ohio, while his father was storekeeper there. As a boy he lived at Clinton, Buckhorn and Franklin furnaces, where his father was engaged as book-keeper and store-keeper. The family moved to Wheelersburg, Ohio, prior to 1840, where his father kept a hotel, grocery and drug store. Wheelersburg at that time was a place of considerable importance, as it was the business center for Clinton and Buckhorn furnaces. In the spring of 1849, our subject went to California overland, with a party made up at Wheelersburg. Among them were William McKinley, Worthington Enslow, William Crichton, Dr. Thomas Moxley, William Reddick, William Fenton, Thomas Burt, and Garrel Duke. They had three wagons, made at Haverhill by Lenninger. The party sent their wagons to St. Joseph, Mo., by steamboat. They bought four yoke of oxen in Illinois for each wagon. They left St. Joseph, Mo., in April, 1849, and drove from ten to twenty-two miles a day. They were four months and four days on the way. Mr. Kendall says there was a continuous procession of wagons all the way to Califor-

nia. Their journey was stopped at Deep Hollow, California, where they dug for gold. They found plenty of gold, but spent it. Our subject came back to Portsmouth, in 1853. He returned to California in 1855, and remained until 1859. He was mining during his first four years in California. The latter four years he drove a team and kept store most of the time. He returned from the first trip by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and on his second trip west went by way of Nicaragua, and came back through Mexico by way of the Gulf.

From 1859 to 1862, he kept a grocery in Portsmouth for George Oldfield. On the sixth of August, 1862, he entered the service as First Sergeant of Company F, 91st O. V. I. On December 2, 1862, he was made Second Lieutenant of Company F; and on May 1, 1863, was made First Lieutenant of Company F; May 26, 1864, he was transferred First Lieutenant of Company B. On December 28, 1864, he was transferred to Company F, as First Lieutenant. On March 29, 1865, he was made Captain of Company G, of the same regiment. He was mustered out October 16, 1865, by order of the War Department. During a considerable part of the service, he was acting commissary of musters of the department of West Virginia.

On his return from the army, he went to clerking on a steamboat on the Ohio river until October, 1866, when he went into the revenue service as assistant assessor to Colonel John A. Turley. When Colonel Coates was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue, he was made a deputy collector. He was out under Cleveland's two terms, but with that exception he was in the revenue service until his death. At the time of his death, he was a deputy under John C. Entrekin, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eleventh District of Ohio. He was in the collector's office twenty-seven years, handled over \$30,000,000 and never lost a cent. His books always balanced. His father and mother moved to Portsmouth in 1850. His father kept a store on the southeast corner of Seventh and Chillicothe streets until he enlisted in Battery L. Our subject was married in 1870, to Miss Louisa Koen, and resided till his death on Ninth street in Portsmouth. He died September 28, 1901.

Charles Kendall

was born at Portsmouth, Ohio, November 3, 1839, the son of Thomas Kendall and Anna M. Glover, his wife. His father was the son of General William Kendall and Rachel Brown, his wife, and his mother was the daughter of Elijah Glover and Catherine Jones, his wife. His father has a separate sketch herein. He spent his childhood and boyhood in Portsmouth and obtained his education in her public schools. He attended the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, one year. Mr. Kendall was in business at West Liberty, Ohio, for several years, but in 1868, returned to Portsmouth, where he has been in the shoe business ever since. He has always been a republican in politics. He has been a member of the city Board of Education. He is a member of the Second Presbyterian church of Portsmouth, Ohio.

On November 19, 1861, he was married to Miss Emily H. Lloyd, daughter of Thomas G. and Lola Lloyd. They had four children: Addie L., who married Henry Padan, Lola married Albert G. Padan, and Charles Franklin Kendall married to Laura V. Gilbert, daughter of the late Martin B. Gilbert. He has a son, Thomas L., a young man at home. Mr. Kendall had the misfortune to lose his wife, December 8, 1890, and his daughter Addie, Mrs Henry Padan, lost her husband, October 1, 1895. She has two children, Charles Franklin and Henrietta Craig. Mr. Kendall, his widowed daughter, her two children, and his son Thomas L. make their home together, and it is one of the pleasantest homes in Portsmouth. His daughter, Mrs. Albert G. Padan, and her husband, live in Los Angeles California. His son, Charles Franklin, has three fine boys, Gilbert, Richard and Charles Franklin. Surrounded by his children and grandchildren, and kept employed in a good business, life is very pleasant to Mr. Kendall.

He is known well and favorably to every one in the county, for his agreeable manners and genial disposition. In the enjoyment of the esteem of all his neighbors, old age has no terrors for him. It is to him like the evening of a long summer day. He has had his troubles, but Christian fortitude and patience has enabled him to bear them and live through them. No one in Ports-

mouth has pleasanter family surroundings than he, and no one enjoys them more, or is more deserving of them.

Captain Chase Wilmot Kennedy,

is the son of Milton Kennedy and Josephine Hutchinson, his wife, and was born at Portsmouth, Ohio, January 4, 1859. His paternal ancestors are of Scotch-Irish and Scotch extraction. His father died July 10, 1896. His maternal ancestors are of Irish and German descent. The great-great-grandfather of our subject, Hugh Kennedy, was the first immigrant of this branch of the Kennedy family in America. The boyhood and youth of our subject was spent in Portsmouth. His first schooling was at a school conducted by Mrs. Crichton on Sixth street. He completed the course in the public schools and graduated in the class of 1875. After graduation he entered the employment of the Portsmouth Tribune and continued therein until the spring of 1879.

In May of that year, he received the appointment of cadet to the United States Military Academy at West Point, as the result of a competitive examination held at Portsmouth, Ohio. He entered the United States Military Academy June 19, 1879, and graduated therefrom June 13, 1883. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 3d United States Infantry and served in Montana, Dakota and Minnesota until the spring of 1898, participating in the expeditions and campaigns against the Kootenai, Crow and Sioux Indians during that interval. He was promoted First Lieutenant, 3rd Infantry, November 13, 1889; Regimental Adjutant, 3rd Infantry from March 13, 1891, to March 12, 1895.

During the Spanish-American war he took part in the campaign against Santiago, Cuba, being in command of Co. C, 3rd Infantry; was present at the Battle of El Caney, July 1, 1898, and at the subsequent attacks on Santiago from July 2 to July 11, 1898. He returned to the United States in August, 1898, and participated in the campaign against the Leech Lake Indians in the fall of that year in Minnesota. In the meantime he had been promoted captain and assigned to the 8th United States Infantry. He joined that regiment in Huntsville, Alabama, in November, 1898, and accompanied the regiment to Havana, Cuba, in December, and was present at the formal transfer of the government of the island of Cuba from the Spanish to the American authorities, January 1, 1899. He remained on duty in Cuba until July, 1900, when the regiment was transferred to the United States, en route to the Philippine Islands. He arrived there October 25, 1900, and was on duty there from that date to July 28, 1902. He is now on duty with his regiment at Governor's Island, N. Y. He was appointed Adjutant, 8th Infantry, June 13, 1900.

He was married November 13, 1889, at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, to Elizabeth Lord Jewett, daughter of Colonel Horace Jewett, United States Army.

Wade Stanton Kennedy

was born March 11, 1867, in Portsmouth, Ohio, the son of Milton Kennedy and Josephine Hutchinson, his wife. His father has a separate sketch herein. His son above named was given his two front names in honor of those great statesmen, Benjamin Wade and Edwin M. Stanton. Wade, as he is best known, was always a sturdy boy and has made a sturdy man. He attended school in Portsmouth until he was twelve years of age. His father then moved to Clay township and he attended there for two years. At fourteen years, he went into the employment of Henry Vincent to learn the butcher's trade, and served at it for three years, but did not like it.

In 1884, he went into the employment of Drew, Selby & Co., and has made the shoe business his life's work. He commenced as a cutter and worked at that for eleven years. He then became foreman of the cutting department and a buyer of upper leather, and held that position with Drew, Selby & Company for seven years. On April 12, 1902, he went into the Star Shoe Company, which has since become the Irving Drew Company. He is a stockholder in the company and its vice president. He and Mr. Will Gates are superintendents under Mr. Irving Drew, who is general manager. Mr. Kennedy has the oversight of the cutting department and is a buyer of upper leather for the new company. He has mastered all the details of his department, and is a force and power in the shoe business. He enjoys the entire confidence of all his former employers and present business associates.

He was married September 30, 1890, to Miss Sylvia Flowers McKeehan, daughter of T. J. McKeehan, of Sinking Springs, Highland county, Ohio. He has one child Mary Terese, aged eleven years. He had the misfortune to lose his wife May 26, 1902. Mr. Kennedy is a member and trustee of the Second Presbyterian church of Portsmouth. He is a republican in his political views.

He is a man of strong and earnest conviction. He has a fine sense of duty, and meets every obligation—business, social or religious—upon his conscience. He has all the elements to make a good citizen and makes one. No one values good citizenship more than he, or lives closer to his ideals.

Edward John Kenrick

was born in April, 1835, in county Limerick, Ireland. His father, John Kenrick, was a farmer. His mother's maiden name was Katharine Killey. He received all his education in Ireland and when he was thirteen years of age, he came to America with his father, mother, brother Patrick, and sister Nancy. They landed at Quebec, where his father suffered a sun stroke and died, later, at Niagara Falls. The family then removed to Black Rock near Buffalo, and remained there two months. They then went to Cleveland and from there to Portsmouth, Ohio, by canal, landing there October 28, 1849. Edward first work on the farm of William McColm below town. He continued to work at farming for a time and then was employed as receiving clerk, watchman and train dispatcher for the Scioto and Hocking Valley railroad at Portsmouth. He was in this employment one year and then went to weighing iron at the lower mill. In 1855, he went to work for Horace Leet, in the lumber business and continued that for five years. Then he was on the police force for four years.

February 1, 1863, he was married to Miss Eliza Mulligan, daughter of Edward Mulligan, and sister of Edward Mulligan, Jr. Mrs. Kenrick died February 13, 1867. They had two children, John and Kate. In 1864, he went on the river. In 1866, he went into the mineral water business with Edward Mulligan, Jr., and they continued that for three years. Then J. P. Albert Cramer bought out Mulligan and the firm became Kenrick and Cramer. They were together thirteen years when Mr. Cramer died. Kenrick carried on the business alone until 1882 when he went into the wholesale grocery business, which he is still engaged in. In 1892, he was appointed a director of the First National Bank and has held that office since. In politics, he is a democrat. In his religion, he is a communicant of the Mother Church. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Pat Kenrick

was born in 1839, in the parish of Kilcommon, county Limerick, Ireland. His father was John Kenrick and his mother's maiden name was Katharine Killey. His father was a farmer. His parents had three children: Edward, now doing business in Portsmouth and residing on Ninth street. Nancy, who afterwards married a Wm. Boswell and resides in Cincinnati and our subject. The family emigrated to Canada, in the summer of 1849. There in the city of Quebec, the father received a fatal sunstroke. From that city, the family went to Black Rock, N. Y. near Buffalo. They remained there two months and went from there to Cleveland. From there, they came to Portsmouth by canal. They landed at Portsmouth, Ohio, October 28, 1849, and the remainder of our subject's life was spent there. It was necessary for the boy to work and he went into the employment of T. M. Patterson to learn the book-binding business. He did learn it, but it did not suit his taste and he gave it up. It was, however, a consolation to him that he had a trade on which to fall back if necessity required it.

On April 16, 1861, he enlisted in Co. G. 1st O. V. I. first three months service and served till August 1, 1861. He made a good soldier and was much liked by his comrades. On June 10, 1862, he was made Quartermaster of the city of Portsmouth and of the several militia companies stationed there and held the position so long as such an officer was required. The city had quite a supply of military stores and equipments. After the war, he followed the river and was very popular with all who met him and knew him. In 1867, he started

the St. Charles Exchange, on the east side of Market street and conducted it for 17 years. He was a very popular landlord and restaurant keeper, and served as good meals as were ever put up in Portsmouth. Every one liked him and he had a pleasant welcome and a gracious adieu to all who visited him. He was one of the most liberal and sympathetic of mankind. A woman or child, a crippled or disabled person, always called forth his sympathies. If any one had a tale of woe, he had a sure listener in Pat, and if ministering to the poor and needy constituted the best Christian, he was the best in town. Pat was always a democrat and in 1889, he was a candidate on that ticket for County Commissioner against John Kaps on the Republican ticket. The vote stood, Kaps 3,683; Kenrick, 2,949. Majority for Kaps, 734. James E. Campbell, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was elected and Pat was one of the dead and wounded to be taken care of. He wanted the stewardship of the Penitentiary, but in the division of the spoils, obtained the superintendency of the kitchen, a very good place. He had numerous opportunities for making money, but insisted on honesty and integrity and required that the state should be justly served. However he did not like the place and in eighteen months gave it up.

On October 28, 1875, he married Miss Sarah J. Rhodes, daughter of John Rhodes, and his married life was a very happy one, though not blessed with children. When he left the employment of the state, he located in New Boston, on the Rhodes place and lived there almost all the time till a few days before his death. He died Sunday, November 13, 1898, at his residence on the south-east corner of Washington and Seventh streets, of Bright's disease. He died in the communion of the Roman Catholic church, in which he had been reared. Pat Kenrick was a man of emphasis in all he did. He had a heart full of sympathy for all mankind. He was always fond of children and never could do too much for them. He loved to be surrounded by them and to minister to their pleasures. He never, from his standpoint, injured any human being. His life was spent in Portsmouth and he was a familiar figure in it for thirty-four years.

William Sanford Kent

was born in Madison township, Scioto county, Ohio, July 22, 1866. He is the son of Vincent L. and Celina D. Bondurant Kent, the former of Meigs county, and the latter of Jackson county. Our subject's paternal grandfather and grandmother were John and Jane Longshore Kent, and his maternal grandfather was Thomas Bondurant. The boyhood and youth of our subject was spent on the farm in Madison township, and in attending the district schools, where he obtained a fair education. He married Una Bennett, daughter of Rolla E. and Sarah A. Pool Bennett, February 5, 1897. They have three children: Irma Avel, Louis Warden, and Essel Selma. For the past six years, Mr. Kent has been engaged in the lumber business, and is now conducting a general store, in Pike county, where he does a large amount of business. He is a democrat and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Rev. Heber A. Ketchum, D. D.,

was born in Ripley township, Huron county, Ohio, May 27, 1836. His father's name was Isaac and his mother's name was Anna. He studied preparatory for college at Hayesville and Hudson, Ohio. He entered Western Reserve, now Adelbert College, in July, 1862. The day following matriculation he enlisted as a private in Company B, 85 O. V. I. for three months. He was honorably discharged September 27, 1862 at Columbus, Ohio. He graduated from college in July, 1866. In the fall of that year he entered Lane Theological Seminary at Cincinnati and graduated in the spring of 1869. He was installed pastor of the Presbyterian church of New Richmond, Ohio June 10, 1869. On August 25th of the same year he was married to Miss Ansley J. Blackman of Hudson, Ohio.

He remained at New Richmond three years and in the summer of 1872 he resigned his pastorate at that place and accepted the co-pastorate of the First Presbyterian church at Portsmouth, Ohio, Rev. E. P. Pratt being the regular pastor. In February, 1875, he was installed pastor of the Second Presbyterian church of Portsmouth, the membership of which consisted of

one hundred and ninety members from the First Presbyterian church. He continued as pastor of this church for almost ten years, when he resigned to accept a call from the Second Presbyterian church at Urbana, Ohio, where he was installed pastor April 28, 1885. During this pastorate he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from his Alma Mater. In the spring of 1891, he received a unanimous call to become the pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Berkeley, California, where he was installed pastor October 18, 1891. This pastorate continued for six years when he accepted a call to the First Presbyterian church at Salem, Oregon, and was installed pastor October 28, 1897, where at the present writing July, 1901, he is near the close of his fourth year as pastor of that church.

Mr. Ketchum has four daughters and one son, William F., born August 15, 1870; Mary E., born December 17, 1872; Bertha, born February 7, 1875; Edith, born February 8, 1878; and Marguerite Ruth, born September 4, 1886. Rev. Ketchum has been successful in all his pastoral work, all of which has been characterized by the most intense zeal, great earnestness and deep piety.

Frederick Charles Ketter

was born at Gephart's, December 15, 1873. His parents were William H. and Mary E. (Crosser) Ketter. His grandparents came from Germany. He spent the first nine years of his life at Gephart's and then his father removed to Harrison township and located on the old Dan White farm, where they lived for twelve years and then returned to Gephart's. During this time he worked on the farm and attended school in the winter. In 1894, he and his brother William commenced a general store at Gephart's and Fred continued in this business until 1897. He then learned telegraphy with William A. Tripp at South Webster. He worked with him for five months, and went to work with Walker Marsh at Eifort where he remained for two years. He was Assessor of Bloom township in 1895. In 1898, he was elected a member of the county Republican Central Committee. In 1899, he was appointed Deputy Sheriff, under Sheriff Williamson. In the Republican primary in March 1902, he was nominated for Sheriff and was elected in November. He is a republican and a member of the German M. E. Church, also a member of the A. O. U. W. of Portsmouth. He was married June 16, 1898 to Theodosia B. Cross, daughter of Doctor P. B. and Eliza (Howell) Cross of South Webster, Ohio. They have one boy, Eugene. Mr. Ketter is a popular officer and citizen. He aims to do his full duty in every relation in life, a fact which is appreciated by all who know him. He is earnest and serious in all he does and will succeed in anything he undertakes.

William Ernst Ketter

was born at Gephart's, November 21, 1871. His father was William Henry Ketter, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Crosser. He went to school at Gephart's, and such times as he was out of school, he worked on the railroad as a section man, with his father. In 1891, he engaged in the general merchandise business with F. C. Ketter his brother at Gephart's, and was in business there until 1898. Since then, he has been engaged in mining fireclay. He ships the clay to Massillon, Newberg and to the companies near Portsmouth. He has twelve men in his employ all the time and ships from one to two cars a day. He married Lucinda Jenkins, December 20, 1885. He has three children, Grace, Wells, and Marie. He is a republican in his political views.

Charles A. Kiefer

was born in Alsace, France, now Germany, March 5, 1814. He was reared on the Roman Catholic church and remained in that faith till after his marriage. He was married in 1832, to Elizabeth Rosenmyer, who was reared a Protestant. She was a native of Hanover, and two years her husband's senior. They had five children: Mary, wife of Louis Blomeyer, Louis, Edward, and Frederick, of Portsmouth, Ohio, and Amelia, wife of William Campbell, of Columbus, Ohio. He emigrated to the United States in 1848 and located at Pine Grove Furnace and followed his trade of stone cutting. He worked two years each at Hanging Rock, Ohio, and Ashland, Kentucky. He came to Portsmouth in 1863, and

was employed at Gaylord's mill until it shut down and then worked at Wait's furniture factory and at Johnson's hub and spoke factory. He joined the German Methodist Episcopal church in 1850 and became a local preacher. He was noted for his honesty and his sincere piety. His faith was sublime and his life was a benediction. The children of his acquaintance revered and loved him. They lovingly called him, "Grandpa Kiefer." He died March 13, 1889. His wife died August 30, 1894.

Charles Kinney,

son of Charles and Elizabeth (Cox) Kinney, grandson of Washington Kinney, was born in Springville, Kentucky, July 7, 1850. His grandfather, Washington Kinney, has a sketch herein. After the death of his father, in 1861, he removed with his mother to Columbus, Indiana, where he received his primary education in the public schools. When sixteen years of age, he entered the office of the Columbus (Indiana) Bulletin, to learn the printer's trade. He was employed there for a term of nine years. In 1871, he returned to Portsmouth and was employed in Reilley's book store for four years. He afterwards became a traveling salesman for the Cabinetmaker's Union, holding this position until he accepted the appointment as Deputy Treasurer of Scioto county in 1876.

In 1883, he was elected Treasurer of Scioto county, by a majority of 485 votes, and upon the expiration of his term, was chosen as his own successor,—this time by the very flattering majority of 1,347. Upon the expiration of his second term as County Treasurer, he accepted the position of Chief Assistant to Hon. Daniel J. Ryan, Secretary of State, at Columbus, Ohio, and served from 1889 to 1892. In that year he served as secretary of the Board of Ohio Commissioners at the World's Columbian Exposition. He was also chief clerk under the Hon. S. M. Taylor, Ryan's successor, as Secretary of State till 1896, at which time he was elected to that office by a handsome majority. He was re-elected in 1898.

In June, 1901, he formed a law partnership with George H. Jones, under the firm name of Jones & Kinney, at Columbus, Ohio. He was chairman of his county committee in 1888, and has been a delegate to numerous state conventions. In his fraternal relations he is identified with the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias, having attained the Knight Templar degree in the former.

He was married October 8, 1879, to Letitia H. Yoakley, daughter of John Yoakley, of Portsmouth, Ohio. In all his public stations Mr. Kinney has reported himself as becomes a public servant. He has been faithful, capable and upright. His actions have merited the approval of all people, irrespective of party affiliations.

Captain Thomas Waller Kinney,

son of Washington Kinney and Mary Waller, his wife, was born March 14, 1842, the youngest child of a family of nine children. He grew up in Portsmouth, left the Portsmouth schools at the age of sixteen and went into the State Bank of Ohio, as an errand boy. He was there until he was nineteen years of age, when he enlisted in Company G, 56th O. V. I., October 30, 1861, for three years. He was promoted to Sergeant-Major the same day. He was made Second Lieutenant of Company H, June 11, 1862. He was made First Lieutenant December 27, 1862, and Captain February 14, 1863. He was mustered out May 15, 1864, at New Orleans, La., on expiration of his term of service.

On his return from the army, he went into the W. Kinney & Co. bank, and was in that bank and its successors, until the bank failed in November, 1877. Directly afterwards he became the first agent of the Scioto Valley railroad at Portsmouth, and served one year. Then in 1879, he moved to Kansas, located near Council Grove and engaged in farming, for a period of three years; but he concluded that his old home was the best place for him, and in 1882, came back and engaged with the Portsmouth Fire Brick Company, in supplying fire clay for the company. The company merged into the Kentucky Fire Brick Co., in 1901, and he has been with the two companies ever since 1882, in the same capacity. In April, 1873, he was married to Miss Lida Adams. They have one daughter, Julia. He is a Blue Lodge Mason, and holds his membership in Pogue Lodge, Ashland, Ky.

Mr. Kinney is a great collector of curios and old relics. His collection is referred to, and a part of it mentioned, elsewhere. He is a gentleman who despises notoriety in any form. His tastes are quiet and he prefers the social enjoyment of his own immediate circle. He is fond of history and historical reminiscence, and would have made an excellent historian. He is an amateur geologist. He has studied the subjects theoretically and practically all his life, and the editor of this work is indebted to him for a contribution on that subject, which will be found herein properly accredited to him. He is content to be simply inscribed on the good citizen roll and otherwise to follow his own inclinations. Like Diogenes, all he asks is, that no one shall stand in his sunshine. He will take care of the rest.

Wellington R. Kinney,

son of Henry Richie Kinney and Mary McNairn, his wife, was born November 30, 1847, on Font street, in Portsmouth, where Hibbs' hardware store was. His mother was born in Scotland and was the daughter of Joseph McNairn, who conducted a hardware business in Portsmouth for many years. Mr. Kinney was educated in the public schools of Portsmouth and first entered business with Frank L. Gilbert in the wholesale grocery business in 1868, as a clerk. He remained here only a year and then went into the hardware business with his father on Chillicothe street as H. R. Kinney & Son. He retired in 1875 on account of ill health and traveled in Nevada and California for two years. In 1877, he returned to Ohio and since then has been engaged in raising small fruits.

On October 9, 1889, he was united in marriage with Miss L. Epworth Briggs, daughter of Samuel C. Briggs. Two children were born to them: Wells Pearl, born December 19, 1890, died October, 1898; Briggs Richie, born February 17, 1891. Mr. Kinney lines up with the principles of the Democrat party, and is a communicant of All Saints church in Portsmouth. He takes the part of a good citizen in the play of Human Life and fills out the character.

William Kinney,

son of Washington Kinney, was born October 26, 1835, at the old home on Second street, Portsmouth, Ohio. He went to school to Miss Birge in the Fourth street building. He attended Kenyon College and was a member of the class of 1854, but did not remain to graduate. He left Gambier and went first as a clerk for S. R. Ross and then into his father's bank. He was First Lieutenant of Company E, 140th O. V. I., from May 2, to September 3, 1864. Directly after the war, he made the tour of Europe. He remained in the bank until his father's death in 1871, and then conducted the bank under the same name until it was merged into the Iron National Bank in 1872. He was cashier of that bank until January 23, 1876, when it surrendered its charter. The Iron National Bank was succeeded by W. Kinney & Company, composed of our subject and his brother. That continued until November 17, 1877, when it made an assignment. Afterwards all the claims against the bank were settled and released. From 1871 to 1874, Mr. William Kinney was one of the County Commissioners and made a most excellent officer. Since 1877, Mr. Kinney has resided most of the time in West Virginia. He is a gentleman of rare literary culture and taste and could grace any circle in the land. All his friends who know him best regret his determination to live in retirement.

Captain Isaac Kirby

was born at New Bedford, Massachusetts, November 19, 1802. He attended school there and at the age of twenty-three years, he went to sea as a common sailor in the coasting trade. He arose in the service until he became master and owner of a vessel. His vessel, a freighter, struck an iceberg on the New Foundland banks, and sunk in twenty minutes. He saved only his spy-glass. His vessel was bound from New Bedford to Glasgow, Scotland. He was seven days in an open boat and was brought back to the United States. His shipwreck determined him to be a landsman. He started west and went to Cincinnati, and there he met Dr. McDowell, who persuaded him to locate at Portsmouth. He had two daughters with him, Isabel and Catharine. Isabel mar-

ried John Renshaw, and Catharine died single. He started in the grocery business at Portsmouth, and in the making of brick with Eben Dole. He had married in New Bedford, and had three children, George and the two daughters mentioned above.

On December 14, 1841, he married Rosina Dole, daughter of Eben Dole, born March 2, 1825. Their children were as follows: John Renshaw, who resides at Watseka, Ill., a farmer; Henry, died at the age of thirty-three. He had been a soldier in the civil war; William, died at the age of thirty-eight, and left a family; James A., in the marble business at Portsmouth, with the Bode Granite Company; Edward J., a grocer, and Ida May, who died at the age of eighteen years. Capt. Kirby died May 9, 1865, and his wife January 29, 1888. He was a whig and a republican. He was a member of the Methodist church, and was a Justice of the Peace in Washington township a number of years. He was highly esteemed as a good citizen by all who knew him.

James Albert Kirby

is the son of Captain Isaac Kirby, a native of New Bedford, Massachusetts, and Rosina Dole, the daughter of Eben Dole, one of the pioneers of Portsmouth. He was born September 3, 1852, on his father's farm in Washington township, and attended school there. He started out for himself in 1865, in the employment of George W. Cole. There he worked on a farm for three years. He then went to Watseka, Illinois, and was a farmer's boy there for three years. In 1871, he returned to Portsmouth, and became an apprentice with Charles C. Bode, in the marble business. He learned the business in three years, and then he and his brother-in-law, Joseph Bowman, set up in the marble business as Bowman and Kirby, and continued it for twenty years.

In 1894, Mr. Kirby tried the confectionery business and continued in it for four years. In 1898, he re-entered the employment of Charles C. Bode in the marble trade and continued it till the latter's death. Since the last mentioned event, Mr. Kirby and Mr. Charles J. Bode formed the Bode Granite Company, which they conduct. Mr. Kirby married Leona, the daughter of Joseph Bowman, September 29, 1874, and has had five children: Katie, the wife of Thomas Crooks, of Portsmouth; William, Grace, Edward and Lloyd, shoe cutters at Heer's. Mr. Kirby was a democrat till 1884, when he became a republican. He never held any political office, but that of councilman.

Frank Kleffner

was born in Niedermashberg, Province Westphalia, Germany, May 9, 1832. His father died when he was a child and his step-father's name was Anton Willike. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Brange. He attended the elementary schools until he arrived at the age of fifteen years. Having left school, he went to Paderhorn, Westphalia, where he went into the business of baking, and served in that for three years, and then for this purpose he went through other parts of Germany and several countries of Europe. In about a year after this, he established a bakery for himself at Neidermashberg, where he conducted it until September, 1854, and from there he went to Buffalo, New York, where he found employment in a brewery for about four months. Then he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and was employed in the bakery business for five months. He heard of Portsmouth and went there and engaged in business. In 1857, he visited Germany and remained a year. On December 29, 1861, he was married to Miss Barbara Adams, widow of Thomas H. Muehl. He then went into the brewery business in Portsmouth and was engaged in it for twenty years. He served as a councilman for two years. His wife died August 11, 1871, leaving three children: Lizzie, Frank and Anna. He was married a second time to Anna Hatman, of Indiana, January 25, 1872, and the children of that marriage are: Otto, Josephine, Edward and Catharine. From this time till 1896, he followed his trade successively in Cincinnati, Sciotoville, Hamden and Columbus, O. He again returned to Hamden, where he has since been engaged in the liquor business. He is a democrat in his political views, and a communicant of the Roman Catholic church. He has always conducted himself as a good citizen, obedient to the laws, and faithful in the performance of all his civic duties.

Frank Anthony Kleffner

was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, January 2, 1868. His father was Frank Kleffner, and his mother was Barbara Adams. He went to school in Portsmouth till 1881, when he finished up in the A Grammar, and then went to the Saint Francis Gymnasium in Cincinnati, with the idea of becoming a priest of the Roman Catholic church, but after remaining there for one year, he came to the conclusion that he was not fitted for the work. He says he was in jail four days and nights, in 1884, on account of the Cincinnati Court House riots, but was discharged after examination, as an innocent man. He was clerk in the Galt House at Cincinnati, for two years. He then worked for the Western Union Telephone Company, in Kentucky. In 1887 and 1888, he worked for his father in Sciotoville. From there he went to Hamden and was employed, with his father, for four years. He was in Columbus for a while in 1894, and visited New Orleans, but finally concluded that Portsmouth was the best place. He is engaged in the liquor business at 16 West Sixth street. He was married to Catharine C. Eal, of Columbus, Ohio, July 28, 1897. He has three children: Francis Gregory, Sylvester Emmett, and Helen Cecilia. He is a communicant of the church of the Holy Redeemer.

William S. Klink

was born December 13, 1871, at Piketon, Ohio. His parents were John and Amelia Klink, natives of Germany. His father was a bridge contractor and worked with Philip Kelley, in Pike county. Our subject attended the Piketon schools in winter and did farm work in summer. He worked for James English until he was ten years of age. From 1886 to 1892, he was engaged in Portsmouth at Moeller's butcher shop. He then worked as a shoe cutter for about a year in Portsmouth. Then he labored at a packing house, Tokee & Son, in Dayton, Ohio. He conducted a butcher shop here one year, came back to Portsmouth in 1896, and commenced working again for Moeller. He continued with him two years and in 1898, he commenced business for himself in Portsmouth, and continued for three years. In June, 1901, he took a partnership with Edward Moeller in the meat business, as Moeller & Klink. On February 16, 1898, he was married to Emma Voelker, daughter of Lewis and Eliza Voelker. He is a republican. He is a member of the United Brethren church. He is active, industrious, energetic and does the best he can to honorably fill the position in life in which he finds himself.

Louis Knapp

was born in Hanover, Germany, September 8, 1840. His father's name was Henry Knapp, and his mother's maiden name was Caroline Schukky. He came to this country with his parents in 1845, who located near Chillicothe on the old Adams farm, where they remained two years. In June, 1847, they moved to Clinton Furnace, where his father dug ore at the furnace. They remained there seven years, and in 1853, moved to Center Furnace, in Lawrence county, where his father engaged in digging and mining ore. In the fall of 1855, the family moved to Clinton Furnace, where they remained until 1859, in the spring of which year they moved to Empire Furnace. His father resided there until his death in January, 1884, and his mother died in 1888. At Empire Furnace our subject began ore contracting, and continued this until 1860. He also took contracts of hauling charcoal.

In 1860, he took a contract of ore for Empire furnace, which in 1861, he turned over to his father, and enlisted in the army July 20, 1861, with a recruiting officer, at Empire furnace. The organization first intended was abandoned. On August 10, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, 5th Virginia regiment, but was not mustered in until September 2, 1861. He was in the battles of Trout's Hill and Cross Keys, where one color bearer was shot, on his right side and a soldier on his left. Two men were wounded near him, and he had several holes shot through his clothes, but he was not touched. There were thirty-seven men killed and wounded out of his regiment in this battle. He was promoted to corporal in 1862, and was made Sergeant in July, 1863. He was in the battles near Culpepper, C. H., and Cedar Mountain, Virginia, and was under fire for thirty days. The members of his company were the sharp-

shooters of the brigade and were with the advance guard at the beginning of the second battle of Bull Run. He took part in the battle at Lynchburg, Va., and shortly after at Winchester, Va. He was with General Crook and later under General Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley. He took part in the battle of Berryville, September 2, 1864, and was mustered out October 15, 1864, at Wheeling, W. Va.

After he came home he engaged in teaming at Empire furnace, contracting and delivering ore, and in 1868, he went to Buckhorn furnace and took a contract hauling iron and ore, where he remained until 1870, when he went to Center furnace, and took a contract hauling charcoal.

On January 1, 1871, he bought a tract of Empire furnace, consisting of 107 acres of land. He has improved it extensively and added about 370 acres to it, and has now over 400 acres in one body. He engaged in general farming until about 1890, when he turned his attention to raising fine stock and cattle. He raises black Aberdeen Angus cattle, and has about fifty head of full stock and grades.

Mr. Knapp was married January 25, 1865, to Miss Mary Fitzsimmons, at Empire furnace. She lived until December, 1881. There were seven children of this marriage: Lizzie, married Vinton Andre, died at the age of twenty-seven; May, the wife of Frank E. Hudson, traveling salesman for the Murphy Shoe Company, of Portsmouth, O.; Anna, died at the age of twenty-four; Joseph, died at the age of twenty-eight, married; Charles, died at the age of one year; Ruby, aged twenty-four, at home; James L., now teaching school, was in the Spanish-American war, 2nd United States Infantry in Company L. Mr. Knapp was married the second time in August, 1882, to Miss Hannah C. Fitzer. To this union two boys were born: John L., and Oliver W. He has always been a republican, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Henry Chapel, M. E., from 1874 to 1898, since then he has held his membership at Wheelersburg. He has been class leader and steward since 1875. He is a member of the Grand Army. In the county generally, Mr. Knapp has long been recognized as one of the most substantial, successful and progressive farmers. He belongs to that wing of agriculturists who seem to know instinctively how to dig money out of the ground. This implies accurate perceptions—good judgment, industry, caution and the ability to manage well. He is one of those men who would have succeeded in any vocation. He is skillful in adapting means to ends, is a shrewd dealer, plans carefully and usually accomplishes what he undertakes. He is correct in all his habits and has a military record during the civil war of which he has a right to be proud. His moral and religious life is exemplary.

Frank Vincent Knauss

was born December 22, 1850 in Monroe county, Pennsylvania. His father was Joseph Knauss, and his mother's maiden name was Katharine Ann Mansfield. His father was born December 22, 1823, and was a country merchant. He was a member of the 77th Pennsylvania Infantry during the whole war. He was Sergeant Major of the regiment. He died December 23 1901. Our subject received a common school education in the vicinity where he was born at White Haven, Pennsylvania. In 1869 he became a moulder in the shops of the Pennsylvania railroad at Altoona, where he remained but a few months. From there he went to the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad shops at Zaleski, Ohio, as a moulder. He did the principal part of the work there. In 1873 he came to Portsmouth and worked a short time with Murray, Moore & Co., but was invited to go to Jackson, by Peter Pickeral, to work in the foundry there. In that place he did most of the heavy work. While in Jackson he built a home; as a result of the panic of 1873 he sold his property in Jackson and bought a half interest in the foundry in Hamden. Not satisfied with that arrangement, he bought a flour mill in Zaleski, trading his interest in the Hamden foundry to H. S. Bundy. He remained in Zaleski in charge of this mill from 1879 to 1881. In the latter year he took charge of the Staiger Stamped Ware Factory at Washington, C. H., and remained there two years.

In the fall of 1883, he came to Portsmouth, Ohio, and went into the employ of the Ohio Stove Company. In 1889, he organized the Portsmouth Stove

& Range Works, and has been president and general manager, since January 1890. The original capital stock was \$50,000, and it now has a considerable surplus. This factory is the most steady running factory of its kind in the United States, having never closed down, except for repairs. It employs 150 men, having begun with forty. The buildings have been doubled since the start, and the concern uses up fifteen tons of iron a day, making as good goods as any factory in the United States. These facts are mentioned in connection with Mr. Knauss, simply to illustrate his wonderful business ability.

Mr. Knauss was married in September, 1872, to Miss Frances Beeching, a daughter of John Beeching of Cincinnati, in the wholesale, produce and commission business. He has the following children: Frank M., aged twenty-eight. John D., aged twenty-five and Harry A., aged twelve. He has been a republican all his life, as are all of his family. He was a member of the City Council for two years, and has been president of the Commercial Club for two years. He is now treasurer of the Gratz Lead Mining Company in Owensboro, Kentucky. He has been president of the Portsmouth Shoe Company for four years, and was first president and chairman of the Board of Trade.

A business associate says of him: "He is a man who can be depended upon under all conditions. He is a practical, competent business man, and thoroughly familiar with all the details of the business with which he is connected. He is energetic, has been very successful in his ventures, and knows no such word as fail. His word is as good as his bond, and he stands high in financial circles. He is an enterprising citizen, who has always been willing to devote his time and money towards any movement that is for the best interests of Portsmouth."

William Knowles

was born in Swaith, East Riding of Yorkshire, August 28, 1833. His father was John Knowles, a shoemaker, and his mother's maiden name was Jane Micklethwait, a sister of Joseph Micklethwait, an ancestor of the Micklethwaits of Portsmouth. His parents had ten children, five sons and five daughters. William was the third son and child. He attended school in England, learned the shoemaker's trade with his father, beginning at the age of fourteen years, and worked until he was twenty-one, then he came to the United States. William Raynor had married his aunt and located in Portsmouth, so he determined to come to the United States. Joseph Micklethwait was already located here, and young Knowles made the voyage. He came over in the "Robert Kelley," a sailing vessel. At that time there were only two steam vessels on the Atlantic Ocean, "The City of Philadelphia" and "The City of Glasgow." The "City of Philadelphia" was lost on a voyage she was making at the same time young Knowles crossed in the "Robert Kelley." He was eight weeks on the ocean, and the vessel encountered great storms. Twenty-nine passengers were lost on the way, washed overboard or died. The Captain of the ship was a personal friend of his, and he remained in New York a month as his guest.

He went up the Hudson to Albany, and traveled by rail to Cleveland. Then he came to Cincinnati, and came up the river on the "Old Scioto," in May 1854 with Capt. Bernard Kepner. At that time Wm. Raynor was conducting a shoe business in Portsmouth, and young Knowles went to work for him for a short time. Then he went to work for Robert Bell and worked for him for several years; then for Richard Lloyd several years, then he kept a shop of his own for a number of years. He made the first shoe that was made by machinery for Robert Bell, and he has been connected with the shoe business ever since. When Mr. Irving Drew first went into the manufacture of shoes, Mr. Knowles began to work under him, and has worked up to the present day. He is the oldest employe in the Drew-Selby factory, and the oldest shoe worker now living in Portsmouth. He works at any and every part of the business. He is sixty-nine years old and works every day.

He married Mary Katharine Kizer, daughter of Isaac Kizer, Sept 27, 1858. They have the following children: Lydia J., widow of Philip Iorey; Lucy, Floyd, Sallie, Laura, Mary, John, Robert, Ralph. He and his family are members of the First Presbyterian church of Portsmouth, and have been for a great many years. Mr. Knowles and his family are highly respected in Ports-

mouth. He works hard every day, and when his Sunday and holidays come no man enjoys them more than he. He is a typical Englishman in his physical constitution and in his habits and manner of thought. He believes in doing the duties of every day on that day, and not postponing anything until the next. He lives in such a manner that if called away at any time, he would have nothing to regret. He keeps his conscience clear every day in the week. Mr. Knowles is a frank, candid man, and is just what he seems to be, nothing more or nothing less.

Louis Frederick Korth

was born in 1844, at Stettin, the largest seaport of Prussia. His father's name was Fred W. Korth and his mother's name was Amella Gesleau. His mother was descended from French Huguenots, who had located in Pomerania in 1687. He was educated at the Ecole Francaise in Stettin and learned the French language as well as his mother tongue. At nine years, he attended the City Gymnasium and at fifteen years of age the Nautical Academy at Stettin, until he was seventeen years old when he came to the United States, having fixed on Cincinnati as his destination. In Germany he had learned the English language. His father was a ship chandler at Stettin and many English and American sea captains did business there. Our subject is the only one of his family of six brothers and a sister who ever emigrated, though his brothers have visited this country. He landed in New York in May, 1861, and took up newspaper work.

He enlisted in the 8th N. Y. Vol. Infantry, July 6, 1861 for two years. His regiment was then in Virginia and he joined it at Arlington Heights some time in August. In a month after, he was detailed for topographical work and served in that capacity in Washington until his regiment, which was in Blenker's division of Sumner's corps, was sent across the mountains into West Virginia to join Fremont. He was in Fremont's campaign in Western Virginia and at the battle of Cross Keys on June 8, 1862. He went through the first Rappahannock campaign under Pope and Sigel and was in the second battle of Bull Run on the 29 and 30 of August, 1862. He was in Hooker's Rappahannock campaign and at Chancellorsville on May 24, 1863, on division staff service.

At Gettysburg, his command fought along the Mummasburg road on the first day of July, 1863, and captured forty men of Rhodes' division. He was sent back with a guard detail in the afternoon, but the rebel prisoners got away in the melee in the town and he rejoined his command that evening at the cemetery gate. During Early's attack on the Federal right center late on the afternoon of the second day his command went to the support of Rickett's and Wiedrick's Batteries. During the night of the same day, they were rushed to the right of Culp's Hill to the support of Gen. Green against Johnson's attack on the Federal extreme right. In the afternoon of the third day, his command was subjected to the terrific concentrated fire of the entire Rebel artillery on Cemetery Hill during Pickett's charge. Mr. Korth's two-years' time expired on July 8, 1863, but he remained with the command during the pursuit of Lee as far as Warrenton, Va.

He then concluded to go to Cincinnati and remained there until Kirby's raid when he assisted in laying out one of the redoubts south of Covington, Ky. He fell in with the 16 New York Artillery and enlisted in Company G for three years. Soon after he was sent to Gloucester Point at the mouth of York river. In the spring of 1864, his Battery joined the army of the James in the active campaign on Richmond under Butler. He was at Drury's Bluff, Dutch Gap Canal, Fort Harrison, Fort Brady, Darleytown, etc. In December, 1864, he was attached to the staff of Gen. Weitzel as topographer and served in this capacity until Grant's finishing campaign against Richmond. He went into Richmond with Battery C, 3rd R. I. Artillery on the morning of the 3rd of April. He was discharged late in July, 1865.

In October, 1865, he went with his former captain, who was appointed Indian Agent, to Fort Smith, Arkansas. In the fall of 1866, he located at Quincy, Ill., and later took up the editorial charge of The Daily German "Tribune." He remained there seven years, and in St. Louis one year, where he worked on both English and German dailies with Carl Schurz and Joseph Pulitzer.

In 1873, he visited Germany and resided there and in Liverpool England, about one year. In the fall of 1875 he returned to the United States for the Centennial Exposition, and took an editorial position on the Philadelphia "Daily Democrat," where he remained ten years. In 1885, he was called to Cleveland where he edited the German Daily "Waechter" four years. In 1889, he went to Springfield, Ohio, and started the "Adler," Republican. In 1895, he returned to Cleveland and took charge of the Cleveland German "Post and Press," (Republican), and published and edited it until 1899, when he came to Portsmouth and purchased the "Correspondent."

Mr. Korth was married the first time in 1870, to Rose Lambur of Quincy, Ill. He had two sons by this marriage; Frederick, at Tacoma, Washington, and George, connected with a New York Publishing House. His first wife died in 1878, and he was married again in 1886 to Caroline Raff, at Cleveland.

Mr. Korth is a valuable addition to any community. As his sketch indicates, he comes of good German stock. With all his acquirements and experience, he is a gentleman of modest demeanor. His education fits him well for the position he holds.

George Engelbert Krick

was born at Portsmouth, Ohio, December 19, 1858, the son of Matthias Krick and his wife, Margaret Myers. His father has a separate sketch herein. He attended school at the parish school of the Holy Redeemer, and the public schools of Portsmouth, Ohio, until 1874, when he began for himself as a clerk in the store of Rudolph Brunner for three years. Then he clerked in a store for J. N. Leedom for a year. In 1879, he went to Waverly and clerked for Emmitt, Myers & Company. Myers was his uncle. He remained in this employment until 1881 when he clerked in a dry goods house in Springfield. In 1882, he was in Columbus, in the employment of R. G. Dunn & Company. In 1884, he returned to Portsmouth and kept books for Stanton & Balmert. From 1885 to 1887 he was deputy United States Collector under the late James W. Newman. In 1887, he resigned the office to become manager of the Spring Lane Distilling Company. In 1889 he was elected to the City Council of Portsmouth, and served six years. In 1892, he organized the Central Savings Bank and began business with it in 1893. He has been its cashier from the start.

He was married in 1884 to Miss Isabel A. Dunn, daughter of William Dunn, and has eight living children: Helen, Sadie, George, Seva, Louis and Leo, (twins) Edmund, and Paul. He has lost two children, one an infant son and another son, William at five years. He is a communicant of the church of the Holy Redeemer, and a democrat in politics, with the proviso that he is for the gold standard. Mr. Krick is thin and spare, of a dark complexion and very earnest in his manner. He has been very successful in his management of the Central Savings Bank and has built up an institution of which he may be proud and of which the community is proud. He is one of the best business men of the city. He has the banker's faculty of taking one look at a man and then telling him what he wants, without the man's ever speaking. He possesses the confidence of the entire business community and has demonstrated that he deserves it.

John Kriick

was born in Rhenish Bavaria, near Worms, January 14, 1853. His father was George K. and his mother's maiden name was Ella Andone. His parents had three children: Andrew, John and Barbara. His father was a farmer and died in 1869, at his home in Germany. John learned the cooper's trade, and served as an apprentice for three years. He began his apprenticeship the year his father died, and left Germany on January 14, 1872, and went to Antwerp in Belgium, where he took a ship for this country; he crossed the English Channel, went to Liverpool and then came to New York. The entire voyage from Antwerp occupied fifteen days. He went from New York to Cincinnati, remained there two weeks, and then came to Scioto county and located on Dogwood Ridge, where he had an uncle. He went to work on the B. & O. railroad as a section hand, and worked at it for fifteen months, when he was made a foreman for nine years—near Jackson for two years and near Gephart's, for

seven years. He then was a farmer on Little Scioto, on the old William Marting farm, until 1890 when he went to Gephart's, and engaged in a general store. He also has a grist mill there.

He was married December 5, 1875 to Mary Marting, daughter of William Marting. His children are: Henry Marting, who lives with his father; Charles engaged in milling at Gephart's; Nellie, Carrie, Katie, and Hilda, at home. He is a democrat in his political views, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Gephart's.

Mr. Kriick is a citizen of the most sterling character. He is industrious, energetic, liberal-minded, and of broad and charitable views. He is one of the strong elements in the community where he resides, and would be an important factor in any community where he chose to reside. He makes all enterprises he takes up succeed. He is a prosperous and successful farmer and keeps up with the most advanced notions in farming. He is successful as a country merchant. His neighbors believe in him and he enjoys their confidence to the fullest extent.

William Kugelman

was born September 29, 1856, at Portsmouth near the mouth of Lawson's Run. His father was Jacob Kugelman, a native of Eidenkopen, Bavaria. His mother was Anna Margaret Deinser, a native of Mergnes, Bavaria. He grew up in Portsmouth and went to the city schools until he was twelve years of age, when his father removed to the Hatch farm, now known as the Peebles farm, east of Portsmouth. He lived the life of a farmer there for two years, when his father purchased a farm near Powellsville, Ohio, now owned by William Duis and resided there from 1870 to 1896. Our subject farmed for Dan Harwood on the Marsh farm from November 24, 1878 till May 1, 1880. Then he worked for Milton Buck, on the Damarin farm for awhile. He went to Texarkana and came back from there to Illinois and Indiana, where he worked until August 1, 1880. Then he came to Portsmouth and went to working for Gilbert Stewart and worked for him until September 1, 1881. At that time he went into the employment of McFarland, Sanford & Company, as a salesman, and remained with them until August 1, 1885. He was then employed by the Chicago house of Miller, Cissna & Company, and was there until July 1, 1889. He was then employed by Clement, Vane & Company, of Chicago, till December 15, 1889, when he came to Portsmouth and was employed by Sanford, Varner & Company, where he remained until February 1, 1900. He then tried the insurance business for one year. On February 10, 1901, he purchased a grocery at 205 East Third street. He later sold out and took employment with Haas, Schwartz & Co.

He was married to Kate A. Buck, daughter of Milton Buck, March 8, 1882. He has a son, Charles Wynn, born May 18, 1883. His daughter Alice Stewart, was born February 25, 1886, and died January 31, 1889. He has a son, J. Emerson, born June 8, 1889. He is a member of Bigelow M. E. church. Prior to 1880, he was a democrat; since that time he has been a republican. He is a member of the United Commercial Travelers. Mr. Kugelman is one of the most active and energetic business men of his age. He found his true career as a salesman and if he cannot sell goods, no one can.

Simon Labold

was born in Covington, Kentucky, December 20, 1855. His father was Henry Labold, a resident of Portsmouth, and his mother's maiden name was Fannie Rosenfeld, a native of Bavaria. His father was a native of the same place. Our subject attended school in Covington, Ky., and Cincinnati. At the age of fourteen he was in the High School of Covington, and his father wished him to continue going to school and get a good education; but the former having met with reverses, Simon determined to do something for himself and to go into business. He quit school and engaged in buying wool, hides, country produce and anything to which he could turn his hands. His very first venture was to buy \$500 worth of goods on credit, when he had but \$30. He followed this business in and about Covington and Cincinnati until 1875. From 1875 to 1884 he traveled continuously in the mountains of Kentucky and Tennessee, buying

produce. In the summer he bought country produce and in the winter he bought furs. When he was at the age of seventeen, he clerked for a year at Vincennes, Indiana.

He came to Portsmouth in 1884. He then began to carry on the business of S. Labold & Co., buying hides, wool, etc., and is still a member of that firm. In 1894, he became a director in the First National Bank of Portsmouth; and in 1896 he was elected its cashier, and has been that ever since. He was married June 23rd 1886 to Miss Lena Riesman, daughter of David Riesman. They have one child Leona, a daughter. Mr. Labold is president of the Chicago Fire Brick Co., Chicago, Ill., a director of the Portsmouth and Kentucky Fire Brick Co., of Oak Hill, O.; of the Davis Fire Brick Co., at the same place; and of the Davis Drug Co., of the Excelsior Shoe Company and of the First National Bank, all of Portsmouth, Ohio. He is president of the Star Fire Brick Works and director and treasurer of the Portsmouth Savings and Loan Association. He is a director of the Board of Trade, and of the Commercial Club. He was a member of the City Council for two years, from 1895 to 1897. He was chairman of the Finance Committee during the time that the debt was reduced by \$35,000, when the city built the new engine house and paved Market street without borrowing money. He is also a Director of the Black Fork Coal Co., which is developing coal mines in the vicinity of Washington Switch.

Mr. Labold is a gentleman of wonderful executive, administrative and financial ability. He knows what to touch and what to let alone and he knows it instinctively. His judgment is made up instantly on a case being presented to him, and like the Rothchilds, he makes no mistakes. If he backs an undertaking, it will be accomplished. If he declines to endorse a measure, it is because it has the element of failure. In all he has undertaken, he has been successful. It is his labors which have largely contributed to make the First National Bank of Portsmouth, Ohio, the strong, financial institution it is, and his skill and judgment have been of great benefit to all other businesses with which he is connected.

Professor John Powers Lacroix

was born near Haverhill, Ohio, February 20, 1833. His father was Alexander Lacroix, son of the French emigrant, Andrew Lacroix, who has a sketch herein. He attended the common schools of his vicinity until the age of eighteen when he entered the preparatory department of the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. Two years later he entered the college. In 1857, he graduated, one of a class of twelve. He was a member of the Athenian Society and was noted for his literary productions. During his college course, he was very fond of Chaucer and Spencer and the early English authors. He composed many poems which were published in the Cincinnati papers. In the winter of 1857, he went to New Orleans and for two years was engaged in teaching, and spent much of his time in the study of the French language and literature. Some of his correspondence with his college friends was in Latin. In 1860, he returned to the North and was made a minister of the Methodist church, and preached for three years. In 1863, he was elected tutor of Modern Languages in the Ohio Wesleyan University and was later made assistant professor.

In August, 1863, he was married to Corintha A. Irwin. She was born near Irwin station, Union county, Ohio, September 19, 1837 and died October 5, 1878. She translated "Gustavus Adolphus" from the French of L. Abelous. She was the mother of five children, four of whom survive her.

In 1865, he made a trip to Europe and studied at Berlin and Halle. He returned in the fall of 1866 and was elected Professor of Modern Languages and History, which chair he held until his death, September 22, 1879. He was a constant contributor to the Western, Pittsburg, Northern, Central and California Advocates; and he wrote occasionally for the Transcript, Independent, Zion's Herald, Methodist Recorder, Ladies' Repository, Southern Quarterly, Bibliotheca Sacra and the Methodist Quarterly Review. A list of his books will be found under "Bibliography of Scioto County."

Physically, he was a man of weak constitution, but he performed a wonderful amount of labor. He was all mind and no body. It is said not a day

passed that he did not write something for publication. He was a constant contributor to the papers of the Methodist Episcopal church. It was a favorite work of his to review French and German books of great length. President Payne said of him: "No man ever wrote more or better. He was one of the most productive writers of the day. I never met from his pen a weak or puerile sentence." He maintained an extensive correspondence with men of learning and letters, in German and French.

Doctor Merrick said of him: "As a scholar his learning was various and correct; as a thinker, he was independent and profound; as a writer, ready and forcible; as a preacher, eminently instructive; as a teacher, successful; as a Christian, profoundly devout and sincerely pious. He believed the Bible to be God's word—God's teaching to him. His religion was not a mere form, but a life; that life had its roots in God and was nourished by communion with God. His addresses before God's throne were peculiarly impressive. He was remarkably conscientious. As a friend he was open and frank; no scheming about him. He was what he seemed to be, perfectly open, a friend, a true friend. Many of us found him such."

While a student at Delaware in his Junior year, he prepared a number of articles on the early French inhabitants of southern Ohio. To do this he traveled over Scioto, Lawrence and Gallia counties and interviewed all the old French settlers then living. From the material he gathered he prepared a series of sketches which appeared in the Ironton Register in the fall of 1855. These sketches were republished afterwards by James Keyes in his pioneer record, herein noted, and all of them have been used in this work as the basis of the sketches of the French settlers. The Editor desires to say that in his researches he has been able to find but very little to add to what Professor Lacroix prepared and found in his investigations that he had exhausted the material accessible.

Frank B. Lair

was born in Harrison township, Scioto county, Ohio, June 5, 1866. His father was William Lair, and his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Welch. They had five sons and five daughters, of whom Frank was the second child. His father enlisted in Company F, 56th O. V. I., November 20, 1861, at the age of twenty-five years. He was transferred to Company A, January 26, 1864, having re-enlisted for three years. He was captured April 8, 1864, at Sabine Cross Roads, and mustered out June 30, 1865.

Frank, his son, obtained his education in the common schools of his vicinity, and at South Webster. He has been a farmer all his life, excepting in 1898, when he was a clerk at Hoskinson Furnace in Logan county. He is not married and makes his home with his father. He has been a member of the Township and County Republican Committee many times. He has always taken an active interest in the Republican party, of which he is a member. He is connected with the Free-Will Baptist church at Bloom township, and is highly esteemed by all his neighbors.

Constant Lake

was born May 29, 1849, at Wooster, Ohio. His parents were Constant Lake and Eleanor Jones, his wife. His grandfather was Constant Lake. The name "Constant," as a baptismal name, was constant in the family for seven generations back. The family came from England to the United States in 1638. In that year, William George Lake settled in Massachusetts from England. His wife was Mary Gardner. They had two sons, Elijah and James, and a daughter Mary. In 1679, Elijah married Rebecca Ellerton. They had five children: Constant, Ellerton, Jane, Elizabeth, Annabell and Marty. In 1703, Constant Ellerton Lake settled on the eastern shore of Maryland, and in 1709, married Eliza Willis. Their children were: Chloe, Winnifred, Constant, Eliza, Mary, Martha and Norton. Constant married Mildred E. Mont, of Annapolis. This Constant was a Major of the Maryland state troops in the Revolution. He served in Carolina with General Greene. Their children were: Mary, Ann, Hannah, Joseph and Constant. In 1756, Constant, son of the Revolutionary Major, married Anna Weir. Their children were: Constant and Joseph. This Constant settled in the Shenandoah Valley. In 1796, he moved to Penn Yan,

New York, where he married Anna Straughn. He removed to Trumbull county, Ohio, and then to Wayne county, Ohio. His children were: Joseph Straughn, Mary, Elijah W., and Constant, the father of our subject. Later he went to Wooster.

The present Constant went to school at Wooster until he was sixteen years of age. He then attended Bethany College, Virginia, for one year. From 1867 until 1872, he was a planter in Yalobusha county, Mississippi. In the year last named he returned to Wooster and was in the livery business until 1887. He spent two years in the Ontario Veterinary College in Canada and graduated there in April, 1888. In May, 1888, he located in Portsmouth, where he has since resided and has practiced the profession of a veterinary surgeon. September 12, 1871, he was married to Anna Nachtrieb, daughter of Jonas and Nancy (Punghe) Nachtrieb. He has three children. One daughter died in infancy. His son Joseph F. is a veterinary surgeon in Ironton, Ohio, and his daughter Ella, is the wife of John Bell Woods. He is a democrat in his political views, but more inclined to be independent. He lives up to the traditions of his New England ancestry and consequently is a most excellent citizen, highly esteemed for all the civic virtues.

Willard Lamb,

son of Reuben and Lavina (Chaffin) Lamb was born June 28, 1844, on the Lamb farm just below Franklin Furnace. His great-grandfather, Reuben Lamb, emigrated from Massachusetts about 1815, and settled on what has since been known as the Lamb farm. The farm is still in the possession of his descendants, one of whom is our subject. One of his sons, Willard, was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Reuben Lamb, Sr., died May 10, 1838, in his seventy-second year. Willard Lamb, Sr., died October 2, 1840, aged fifty. Reuben Lamb, Jr., died January 19, 1854, aged thirty-six years, ten months. Persis Lamb, the great-grandmother, died January 17, 1854, at the advanced age of eighty-six. The mother of our subject is still living at the age of eighty-one. Mr. Lamb received his education in the "Ball" school house in Green township. He enlisted August 23, 1864, as a private in Company D, 173d O. V. I., at Nashville, Tennessee, and was honorably discharged June 26, 1865. He has been a merchant for over fifteen years. He is a member of the Wheelersburg Baptist church, and has been one of its Trustees since 1896. Politically he is a republican. He was president of Green township School Board from 1899 till 1901.

June 18, 1868, he was united in marriage to Rebecca May Stumbaugh, daughter of Jacob and Lucetta (Courtright) Stumbaugh. To them have been born twelve children, only eight of whom are now living. The children are as follows: Emma May, deceased; Reuben Thomas, married Eyle V. Mooney, is now living in Bradford, Pa., and is a train dispatcher; Clara Etta, married John A. Oakes and lives on Pine Creek; Lucinda Oma, married Henry J. Barrett, who is principal of the High School at Toronto, Ohio; Hattie Marcie, is a time-keeper for Drew, Selby & Company, Portsmouth, Ohio; William Walter, is studying telegraphy at Bradford, Pa. The others are: Bessie Alice, H. Harrison, Amanda Lois, Mary Lavinia, (deceased), Persis Lena, (died in infancy) and Luther Leonard, (deceased).

Winfield Scott Lambert,

son of Jeremiah and Eliza (Bandy) Lambert, was born in Greenfield township, Gallia county, Ohio, December 9, 1849. His father's maternal great-grandfather, John Harper, was born in England, in 1740, and came to America in 1770, and settled in Maryland, near Chesapeake Bay. His father's maternal grandfather, Hamilton Harper, was born in Maryland in 1777, and emigrated to Logan county, Virginia, in 1804. His father's mother Jincy (Harper) Lambert was born in Logan county, Virginia, in 1806, and came with her parents to Greenfield township, Gallia county, Ohio, in 1810.

Our subject's paternal great-grandfather, Philip Lambert, was one of the early settlers of Gallia county. His grandfather, Pearsol Lambert, was born in Wythe county, Virginia, in 1805, and came with his parents to Greenfield township, Gallia county, Ohio, about 1810.

When Mr. Lambert was six years old, his parents moved from Gallia county to Richland Furnace, Vinton county, remaining three years. They moved from there to Monroe Furnace, Jackson county, where they remained until 1872, when they moved to Madison township, Scioto county.

In 1862, he entered school at Ewington Academy at Ewington, Gallia county, Ohio, where he attended four terms, after which he attended school at the Wilkesville Academy, in Vinton county. He commenced teaching in 1872 in sub-district, No. 9, Madison township. He taught continuously during each consecutive school term until 1899. During this time he taught in Scioto, Lawrence and Jackson counties, and in Stafford and Reno Counties, Kansas, and in Dent county, Missouri. He served as assessor of Madison township in the year 1895-6. He was appointed Supervisor of Census for the Tenth Congressional District in the taking of the twelfth census in 1900. He has always been a republican and may be counted on at all times to work for the success of his party. He is a member of the United Brethren church, of South Webster, where he resides. He was united in marriage to Tenie Miles Allen, daughter of James M. and Matilda (Sargent) Allen, September 28, 1873. They have one son, James N., who has reached his majority and is a telegraph operator at Jamestown, Ohio.

John Herman Lange

was born at Portsmouth, Ohio, November 17, 1866. His father was Joseph Herman Lange and his mother's maiden name was Adelheid Fisher. She was the daughter of Joseph Fisher. Both were natives of Hanover, Germany. He received his education in St. Mary's school of Portsmouth, up to the age of fourteen, when he went into the hardware business as a clerk for one year. He worked two and a half years with J. L. Hibbs & Company, and then went with John B. Rottinghaus and kept books until 1890, when he was engaged as book-keeper in the Citizen's Savings Bank and remained there until 1893. He worked for the assignees of the bank until 1894. On April 1, 1894, he became assistant postmaster of Portsmouth, under John Jones, and served as such until March 31, 1898. On April 23, 1898, he went with the Burgess Steel and Iron Works and remained with them until they sold out, August 1, 1900, and was then employed by the Crucible Steel Company until December 15, 1900, at which time he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Mingo Coal Mining Company and remained with it until in February, 1902, when it sold out. He was then elected secretary and treasurer of the Portsmouth Street Railway and Light Company, succeeding Samuel B. Timmonds, and is now holding that position.

He was married October 18, 1892, to Theresa Snyder, daughter of Joseph Snyder, and resides at 14 East Second street. He is a democrat, and a member of St. Mary's church. As a book-keeper, there are few more expert, and he is regarded as one of the best business men of Portsmouth. He is faithful to every duty and trust imposed upon him.

Captain Henry Lantz

was born February 22, 1831, in Athens county, Ohio. His father, Aaron Lantz, was a descendant of a German emigrant who came from Scotland to Athens county, Ohio, in 1790, where Aaron was born in 1793. The father of Aaron was George Lantz, one of three brothers who emigrated from Scotland. His mother, whose maiden name was Leah Claypool, was born in Greenbrier county, Va., in 1803, and was married to Aaron Lantz and settled in Jackson county in 1818. They soon after removed to Athens county, where our subject was born. Aaron Lantz died in 1842, and his widow died at McArthur, Vinton county, in 1890, at the age of eighty-seven.

Our subject continued to reside in Athens county until 1851 when he came to Bennett's mills which he undertook to operate. His father had been a maker of millstones. On December 21, 1852 he married Lovina Bennett a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Mills) Bennett. Joseph Bennett was the son of Thaddeus Bennett (see his sketch in this volume). Joseph was a soldier in the war of 1812.

After his marriage Capt. Lantz located three miles from McArthur, and engaged in milling. He was there until 1857, when he moved to McArthur. In the year 1857, he returned to Scioto county.

On April 27, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, 22nd O. V. I., at the age of thirty, for three months. He was made a Sergeant and mustered out August 19th 1861. He entered Company F, 56th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, November 21st 1861, as First Lieutenant. He was mustered out November 21st 1864, at New Orleans, on expiration of his term of service. March 14th 1865, he was appointed Captain of Company K, 194th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for one year, and served with the Company until October 24, 1865. This Regiment was organized at Camp Chase, O., in March, 1865. It was first ordered to Charleston, W. Va., and assigned to General Egan's Division, composed of one Brigade of Eastern and one of Western troops. The surrender of Lee's army caused the Division and Brigade to be broken up, and the Regiment was ordered to Washington City, where it remained performing garrison duty until October 24, 1865, when it was mustered out. After his discharge, Captain Lantz went to McArthur, and engaged in the undertaking business. In the year 1866, he went to Bennett's Mills, Ky., and spent four years there as an undertaker and a carpenter. In 1873, he returned to Harrison Township, and has lived there for twenty-eight years last past. His business in that time has been that of an undertaker. His children are: Henry Clay, married and lives in Harrisonville; Mary Edna, wife of Alexander Shuter, who lives in Harrisonville; Benjamin Franklin, aged thirty-two, married, a merchant in Harrisonville; Thomas C., aged thirty, a teacher, living at Portsmouth. All of his children are married and have children of their own. He never was sick during his army service, and never had wounds of any consequence. Up to 1856, he was a democrat, after that he became a republican, and has remained such. He is a member of Delta Lodge, F. and A. M. at McArthur, Ohio, and an Odd Fellow.

Henry Clay Lantz

was born at Scioto, Ohio, September 10, 1863. He is the son of Henry and Lovina H. (Bennett) Lantz, (see sketch of Henry Lantz). The boyhood of our subject was passed at Scioto, except four years from 1869 to 1873, which were spent in Greenup county, Kentucky. He obtained a good education and commenced teaching in 1881. He followed the profession, with one intermission of two years, until 1900. He spent two terms at the National Normal University, at Lebanon, Ohio. He went west in the spring of 1887 and remained till the fall of 1889. For several years he was engaged in the mercantile business at Harrisonville. He was Clerk of Harrison township from 1885 to 1887 inclusive. He was Treasurer from 1896 to 1898 and School Examiner of Scioto county from 1894 to 1900 inclusive. He is a republican and very liberal in his views.

He married Emma J. Samson the adopted daughter of David and Susan Samson, of Harrisonville, February 9, 1893. Her parents were William and Martha J. (Fox) Dalton, of Pomeroy, Meigs county, Ohio. Her mother died when Emma was a little child and she was reared by Mr. and Mrs. Samson. Our subject has three children: Wenona Goldine, Gladys Sylvia, and Clay Dalton. Mr. Lantz is one of the best qualified of the teachers in the county. He was always bright and quick, ready to take up new ideas and make them his own. He is noted for his sincerity and straightforwardness. This quality in him is pronounced and has made him both enemies and friends. As a public official, he has always acted without fear or favor. He is true to his convictions and to the right as he sees it.

Thomas C. Lantz

was born near Bennett's Mills, Greenup county, Kentucky, October 8, 1871. He is the youngest son of Henry and Lovina (Bennett) Lantz. He spent all his early life in Harrisonville except the first two years which were spent in Kentucky. He attended the schools of Scioto county until 1889, when he commenced teaching which pursuit he has followed continuously since. From 1892 to 1900 he conducted a series of normal schools at Scioto. In 1901, he conducted a normal at Sciotoville. He was for six years a member of the firm of Lantz Bros., merchants, at Harrisonville. He is a republican, a Past Chancellor of Ives Lodge No 472, Knights of Pythias, a Past Captain of LoIs Camp,

No. 16, Sons of Veterans, and a member of Lucasville Lodge, No. 465, F. and A. M. He married Rosa B. McKinney, daughter of William and Rachel (Odell) McKinney, December 19, 1892. They have three children: Lowell Liston, Leroy Marcus, and Lyle Ray.

He possesses rare gifts, or endowments, of an artistic nature, being one of the best native pencil artists in the county. He is one of the most successful teachers in the schools of the county. His efficiency as a teacher is due to the untiring efforts he puts into the work; and in all other vocations in which he has been engaged, the same energetic spirit characteristic to himself, has clearly shown itself. He stands for those lofty principles which characterize every true American citizen. Mr. Lantz ranks among the best teachers in the county, judged both by his scholarship and his uniform success.

Delos Velos Larkin

was born in Galena, Delaware county, Ohio, August 20, 1826. His father Stephen Larkin was from Albany, New York, and his mother from Essex county, New Jersey. His mother's maiden name was Mary Jane Rosecrans and she was a cousin of General and Bishop Rosecrans. When a lad, his parents moved from Fairfield county, and as a youth he drove cattle to the Eastern markets. It took from twenty to sixty days to make the trip. September 18, 1850, he married Miss Sarah Margaret Johnson of Ross county and shortly after came to Scioto county and located on the McArthur farm. He returned to Ross county in 1851 and remained until 1853. He returned to Scioto county in the year last named and leased 40 acres of the New York land. Subsequently he leased 300 acres for twenty-three years.

On May 2, 1864, he enlisted as a private in Company I in the 140th regiment O. V. I. for one hundred days. He was mustered out with the Company, September 3, 1864. In 1865, he purchased the farm on which he resided until his death, January 31, 1884. He made a specialty of raising broom corn and in 1886 had 100 acres all of which he manufactured into brooms. He was at one time a Trustee of Washington township.

His children are the following: Charles, Effie, wife of John A. Williamson, Harry, Catharine, Mrs. Alice Stephenson, of Columbus and Mrs. Charles McFarland, of Los Angeles, California. They had six other children now deceased. He was a Universalist in faith. He was originally a whig and a republican but afterwards acted with the Democrat party for a few years. He was at all times a good citizen, generous and kind with all his neighbors, a believer in good fellowship, a lover of his country, and a devoted friend to all the soldiers of the Civil War.

Gordon Frank Lauman

was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, November 17, 1840. His father was George Mim Lauman, born in York, Pennsylvania, in 1805. His father was a tanner and was taken to Chillicothe, Ohio, by his father, Barnet Lauman, at the age of four years. His great-grandfather was Christopher Lauman, a soldier of the Revolution. His record will be found in the article entitled Revolutionary Soldiers.

George M. Lauman was reared at Chillicothe and learned the tanner's trade there. He followed the same trade after locating in Fleming county, Kentucky, and was there married to Anna Shanklin, a native of Kentucky. There were eight children of this marriage, three sons and five daughters, of whom our subject was the seventh. The family left Kentucky in 1845 and went to Aberdeen, Ohio, where Mr. Lauman worked at his trade. In 1846, he went to Chillicothe and remained there following his business of tanner until 1849. In that year, he located in Waverly and carried on a tannery for G. and G. L. Armstrong, and remained there until his death.

Our subject went to school for one year in Chillicothe and a short time in Waverly. In 1850, he went to work at Emmitt's Mills tending gate at \$5.00 per month. Then he was a cob-picker at the Distillery for three years and in the meantime was advanced to head sheller. He was taken into Emmitt's store and worked there ten years.

He enlisted April 17, 1861, in Company G, 1st O. V. I., for three months. He was wounded June 17, 1861, at the battle of Vienna. He was standing up on a flat car, when the moving train was fired on by a masked battery. A solid shot struck his gun and completely mangled his hand. The same shot struck and tore away the clothing and accouterments on his left side and bruised his side so badly that he was unfit for further service. He was discharged at Washington, D. C., at expiration of his service.

On his return from that service, he re-entered Mr. Emmitt's employ and remained there until 1864, when he became Provost Marshal and served as such until 1865. He then went to Jasper and clerked for Peter B. Hayes until 1872. In that year he came to Portsmouth and worked in the grocery store of Thomas Brown for four months. He heard of a store at Bear Creek and purchased it and carried it on till 1900. After he located at Bear Creek, he engaged in buying and selling railroad ties and made a fortune at it. He has always been a republican and is a member of the Masons and Elks.

He was married first, October 6, 1864, to Mary Lucretia Watkins, daughter of John Watkins. She died October 22, 1892. November 28, 1895, he was married to Elizabeth Dever, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca Wales Dever.

Mr. Lauman is a liberal minded, public spirited citizen. He is always ready to aid in any good cause. He always regretted he could not serve his country during the war, but his honorable wounds received at the outset, prevented. No man has a kinder regard for his comrades of the Civil war, than he.

Thomas Benton Lawson

was born May 16, 1843, in Portsmouth, Ohio, the son of Thomas Lawson and Rebecca Jane Tillow, his wife. His grandfather, William Lawson, was one of the original proprietors of Portsmouth. Thomas B. received his education in the old brick school house on Fourth street. He enlisted April 16, 1861, in Company G, 1st O. V. I., commanded by Captain George B. Bailey. He served three months and was mustered out with the company August 1, 1861. He then enlisted in October, 1861, in the 75th New York Infantry, Company A, and served two years. He re-enlisted again in Company A, 160th New York Infantry, for three years and served until the close of the war. He was in the grand review in Washington in May, 1865.

After the war he went to work as fireman on the New York Central railroad and fired a locomotive for three years. Then he came to Kentucky and fired a locomotive on the old Kentucky Central railroad running from Covington to Lexington, Kentucky. He received his promotion to engineer. One day he had a little mishap and knocked some cars off the track. The company stopped his pay and laid him off. He got angry, quit railroading and returned to Portsmouth, Ohio. He worked for T. M. Lynn as book-keeper and collector for two or three years. He also worked a year or two for Yeager and Dice, who were engaged in the livery business. In March, 1872, he went into business for himself at Middleport, Meigs county, Ohio. He went into the mercantile business in which he was very successful. He remained there in the same business for twenty-three years, or until 1892, when he returned to Portsmouth, Ohio, where he has since resided. He had always had a strong love for his native place and returned to spend the remainder of his life here.

On July 22, 1873, he was married to Miss Ada Eliza Horn. They have three children living, two sons and a daughter: Earl Benton is a shoe cutter; Ernest Charles travels for Biggs, Watts & Company, of Huntington, West Virginia, and Maude is a student in the High School. His oldest daughter Ina, died at the age of seventeen, and his youngest daughter, Frieda Marie, at the age of eleven. Mr. Lawson was a member of the council of Middleport, Ohio, for two years. He is a democrat, a member of Bigelow M. E. church, of the Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Elks, Bailey Post, G. A. R. and of the Mystic Circle.

Horace Leete

was born in 1818, in Tioga county, Pennsylvania. His father was Uriah Leete, and his mother's maiden name was Polly Ives. They lived on a farm and Horace was brought up to be a farmer. At fifteen, he went into a printing

office in Wellsboro, and worked there for three years. He afterwards carried the mail from Belfont, Pennsylvania, to Olean, New York, a distance of 126 miles through the wilderness. He made one trip a week. The winters were severe and there was danger from wild animals. He was a chain carrier when the Pennsylvania railroad was surveyed through to the lakes. Their work took them through a dense wilderness, inhabited by deer, elk, bear and panthers. There was much hunting and the streams were full of fish. There were fifty engineers in the party and many were related to distinguished men. While on this business, Mr. Leete met Thaddeus Stevens, then Canal Commissioner of Pennsylvania. He clerked for a while for an uncle in Potter county, Pennsylvania. He was also editor of the first paper ever published in that county. His first vote in 1840, was for Martin Van Buren. He has always been a democrat. He was one of the auditors of Potter county, Pennsylvania, and resigned the office to come to Ohio.

In the spring of 1850, he landed at Catlettsburg, Kentucky, with a raft of lumber. He remained there until November, 1850, and came to Portsmouth. He engaged in the lumber business in Portsmouth with his brother Ralph Leete, for a partner. Their office and lumber yards were west of his present residence on Sixth street. Later his brother retired and his nephew, Horace L. Chapman, went into the business with him. The first bill of lumber he sold in Portsmouth was to James Pursell, then a dry goods merchant. In the fall of 1864, Mr. Leete quit business in Portsmouth, and went to Alleghany county, New York, where he bought a stock farm. He operated this until May 18, 1869, when he returned to Portsmouth, and re-engaged in the lumber business with Daniel McIntyre, as Leete & McIntyre. They had a lumber yard and ran a planing mill on West Fifth street. In 1870, they were burned out, but immediately rebuilt at Ninth and Washington streets. From 1870 until 1880, Carl Lehman was his partner.

In 1874, he was elected a member of the School Board for two years. In 1881, he was a candidate for Water Works Trustee, but was defeated by John I. Mercer. The vote stood: Mercer, 1,212, Leete, 996, majority, 216. In 1883, he was a candidate for Cemetery Trustee, but was again defeated. His opponent, Wilson, received 1,267 votes to 1,229, for Leete, majority, 38.

In 1858, he was married to Miss Ellen Weatherby, of Coudersport, Pennsylvania. They had four children, two of whom are living: Mrs. Mary Small, and Phelps Leete. On his eightieth birthday, he was notified that all his employees wanted to meet him, that they had decided to work no longer at their present wages. He met them and began to explain why he could not pay more, and they cut him short and presented him with a gold headed cane. Though eighty-four years of age, he works every day and still holds all the threads of his business in his own hands. He is considerate of every one's opinions and feelings. He enjoys the respect and affection of all those connected with him in business, and is highly esteemed by the general public. The article on the Leete family in the Pioneer Record, shows that he is from a long line of sturdy ancestry, of men who have been important factors in the world's work, and is a good example of the old adage that blood will tell; but Mr. Leete is essentially a modest man and never speaks of his ancestry. His enviable position in the community has been obtained by a long life of living up to correct business and social principles.

Charles Joseph Legler,

the son of Fredrick Legler, was born December, 1857, in the Eagle hotel, on Front street, and has resided on that street all his life. He was the eldest of his family. He attended St. Mary's Parish school and the public schools. He engaged in business for himself, in 1890, in conducting the Legler house, formerly managed by his father. He continued this until 1893, when he started a shoe store on Second street. After a year he sold out his business to W. A. Connolley and entered the Central Savings Bank as a bookkeeper and served as such in 1894 and 1895. In 1895, he purchased the Hotel Portsmouth and renovated it and has conducted it ever since. It accommodates one hundred guests and Mr. Legler has proven a very popular landlord. His house is as well patronized as any in the city.

He was married October 5, 1882, to Anna Maria Schwartz, of Portsmouth. He has had three sons born to him: Harry, his second son, died at the age of three years and two months, and Clifford and Ralph are still living. Mr. Legler was originally a democrat but when President McKinley ran for his second term for Governor of Ohio, he became a republican and has continued as such every since. He is a member of St. Mary's Roman Catholic church. He is noted for his honor and his integrity and for his excellent qualities. As a business man and good citizen, he possesses the confidence of the entire community.

Frederick Legler

was born June 27, 1832, in Baden, Germany. His father was Joseph Legler. His mother died when he was a boy. His father brought him to this country when he was only six years of age, in the year 1838, and he located in Scioto county. He had a brother James, now deceased, and a sister Mary now living near Pana, Ill. He began the hotel business in Portsmouth, in 1855, with a Mr. Wolford from Mt. Joy, the Eagle hotel on Front street, near where Fred Brodbeck now resides. In 1863, he took the White Bear, and kept it until 1866, when he purchased what is now the present Legler House. In 1867, he started a restaurant in the building and was so well patronized, that he turned it into a hotel. In 1867, he rebuilt the house at a cost of \$7,000. He purchased the lots in the rear of the present Hotel Portsmouth, which fronted on Second street, and kept stables and wagon yards there for his patrons. He opened the Legler House on June 20, 1868, as a hotel, having previously conducted it as a restaurant.

On January 8, 1867, he was married to Elizabeth Eck, daughter of Adam Eck, an old citizen of Scioto county. The children of that marriage were: Charles J., Fred and Frank, both living in the city of Portsmouth; George who is a resident of Berwyn, Ill.; and William, who died at the age of three. His daughter, Clara, is the wife of Albert J. Reitz. In 1875, he was appointed a member of the City Annual Board of Equalization and re-appointed in 1876 and 1879 and was a member of that board at the time of his death. In April, 1880, he was appointed a member of the Decennial Board of Equalization and was appointed a member of the Board of Health at the same time, for a period of three years. On April 29 1880, he died in his forty-eighth year. He began with-out anything and amassed a competence for his family. He was a democrat in his political views and a member of St. Mary's church, in Portsmouth. Mr. Legler was a man of quiet and retiring disposition. He made a good impression on all who knew him. He was honest to the value of a pin and honorable in all his dealings. When he made a friend, that friend remained such. He was liked by the public generally and was very successful in his business.

William H. Leive

was born in South Webster, Ohio, March 22, 1870, in the house where his parents still live. His father and mother are Henry W. and Mary (Sudbrook) Leive. William's father came from Southern Germany to South Webster in 1856, and learned the trade of wagon-maker. He served in the Civil War in Company B, 10th O. V. I. from June 3, 1861 to June 17, 1864, and was at the siege of Chattanooga, battle of Chickamauga and other important battles in which his company was engaged. William's education was received in the South Webster schools. He taught school for two terms, but did not like it and quit to become a carpenter and funeral director. He qualified himself for the business by a course of study. He was graduated from the Portsmouth Business College in book-keeping, July 13, 1897. In politics he has been a republican and has always taken an active interest in local affairs. He held the office of Township Clerk in Bloom from September, 1896, to September, 1900. He is now Clerk of the village of South Webster, having been elected April, 1901, for a term of two years. He is a member of the Evangelical St. John's church of North America and also of South Webster Lodge No. 724, Knights of Pythias. He was married to Miss Nan Zimmerman, August 14, 1901. Mr. Leive is a promising young man, honest, industrious and upright. He enjoys the confidence and respect of all who know him.

John Lemon

was born September 1, 1844 in Jackson county, Ohio. His father's name was Lemuel Lemon, who came to Portsmouth in 1832 from Belmont county. His mother's maiden name was Rebecca Stiffler. His grandfather's name was George Lemon. When our subject was seven years of age his parents moved to Scioto county, where his father died Jan. 14, 1900, at the age of eighty-four years, and his mother died six years prior in 1894. Our subject received a common school education. He was raised a farmer, and is a farmer still. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in Company D, 1st O. V. H. A., Sept. 8, 1862, for three years as a private. He was promoted to Corporal in April, 1864, and mustered out June 20, 1865, at Knoxville, Tenn., by order of the War Department.

He was married August 5, 1866 to Mary S. Boren, daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth Boren of Pennsylvania. They have the following children: David F., married, living in Vernon township, a farmer; Rebecca Jane, at home; Amanda married John Somers, residing in this county; Cora A., married Edwin G. Turner, residing in this county; Effie, a school teacher; Florence, at home; Louis F., John W., Ida and Amelia all at home. Mr. Lemon is a member of the Christian church at Lyra. He is a republican in his political views, and has always been such. He owns a farm at Lyra of about 400 acres, where he has resided since 1867.

Charles Leonard

was born December 12, 1839, at Alleghany City, Pennsylvania. His parents were Patrick and Laura (Crosby) Leonard. His father was a native of Scotland and his mother was a native of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania. He was the youngest of seven children. He went to school in Alleghany City until he reached the age of sixteen, when he worked in a foundry and learned casting. He was there two years and then went to learn the trade of a carpenter at which trade he worked until he was twenty-four. He enlisted in Company K, 13th Pennsylvania Infantry, three months service, at Pittsburg, Pa., April 26, 1861, and was discharged August 6, 1861, at the expiration of his term. He re-enlisted in Company I, 102d Pennsylvania Infantry, August 15, 1861, to serve three years. He was honorably discharged June 24, 1862, at Philadelphia, by reason of a gun shot in the left arm, which he received in the battle of Williamsburg. This was his first battle and the shot which struck him was a canister shot.

He then went back to Pittsburg where he remained a year and then came to Portsmouth, afterwards going to Scioto Furnace, where his sister, Mrs. George Williams, resided at that time. He has been a resident of Scioto Furnace ever since, with the exception of the two years from 1866 to 1868, when he was at Brownsport Furnace, Tennessee. He was connected with the Scioto furnace as part owner until it blew out on December 25, 1890. He has been postmaster at Scioto Furnace since 1868, and agent for the Baltimore and Ohio railroad from 1868 until January 31, 1902, when he resigned. He has always been a republican and is a Blue Lodge Mason of the Western Sun Lodge of Wheelersburg. He is a member of the G. A. R. at South Webster.

Mr. Leonard is a man highly appreciated by those intimate with him. He has a heart to take in the whole world and is charitable to a fault. And yet with these qualities, he is most modest and retiring. His qualities alone proclaim the man.

Richard Gregg Lewis

was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, February 28, 1850. His father was Thomas Cotton Lewis, Jr., and his mother was Nancy Anderson (Gregg) Lewis. He was graduated from the High School in 1867 and attended the academy at South Salem, Ross county, Ohio. He also taught school in Kansas and graduated with honors from Marietta College in June, 1876, and from Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, in May, 1879. The Presbytery of Chillicothe ordained him an Evangelist in September, 1879. He was stated supply for the Hamden Junction, McArthur and Wellston Presbyterian churches in 1879 and 1880, and for Mona chapel, Ross county, Ohio, in 1883 and 1885. From 1883 to

1893, he was president of the Union Shoe Company, of Chillicothe, Ohio. From 1886 to 1891, he was proprietor and part of the time editor of the Scioto Gazette. He was for years one of the trustees of the Chillicothe Presbytery, also of Salem Academy. In 1898, he moved to Missouri and was graduated in June, 1900, as Doctor of Osteopathy from the American School of Osteopathy, at Kirksville, Missouri. At once he begun the practice of Osteopathy in Cincinnati, where he is located at this date.

Harvey Oscar Lindsey

is the eldest son of the seven children of Barton B. and Tamer Elizabeth Lindsey. Barton B. was the oldest son of William J. Lindsey, born at Blue Lick, Kentucky, in 1821. William J. was the son of John Lindsey, who emigrated from Scotland in 1810, and afterwards served in the war of 1812. He settled in Virginia and removed to Blue Lick, Kentucky, in 1824. The mother of our subject was the eldest daughter of Peter Cooley Aldred and Sarah Ann Freeman, his wife. Peter C. was the son of David Aldred, of near Manchester, Ohio, and served in the 182nd O. V. I., Company G, and afterwards was transferred to the 64th O. V. I. David was the son of Henry Aldred a soldier of the Revolution.

Sarah Ann Freeman Aldred, the grandmother of our subject, was the daughter of Tamer Freeman, of Cedar Mills, Ohio. A history of the Freeman family can be found in the Portsmouth Public Library.

Our subject was born July 4, 1878, at Manchester, Adams county, Ohio. He received a common school education from the schools of Monroe township, afterwards graduating from the West Union High School in 1896. He moved with his parents to Pond Run, this county, that year, and began teaching the following year. He followed this profession for two years, and then located in Portsmouth, and engaged as a clerk for M. Lehman & Brother for a year. From there he went to Burt, Hall & Company's, where he was salesman until May, 1901, when he entered the employ of J. Eisman & Company, in the same capacity. Later he became traveling salesman for the latter firm for southern Ohio and West Virginia, which position he now holds. He was married July 2, 1902, to Miss Florence Weghorst, daughter of Christopher Weghorst, of Portsmouth, Ohio. Mr. Lindsay is a young man of more than ordinary intelligence. He possesses a good amount of business ability, although yet a young man, and has a promising future before him. He is honest, upright, and energetic, and by his congenial ways has won a host of friends.

William Liston

son of John Liston and Sarah Robinson his wife, was born April 2, 1821, on Brush creek, in Scioto county, Ohio. His father was a son of Perry Liston, who came from Wales to Maryland and afterwards removed to Philadelphia. Shortly afterwards he came to Scioto county, and settled on Scioto Brush Creek, near Otway, being one of the first settlers in that vicinity. At that time the country was still inhabited by Indians and some of them came to see him often. Our subject never went to school until he was eighteen; and he helped to build the first school house in which he was a pupil. It was built of logs and greased paper was used for windows.

He was married in 1850, to Nancy Thompson. She died in 1855, and he was married the second time to Eliza Jane Cox, a daughter of Jacob Cox and Cynthia (Smith) Cox, January 17, 1856. By this second marriage there were ten children, six boys and four girls. Of these five boys and two girls are living: Margaret, William Jasper, Allen T., Nancy J., William Sherman, Charles Wesley and Firman M. Margaret married William Brown. Nancy J. married John A. Davis.

Our subject enlisted in Company I, 28th O. V. I., under Captain William Hessin, and Colonel G. F. Wyles, September 27, 1864. He was attached to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Seventeenth Corps. He was with Sherman on his march to the sea. He was honorably discharged at Washington, D. C., May 30, 1865. He was a whig and afterwards a republican. He was a Methodist during a greater portion of his life, and afterwards united with the Christian Union church. It was said, he never swore an oath in his life nor took a drink of intoxicating liquor. He lived a devout christian life and gave freely

to the building of churches and the support of them. He died November 7, 1898, and is buried in the family cemetery, near the old homestead, on Scioto Brush Creek.

James Little

was born in Stirling, Kilsythe, Scotland, August 26, 1838. His father's name was James Little, and his mother's maiden name was Margaret Cameron. Both of his parents were natives of Scotland. Our subject came to this country alone at the age of fourteen. His parents came afterwards. He located in Cumberland, Alleghany county, Maryland, and attended school there. In 1860, he brought his parents to this country. In this vicinity he was engaged in mining coal, and at the age of twenty-two he became a boss master miner, which occupation he continued until he left in 1881. He then went to Piedmont, West Virginia, and became a mining superintendent for the Big Vein Coal Co., and remained with this company sixteen years, until 1897. He then went to Dingess, West Virginia, and operated for himself in mining coal. He left there in October, 1899, and located in Portsmouth, and is conducting a business under the firm name of Little & Wilson.

He was married April 23, 1863, to Janet Stewart, a native of Scotland. They have had five children: John Stewart; William C. was killed at the age of thirty-two in a railroad accident in July, 1901; Margaret, married Frederick Fredlocke, residing in Portsmouth; Mary, died in infancy; Mary, married H. T. Wilson, residing in Portsmouth, of the firm of Little & Wilson. Mr. Little is a republican in his political views, and has always been. He is a Blue Lodge, Knight Templar, Chapter and Council Mason. He is also an Odd Fellow.

Smith S. Littlejohn

was born at Diamond Furnace, Jackson county, Ohio, June 18, 1858, the son of James and Cynthia (Smith) Littlejohn. His father was a native of Porter township, Scioto county, Ohio, born in 1820. His mother was a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Gray Smith, born in Greenup county, Kentucky, April 22, 1824. The maternal great-grandfather of Mr. Littlejohn was Godfrey Smith, a soldier of the Revolution, who has a sketch in the article, "Revolutionary Soldiers." Our subject received a common school education and afterwards attended the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, for one year. When nineteen, he began to teach and followed that occupation for six years. In October, 1887, Mr. Littlejohn moved to Steece, Lawrence county, Ohio, where he now resides and has been employed by the firm of E. B. Willard & Company, at that place until the present time. He is a member of the Lawrence Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 198, Ironton Commandery, Knight Templar, No. 45, Ironton, Ohio. He is also a member of the Syrian Temple A. A. O. M. S. of Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1881, he was married to Amelia Ranshahous, a native of Portsmouth, daughter of William and Augustia (Fisher) Ranshahous. They have one daughter, Addie A.

Charles Perry Lloyd,

son of Richard and Anna Canfield, his wife, was born June 10, 1840. He attended the schools of Portsmouth until fifteen years of age, and then entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, and was graduated in June, 1860. He read law six months with Colonel O. F. Moore, and then concluded the law did not suit him. In the spring of 1861, he went to Iowa, and was a farmer for three years. In 1864, he returned to Portsmouth, Ohio, and entered the shoe business with his father as R. Lloyd & Son. The firm was afterwards changed to Lloyd, Tracy & Company and then to R. Lloyd & Company. On February 26, 1863, he married Miss Laura Jane Bentley. They had two children: Richard Bentley, who lived to young manhood and died Jan. 18, 1889, aged twenty-five years, and Genevieve, now a young lady. In 1877, Mr. Lloyd became president and superintendent of the Scioto Fire Brick Company. He was for a long time a director of the Portsmouth National Bank. He was a Mason, a republican, and a member of the Sixth Street Methodist church. He was an excellent business man, a pleasant neighbor and devotedly attached to his home and family. He died suddenly March 27, 1893.

Margaret Lloyd

went into the millinery business in Portsmouth, Ohio, in April, 1866, and has been in it ever since. She is now located at No. 308 Chillicothe street. She is a member of the Bigelow church. As a member of the business community, she is favorably known to the public and has been very successful. No one is esteemed higher than she. Her word and obligation, in a business way, or otherwise, is better than gold, because the gold may be lost or stolen, but her promise or obligation will be met to the moment, without any question. She has demonstrated the fact that a woman can go into business and succeed, and do as well, or better than any man.

Lucien G. Locke, M. D.,

was born at Haverhill, Ohio, September 11, 1866, the son of Delmont and Elizabeth (Trumbo) Locke. His ancestry is directly traceable to John Locke. His boyhood and youth were spent on the farm. He attended the district school. He spent two years, 1885 and 1886, at Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio. He taught school for two years, (1890 and 1891,) and in 1892 entered the University of Michigan and took up the study of medicine. He remained there until 1896, when he was graduated. He located in Haverhill, Ohio, the same year, and has practiced there since. On June 24, 1896, he was married to Miss Ella L. Murray, at Milan, Michigan. They have one child, Cranston, a son.

As a man, Dr. Locke enjoys the respect and esteem of his neighbors and of the community at large. As a citizen, he is public-spirited and progressive, always ready to help when the public good is concerned or private charity necessary. As a professional man, he has the confidence of the entire community in which he works and he applies himself assiduously to his duties and to his own advancement in his profession.

Robert Warren Lodwick

was born September 15, 1866. He attended the Portsmouth public schools till 1881. He was compelled to leave school to earn his living. He began working for John B. Nichols as a varnisher. Afterwards he worked for the Whiteley Company, at Springfield, Ohio. He returned to Portsmouth in 1888, and became stage manager at the Opera House, and continued that occupation for ten years, when he engaged in business for himself, as city bill poster. He became a member of the Ohio State Association and the International Association of Distributors and operated one of the best plants in the state. He had been a member of Company H, 14th O. N. G., and was on duty at the miners' strike in 1894. He was a republican, a charter member of the Elks, and a member of the Portsmouth Board of Trade. He was in all respects a self-made man, and had built up a character and business for himself of which he and his friends had just cause to be proud. He was married December 2, 1892, to Mrs. Nellie Reiniger, widow of Louis Reiniger, and eldest daughter of the late Judge Martin Crain. He died December 27, 1901, of acute Bright's disease, after a two week's sickness.

Silas Oscar Losee

was born July 18, 1830, at Troy, New York. His father was Isaac Losee, a native of Scotland. His mother's maiden name was Roxana Jarray, daughter of Anthony Jarray. The family went to Detroit when Silas was five or six years of age. In 1838, they left Detroit and his father went to work as a stone mason on locks of the Ohio canal, between Potsmouth and Cleveland. He built the "elbow" lock. Mr. Jarray was also a stone-mason, and worked on locks of the Ohio canal. He died of the yellow fever in 1840, in the northern part of Ohio. Elizabeth, his widow, died in 1860, in Portsmouth, and was interred in Greenlawn. Anthony Jarray came from France prior to 1812, and went into the war of 1812.

Silas Losee came to Portsmouth in 1838. His father died in 1845, and he was reared by Moses Wilson, who taught him the brick mason's trade. He was married June 30, 1859, to Sarah E. Weatherwax, daughter of Jacob Weatherwax, and Louisa Wilson, daughter of Moses Wilson. Mr. Losee enlisted July

12, 1861, in Company A, 39th O. V. I., and was made a Sergeant. He was promoted Second Lieutenant, October 6, 1862, and First Lieutenant May 9, 1864. He was mustered out, October 28, 1864, on the expiration of the term of service. He was shot in the right foot with a minie ball July 22, 1864, before Atlanta. His children are: Jennie E., wife of Eugene Herbert Clare; Nellie I., book-keeper at the Hibbs Hardware Company; Silas O., resident of Portsmouth; and Ada B., wife of Algernon McBride. Mr. Losee made an excellent soldier and officer. He was a quiet, industrious and law-abiding citizen respected and liked by all who knew him.

George Washington Lowry

was born at Portsmouth, Ohio, December 2, 1856. His parents were George and Eliza (O'Neil) Lowry. His mother came from Ross county, Ohio. His father's people came from Virginia, in 1837, and settled at Portsmouth. Our subject's father, George Lowry, married Eliza O'Neil, in 1842, and lived on Ninth street, where their son George, was born. He attended the Portsmouth schools and secured a fair education. He worked in the Maddox woolen mill from 1870 to 1875. He gardened for Mr. Ward till 1878, and then farmed until 1884. He then engaged in the grocery business and contract carpentering. He and his wife continued the grocery until 1895, and since that time he has followed carpentering. One of Mr. Lowry's paternal ancestors was in Washington's army. Mr. Lowry is a republican and has done good work for the party. He is quite a politician, but never has had any important positions. He is a member of Scioto Lodge, I. O. O. F., and also a Forester.

He married Carrie Isabel Noel, daughter of Isaac H. and Mary E. (Jones) Noel, October 29, 1879. They have six children living: Edwin Earl, Bessie May, Pearl Isaac, George W. Jr., Clifton and Erma I. The deceased are: Maude and Blanche. Mr. Lowry is an industrious, painstaking workman, of a genial, social turn, a good talker and an agreeable companion.

Shadrach Chaffin Lummis

was born at Bloom Furnace, Scioto county, Ohio, March 16, 1862. His father was John W. Lummis, born near Vineland, Cumberland county, New Jersey, September 15, 1813, and has a separate sketch in this work. His mother was Elizabeth Chaffin, daughter of Shadrack Chaffin, one of the pioneers of Scioto county, and a farmer of Vernon township. Our subject lived on his father's farm until he was nineteen years of age when he went to Iowa in 1881, to learn the grocery business with Boggs Brothers & Company at Vinton. He did not like it, it was too humdrum for him. He returned to Ohio, in the fall of 1881, and entered Oberlin School of Telegraphy March, 1882, and graduated in June, 1882. He then accepted a position with the Scioto Valley railway at Ironton, Ohio, and was there until 1888, when he resigned and took a position with the Chesapeake & Ohio, at Hawk's Nest, West Virginia, and stayed there a year. Then he took an attack of the western fever, resigned and accepted a position with the F. E. & M. V. railway in Nebraska, and was afterwards transferred to Buffalo Gap, South Dakota, where he remained until 1898. He was elected Treasurer of Custer county, South Dakota, for two years at the November election, 1898. He was re-elected in November, 1900, for two years.

He was married June 24, 1891, to Emily D. Buck, daughter of Nathan Buck, of Suffolk, Virginia. He has one son, Jacob Chauncy Lummis, born August 7, 1894. He says he has always voted the straight republican ticket, and always will. He is a member of no church, but a Protestant in his views. He is a member of Lawrence lodge and LaGrange Chapter, F. and A. M., of Ironton, Ohio, and of Deadwood Consistory. He resides at present at Custer, South Dakota. As Mr. Lummis is in no way responsible for this sketch, and will not see it until it appears in print, the editor purposes to do as he pleases with him. Physically, Mr. Lummis is one of the finest looking young men who ever grew up in Scioto county. He is a most agreeable companion, a good man, and liberal in all his views. There is no limit to his industry and perseverance. Whatever he takes up, he does with a determination to succeed. His friends in Ohio expect great things from him in the state of South Dakota, and if they do not hear from him as one of the most prominent men in the state, in the

course of a few years, they will be very much disappointed. To the people of his adopted state, his friends in Scioto and Jackson counties, Ohio, will endorse him in any respect which may be hinted at. No request or demand is necessary. His friends in Ohio regret his removal to the west, as his genial presence was like sunshine and mountain air, but they have the consolation that he is doing for Custer county, South Dakota, what he would have done for his native county had he remained.

John Mearns Lynn

the oldest son of James and Margaret (Mearns) Lynn, was born near Coleraine, Londonderry county, Ireland, November 24, 1829. His parents were descendants of Scotch-Irish Covenanters, who had come into northern Ireland during the day of religious persecutions. He came to this country with his parents in 1846. Shortly after settling in America, his mother died and his father removed to Pittsburg, where he learned the molder's trade. He worked afterward in foundries at Wheeling, Louisville and Cincinnati. In the latter place, he made the acquaintance of the late John Mill and together they made the first metallic casket produced in the United States. In 1852, he came to Portsmouth and worked in the Eberhardt foundry. It was here he met Miss Alice Richardson, a native of Zanesville, Ohio, who was visiting her sister, Mrs. John Neill. She was the daughter of Jeremiah D. and Rebecca (Pritchard) Richardson. They were married at the Neill residence on Front street, May 4, 1854. Their children are as follows: Elizabeth E., now Mrs. George Padan; Rev. B. Frank, a minister in the Christian church; Mattie H., a teacher in the Public Schools; Jennie S.; James S.; Trustem M.; John R. and Edith A., now Mrs. H. O. Barklow. One daughter, Annie N., died in 1863.

In 1865, Mr. Lynn was the Democratic candidate for Wharf-master and received 497 votes to 573 for Thomas T. Yeager, republican. After several years of service in the City Council, he was elected Mayor of Portsmouth on the Democratic ticket, in 1867, receiving 737 votes to 649 votes for F. J. Griffith, republican. In 1869, he was again a candidate for Mayor on his party ticket, and was elected, receiving 800 votes to 745 for his opponent, H. T. Newton. In 1871, he was again a candidate for Mayor on the party ticket, but was defeated by John A. Turley, republican, receiving 978 votes and John M. Lynn 782 votes. In May, 1872, he was appointed a member of the City Board of Equalization. In April, 1874, when the Board of Education was first organized by wards, Mr. Lynn was elected from the First ward for two years without opposition. In 1877, he was again elected mayor of the city on the Democratic ticket. The vote stood, Lynn, 1,058, Samuel P. Nichols, 953. In 1879, he was a candidate for re-election for Mayor, but was defeated by H. A. Towne, republican who received 1,093 votes to his 1,031. In 1881, he was a candidate for Probate Judge, but was defeated by H. C. Turley, republican, who received 3,445, to his 2,359.

Mr. Lynn in his active life was prominently identified with the political life of the community. He was always an unswerving democrat. He had a generous disposition which made him numerous friends. In his political career, he was noted for his honesty, integrity and sincerity. He was strong and courageous for the right, as he saw the right. We have given the votes on the offices at the different times he was a candidate in order to show the confidence the people had in him. When he was not elected, he was usually very nearly so. He was a very good parliamentarian. Many of his political opponents were his best friends. His domestic life was commendable and he was very devoted to his family. He was brought up a Scotch Presbyterian, but in early manhood united with the Christian Baptist church and remained connected with that all his life. Mr. Lynn was always ready to aid in any charitable work and in accordance with his means, he was one of the most liberal men of the community. He was especially prominent with the Odd Fellows and in the meetings of the encampment filled positions of honor. He was one of the organizers of the Iron Molders Union of North America in the early days of its existence and maintained his membership in the local Union, serving as its President for many years. Physically he was a fine specimen of manhood. He died August 14, 1890, and was interred in Greenlawn. Mr.

James W. Newman said of him, "He was a man of sturdy character. He never abandoned a principle or betrayed a friend. He loved his home, and was proud of his children, and watched their progress with solicitous care."

John Richardson Lynn

the youngest son of the late John Mearns and Alice (Richardson) Lynn was born October 21, 1870, in Portsmouth. He graduated from the Portsmouth High School in June, 1889. On the paternal side, his ancestry is the sturdy Scotch-Irish, while on the maternal side it is a combination of Pennsylvania Dutch, Quaker, Welsh and old Virginia stock. The subject of this sketch, upon leaving school, engaged actively in the gas business, serving on the engineering staff of the Detroit (Mich.) and Memphis (Tenn.) gas companies. He has also managed gas plants in the following places: Decatur, Alabama; Penn Yan, New York; Benton Harbor and Port Huron, Michigan, and Portsmouth, Ohio. In August, 1901, Mr. Lynn became manager of the Fremont Gas, Electric Light and Power Company, of Fremont, Ohio, where he now resides. He has made a specialty of construction work and is recognized as one of the best in his line in the country. He is a member of the Western, Michigan and Ohio Gas Association, one of the directors of the former and also a director of the Portsmouth Gas Company. He was married to Anne Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Thomas Franklin and Ruth (Williams) Lloyd, June 28, 1900, at Portsmouth, in which city Mrs. Lynn was born December 28, 1872. She was a member of the Ironton High School class of 1891, and for several years a popular teacher in the Portsmouth public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Lynn are members of the Baptist church of Clyde, Ohio, and are interested in its work.

Trustem Mearns Lynn

was born July 1, 1833, at Malatrakill, Londonderry county, Ireland. His father was James Lynn, and his mother's maiden name was Margaret Mearns. The whole family emigrated from Ireland to the United States when our subject was fourteen years old. They were six weeks and two days on the ocean. They landed in New York, twelve miles from Harper's Ferry and there Mr. Lynn's mother died and was buried. After remaining here one summer, they went to Pittsburg, Pa., where they remained five or six years. There Mr. Lynn was apprenticed to the tailor's trade and worked at it about five years. At the end of that time, his brother John was located in Portsmouth, and he came to Portsmouth in 1854. The first year in Portsmouth he peddled cook-stoves, and the next year he drove a notion wagon. He opened the livery business in 1854, on what is now the vacant lot east of his present stable, and has been in the livery business in that locality ever since, a period of forty-four years.

He was married March 14, 1859 to Susan Cockerill, daughter of Jesse Cockerill. Mr. and Mrs. Lynn have never had any children born to them, but reared six. Of these, three were adopted. They reared John Shaw, Emma Shaw, living in St. Louis, Mo., and Margaret Shaw now the wife of John Jones. They adopted Susan Shaw, now Mrs. Charles Micklethwait, Una McCauley, a niece, and Roy McCauley, a nephew.

Mr. Lynn was a member of the City Council in the First ward for a period of thirteen years and a member of the School Board in the same ward for a period of fifteen years. He was a democrat until 1880, and since then he has been independent. He was reared in the Presbyterian church, and became a member of it within three years past. Between 1861 and 1887 he had the fast horse craze, and says that if he had never had it, he would have had \$40,000 that he does not have now. He has handled, bought and sold, made and lost money, on many fast horses. The most notable one was "Dan Rice," which he bought in 1862 for \$800, and sold him in 1866 for \$16,000. After Mr. Lynn parted with him he was called "Rhode Island," and while Mr. Lynn owned him he won eleven races out of twelve. Mr. Lynn has come to the same conclusion as to fast horses that Solomon did as to things in general, that they are all vanity and vexation of spirit. Mr. Lynn is a liberal minded man, always ready to give his last dollar in any manner where he is interested, a

very good talker and full of dry humor. The last two qualities he brought with him from Ireland. He is a gentleman who makes good friends, and they stand by him.

Alexander Bryson McBride

was born Jan. 22, 1845 in Butler county, Pennsylvania. His father's name was Robert Scott McBride, and his mother's name was Eliza J. Bryson. His grandfather Thomas McBride came from Scotland with his parents when he was only eight years old and on July 14, 1777, he emigrated to Pennsylvania (see sketch of Thomas McBride.) Our subject was six years old when he left Butler county, Pa., and located in Pike county, Ohio, on Yankee Hill, where he resided until he was twelve years of age, when he moved to Mt. Joy, and has lived there ever since. He was brought up a farmer. His father died when he was sixteen years old, and he managed his father's former business from that time on.

Our subject enlisted in Company A, 53rd O. V. I. October 3, 1861 for three years at the age of seventeen. He was appointed Corporal January 23, 1864. In the summer of 1862, while at Memphis, Tenn., he was detailed a color guard of the regiment and served with the colors from that time until he was wounded on June 27, 1864 at Kenesaw Mountain. He was in all the battles of the Regiment until disabled by his wound. He was unable for duty until the December following, when he joined his regiment at Rowland, North Carolina on the march from the sea to Washington. He was mustered out of service August 11, 1865, at Little Rock, Arkansas. After the war he engaged in farming at Mt. Joy. He went to Rarden in August, 1897, and was appointed postmaster and has held that office ever since. He was Justice of the Peace of Rarden township from 1891 to 1897, a period of six years. He was elected Mayor of the village of Rarden in April, 1900.

He was married December 5, 1864, to Miss Margaret Smiley, daughter of Nathaniel Smiley. They have the following children: Della May, wife of Thomas Armstrong of Delavan, Ills.; William Alton, in the mercantile business at Mt. Joy; Mertie E., wife of Clinton Armstrong, of Delavan, Ills.; Nora H., wife of William T. Hackworth, of Rarden; Niman S., residing at Delavan, Ills.; Ila, wife of John Perry, of Rarden, a clerk in Mr. Blackburn's store; Emma, aged twenty, Vernon, aged eighteen, Alcie, aged fifteen, and Clyde, aged eight years at home. Mr. McBride has always been a republican, and is a member of the Christian church.

For loyalty, patriotism and devotion to country and flag, A. B. McBride was not excelled by any man who wore the blue. He stands deservedly high in his community and for morality, character and integrity, he ranks among the most substantial citizens of the county. As a soldier, citizen and official, his life stands without blemish or reproach.

Thomas Benton McBride

was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, four miles from the town of Butler, February 20, 1849. His father was Robert Scott McBride, and his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth J. Bryson. His grandfather, Richard Bryson, was of Irish descent, and a native of Butler county, Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Thomas McBride, was born in Scotland, and was eight years old when he with his father's family landed in America. They proceeded immediately to Mercer county, Pennsylvania, July 1, 1774. Thomas McBride had two brothers and one sister: Charles, Walter Scott and Margaret. He married a McGill and had ten children, as follows: Archibald, William, Charles, Thomas, John, James, Robert, Samuel, Eliza Jane and Sarah Ann.

Our subject came to Yankee Hill, Pike county, Ohio, in 1850, with his parents, where they remained six years, afterwards removing to Mt. Joy. Here he attended school and worked on his father's farm until 1872, except the time spent in military service. He enlisted in Company F, 1st O. V. H. A., June 25, 1863, at the age of fourteen, and was discharged March 7, 1864. He enlisted in Company E, 179th O. V. I., August 11, 1864, and was appointed Corporal September 27, 1864, and mustered out June 17, 1865. He began teaching in Scioto county, in 1872 and continued to teach, though not continuously, for six years. A part of this time was spent in Scioto county, part in Armstrong county, Pa.,

and part in Mason county, Kentucky. He gave up the profession of teaching to become a store clerk and was employed for some time by W. A. McGeorge at Mt. Joy, and subsequently by J. E. Blackburn at Cedar Mills, Ohio. Since then he has been a farmer of Mt. Joy. He is a republican and a member of the Christian church. October 16, 1886, he was married to Mary J. Strickland, daughter of Jacob and Nancy (Ferran) Strickland, of Pike county.

Oliver Coughlin McCall

was born August 20, 1834, in Cincinnati, the son of Archibald McCall and Anna Coughlin, his wife, who was an only child. Her grandparents, Van Houghton and G. G. Van Blarcom, came from Holland in early days and settled in New Jersey, a direct descendant of Anneke Jans, Queen of Holland. The father of Archibald McCall came from the Highlands of Scotland.

Our subject spent his boyhood days in Cincinnati, and was educated at Herron's Seminary, one of the best schools in the city. He also attended St. Xavier school and finished his education at Wittenburg College at Springfield, Ohio. After leaving college he studied architecture with Mr. William Waller, his brother-in-law. In 1857, he became acquainted with C. A. M. Damarin, who induced him to leave the profession of architect and go into his employ. He served with the firm of C. A. M. Damarin & Co. as a book-keeper, until 1880. He was a partner until 1890 when the firm retired.

Mr. McCall was a very modest man and of retiring disposition. He served on the Portsmouth Board of Health for several years. He was also a member of the Tax Commission of the city of Portsmouth. In his political views he was always a republican. In 1859, he became a member of the First Presbyterian church of Portsmouth, Ohio, under the ministry of Rev. E. P. Pratt. He was a deacon for a number of years, until the Second church was organized, when he connected with it. He was a teacher in the First church Sabbath school from September, 1857, until he connected with the Second church and from that time he was connected with its Sabbath school until his death. He was superintendent of the Second Presbyterian Sunday school for ten years. He was elder in the Second church from its organization until his death and was a trustee from the first until he was made executor of the J. L. Hibbs estate. He was a liberal supporter of the church and of all public measures.

On April 7, 1858, he was married to Sarah A. Merrell, of Cincinnati, Ohio. She was the second daughter of William Stanley Merrell, M. D., President of Eclectic College and one of the oldest druggists and citizens in the city of Cincinnati. Her ancestors came to the British colonies of North America prior to the French and Indian war, and participated in the war of the Revolution and the war of 1812. The mother of Mrs. McCall was Mehetabel Thurston Poor, a New England woman from Newberryport, (Byfield) Massachusetts. The revolutionary ancestors of our subject and of his wife will be found named under the title "Revolutionary Soldiers" in this work. Mr. McCall had three children born in Portsmouth, Ohio. Oliver Clifford, who died at the age of three years, Anna Merrell, wife of William S. Calder, of Connorsville, Indiana; Louis Damarin McCall, of No. 6,321 Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Calder have two children, Rachel and William Stanley.

Our subject died January 5, 1898, of hardening of the liver. Mr. McCall was a man of the very highest character, and lived every day up to the christian principles he professed. As a business man he had no superior. He was accurate in all his work and in all his dealings. He was respected and loved by all who knew him, and will long be remembered as an exponent of true manhood. He was interred in the Spring Grove cemetery, in Cincinnati.

John Jay McCall

was born March 13, 1844, in Gallia county, Ohio. His father, Hugh McCall, was a native of Adams county and his grandfather, Michael McCall, was a native of Scotland. His mother's maiden name was Margaret Bennett. She was a daughter of Gilbert Bennett. Our subject was the fourth of a family of twelve children. His father was a collier and worked at Gallia Furnace Gallia county, until John Jay was eight years of age. Then the family lived at Jef-

erson Furnace for one year. When our subject was nine years of age the family moved to South Webster, where his father was employed as a miller. He attended school until he was twenty, and then engaged in store keeping at Clinton Furnace. He was there for six months and then went to Washington where he remained for six and a half years. He then went to Center Furnace, Lawrence county, and clerked for one year and a half. In 1873, he went to Oak Hill and engaged in the mercantile business. He remained there for eighteen months and then went to South Webster, where he was in the mercantile business until 1875. In that year, he commenced traveling for Eisman & Company and traveled for them nine years. In 1885, he went to South Webster and remained there until December, 1891, when he returned to Portsmouth and opened a grocery in the east end.

On January 1, 1873, he was married to Susan Cole, daughter of James M. Cole. Their children were: Harriet, Nellie, Dollie and Ada. His wife died January 5, 1884. In May, 1885, he was married to Augusta M. Griffith. Their children are: Edith, Augusta, Florence Esther and Richard Dudley. Mr. McCall is a democrat and a member of Bigelow M. E. church. He is also a member of Aurora Lodge, Masons in Portsmouth and of the Royal Arch Chapter at Jackson, Ohio. Mr. McCall is a good citizen and a valuable working member in the community. He does every duty before him and lets consequences take care of themselves.

Moses David McCall

was born in the old stone house one mile above Buena Vista, July 2, 1842. His father was David McCall, and his mother was Sarah (Silvy) McCall. His grandfather was William McCall, Sr., born in Argyle, Scotland. David settled at Rockville in Adams county in 1802 or 1803. He afterwards owned a large body of land there. He built the stone house now standing in the Loughry orchard and gave it to his brother Solomon. He built the stone house just above Buena Vista and had a boat yard there. The lumber used in building his boats was gotten out with a whip saw. He built two water mills, one on the upper stone house farm and the other on upper Twin creek on the John McKinney farm. They were operated as late as 1862. He also kept a store at the stone house and sold liquors.

He married Mary Caraway. They had eleven children, five sons and six daughters, as follows: Solomon B. who lived and died in Kansas; Henry, Justice of the Peace for so many years in Nile Township; William died a young man; John, unmarried, living at White Cloud, Brown county, Kansas; David lived and died in Scioto county; Mary married Isaac Stockham; Penina and Sarah single; Martha married Simon Nolder whose son is a blacksmith at Buena Vista; Maria married Lewis Dunn, lives in Brown county, Kansas; Mary married William Williams of Brown county Kansas. After the death of his first wife he married Mrs. Sarah Worley, widow of Jefferson Worley. By that marriage were born Moses David, our subject; Rachel, deceased; Eliza, married W. F. Kenyon, of Vanceburg, Kentucky; Emily, married John Gillett, and Penina, married John W. Givens of Salina, Kansas.

William McCall, the grandfather, and his wife are buried in the McCall graveyard. They had a large family of sons and daughters, as follows: Moses, Solomon, William, David, Duncan, John, Millie, Martha and Polly. William, Sr., had a brother Solomon who was the father of Duncan and grandfather of Enoch McCall.

Our subject attended the country schools and lived on a farm most of his life but has been conducting a store at McGaw for the last ten years. He is a republican and is a member of the McKendree Chapel Methodist church at McGaw. He had the McGaw postoffice established in 1893 and has held the office since. He is an honest, honorable man, a good neighbor, a good citizen, a good Christian. He has lived in the same neighborhood all his life. He was married January 4, 1872 to Elizabeth A. Gillett. They have four children: Arthur G. a chemist in the United States Bureau of Soils, Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C.; C. Herbert now in his last year in the Ohio Dental College at Cincinnati, Ohio; Eddie A. clerk in a wholesale grocery in Portsmouth and Otto M. also a clerk in Portsmouth.

Thomas Homer McCann, M. D.,

was born near Mt. Joy, Pike county, Ohio, Sept. 9, 1864. His father was Henry McCann, and his mother's maiden name was Amanda Lawwill, daughter of Johnson Lawwill. His grandfather, John McCann, was born in Scotland and emigrated to Pennsylvania. His grandmother was Mary Rose. His great-grandfather McCann came from Scotland with his father in about 1768 and settled in Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Johnson Lawwill, married Mary Collings. His great-grandfather, Stephen Lawwill, was one of the first settlers at Manchester in 1791. Robert F. Rose, the father of Mary Rose his grandmother, was a surgeon in the Revolutionary war from Virginia. The parents of our subject had seven children, six sons and one daughter. He was the fifth child.

He was educated in the common schools and attended the North Liberty Academy, in 1882 and 1883. He attended a Normal school in Piketon in 1884. He taught public schools from 1882 to 1890. He began the study of medicine in 1890, with Doctors Berry and Wittenmyer of Peebles O. He attended medical lectures at Louisville Ky., in the School of Medicine there for one year. He graduated from the Louisville Medical School June 21, 1894. He first located in Loudon, Adams county, in March, 1895. He was married June 5, 1895, to Hattie Coriell, daughter of Wm. B. Coriell, of Harrison township. They have one child Ida May. His wife died April 27, 1896. He was married a second time on November 27, 1901 to Lida B. Coriell, another daughter of Wm. B. Coriell. Dr. McCann was a democrat in his political views until 1896, and after that became a republican and has remained such. He is a member of the Christian church at Mt. Joy, of the Masonic Lodge at Lucasville and the Knights of Pythias at Harrisonville.

Frank C. McCole

was born August 8, 1863, at Muscatine, Iowa. His father was John D. McCole and his mother, Lida Edgington, both of Adams county. His grandfather was James McCole at one time Probate Judge of Adams county. His grandfather, on his mother's side was Oliver Edgington who resided near Manchester. His mother died when he was but eleven months old. He was taken by his grandfather, Oliver Edgington, and reared in Adams county. He went to school at Manchester. He engaged in the marble business at Manchester when he was but seventeen years of age, and has been there in the same business ever since. He has \$10,000 invested in it and employs sixty-five men. He has the largest establishment of the kind between Cincinnati and Pittsburg, and, in his business, he has the latest tools and the most modern and very latest inventions. He sells monuments all over the United States. He also maintains a branch sale-office and marble yard in Portsmouth, Ohio, conducted by W. A. Plummer and is as well known in Portsmouth as in Manchester.

In 1887, he was married to Ida Varner, of Mason county, Kentucky, and they have three children, two boys and a girl. In politics, he is a republican. He deserves a great deal of credit for having built up the wonderful business he has, and it is demonstrated that he is one of the best business men who ever resided in Adams county. Mr. McCole has the confidence of all his neighbors and acquaintances.

Charles Albert McCormick

was born September, 1850, in Rome, Adams county, Ohio. His father was George S. McCormick, a well known merchant of Scioto county, and his mother was Nancy Fleak. He was one of seven children, of whom only two are now living. He spent his boyhood in Rome until he was nine years of age. His father then removed to a farm still owned in the family, where he remained until he was twenty years of age. His father then removed to Portsmouth and engaged in the grocery business, where our subject remained as an assistant for two years. At the age of twenty-two, he returned to his father's farm and lived the life of a farmer for about four years. At the age of twenty-six, he removed to Buena Vista and went into business with his father. The latter died in 1889, and in the fall of that year, he went into business for himself, in conducting a general store in Buena Vista, and has been engaged in that ever since.

He was married first on September 25, 1872 to Rosa Hamilton, daughter of James Hamilton, of Walker's Landing. There were two children of this marriage, both daughters, Maud and Genevieve, now at home with their father. His wife died on May 17, 1890. He was married the second time in May, 1891, to Anna Eakins, daughter of Isaac Eakins, deceased. Their marriage occurred at Captain Kirker's, in Pomeroy, at Lincoln Hall. From his majority until 1896, Mr. McCormick was a democrat in his political views. In that year, he changed his political affiliations and became a republican. His first vote was for Horace Greely in 1872. Mr. McCormick is esteemed as a good citizen.

Edward Oscar McCowen

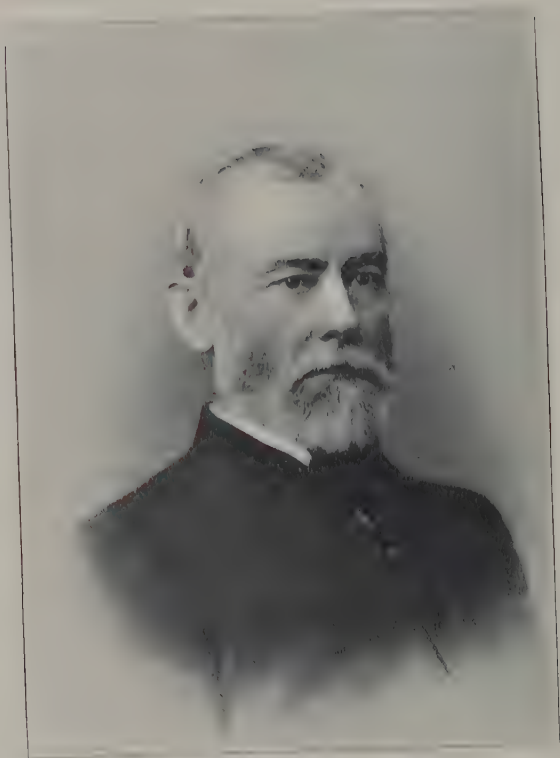
was born in Bloom township, Scioto county, Ohio, June 29, 1877. His father William H. McCowen enlisted in Company E, 117th O. V. I. August 9, 1862, was transferred to Company F, October 18, 1862 and was mustered out June 20, 1865 at Knoxville, Tennessee. This regiment was changed in May, 1863, into the First Ohio Heavy Artillery. His paternal grandfather, Nathan McCowen served in the 56th Ohio from November 16, 1861 to January 20, 1864, when his term expired and he re-enlisted and became a member of Company A, 56th Battalion and was finally discharged November 15, 1865 at New Orleans, Louisiana, on surgeon's certificate of disability. His great-grandfather, David McCowen, built the first flour mill on the Little Scioto river, but it had been built only a short time when a flood carried it away. The remains of the old mill dam may yet be seen from the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad bridge across the Little Scioto. His mother is Frances (McCammon) McCowen.

Edward attended the village schools of South Webster until he was seventeen years of age and was a newsboy continuously from 1887 to 1892. He secured a teacher's certificate when he was seventeen and began teaching. His first school was taught in sub-district No. 6, Harrison township, where he taught two years. The patrons desired his services again, but the Board of Education of his home town, South Webster, employed him. He is now principal of the South Webster schools and has been in charge of them for five years. He has attended the Ohio Normal University at Ada, Ohio and expects to graduate there soon. What education he has, has been obtained through his own efforts. He is a republican and takes an active part in politics. He is a member of the Western Sun Lodge, No. 91, F. and A. M. and has held important offices therein. He is also a member of South Webster Lodge, Knights of Pythias, No. 724. He had the honor of being elected first Chancellor Commander of this Lodge, and held the office two terms. Mr. McCowen is a young man universally respected by those who know him. He is especially characterized by truthfulness, honesty and uprightness of character. As a teacher he ranks among the best in the county and performs his duties with a consciousness of the responsibility of his position. He was married August 19, 1902 to Miss Clara Edith Smith of Russell, Kentucky, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Smith.

Samuel McElhaney

was born at Hanging Rock, Lawrence county, Ohio, September 10, 1847. His father, John McElhaney, was a native of Ireland, and his mother, Sarah Ann (Ketchum) McElhaney was a native of Scioto county. He was the eldest of two children. He was reared in Portsmouth, Ohio, being but three years of age when his parents came to Portsmouth. His father was a molder. He attended the public schools of Portsmouth until 1860. In that year, he became a cook on a steamboat on the Ohio river. He followed that occupation and worked in the Gaylord mill until the war broke out.

He enlisted in Company I, 56th O. V. I. as a drummer and stayed with the regiment until they were ready to leave, when his father took him out on account of his age. He was not quite fourteen years of age. In July, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, 117th O. V. I. for three years. In May, 1863, orders were issued changing the organization into the First Regiment Heavy Artillery, Ohio Volunteers. He served as a drummer and as a private until June 20, 1865, when he was mustered out with the rest of the regiment. After his return from the army, he went into his father's foundry at Jackson, Ohio, and



ALBERT MCFARLAND, SR.

learned the iron molder's trade. He remained there for two years and then came to Portsmouth and finished his trade with Murray and Moore. He was with them for two years and then went to Zaleski, Ohio, and worked there two years for the old Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company. He then came back to Portsmouth and remained two years and then went to Huntington, West Virginia, and remained there two years working for the Ensign Manufacturing Company. He again returned to Portsmouth, where he has resided ever since. He was a molder until 1891, when he became a letter carrier.

October 24, 1867, he was married to Miss Kate L. Keough, daughter of Thomas and Mary Keough. They have four children: Georgiana, the wife of Leonard Zell Neff of Portsmouth; Kate May, the wife of James L. Dinsmore, of Portsmouth; Mary Estelle, wife of Charles Scott of Portsmouth; Emma Maude, wife of W. R. Price of Covington, Kentucky.

He is a member of Bigelow M. E. church. He has been a member of Scioto Lodge, I. O. O. F. of Portsmouth, since 1869. He is a member of Bailey Post, G. A. R. and was a charter member of the Iron Moulders Union, No. 147, of Portsmouth, Ohio. He represented the Iron Moulder's Union of North America in convention at Buffalo, New York, in 1882. He represented the same organization in London, Canada, in 1886, and in the Trade and Labor Assembly at Columbus, Ohio, in 1886. He is a republican. He was a member of the School Board from the Fourth ward in 1889 and 1890. He was chairman of the Relief Committee in the G. A. R. for four years. He was a delegate from Bailey Post to the encampment at Toledo and is its Commander at present. He has been drum major of the post almost every time since it has been organized. He was alternate delegate to the National encampment of the G. A. R. at Washington, D. C. October, 1902.

Albert McFarland, Senior,

was born at York, Pennsylvania, August 1, 1823, a son of Daniel and Rachel (Owen) McFarland. The father of our subject entered the privateer service on the opening of the war of 1812, and was captured by the British. He escaped from his captors and enlisted in the military service of the United States, and was one of the defenders of Baltimore. Our subject's parents were married at York, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1819. His father died at Portsmouth, Ohio, May 14, 1863, aged seventy-five years, and his mother died at Columbus, Ohio, October 21, 1865 aged about seventy.

Our subject remembers seeing the celebration of the commencement of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Baltimore in July, 1828, in which Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, participated. Soon after this event, his parents emigrated to the "far west" in a one-horse wagon through the wilderness and over the Alleghany mountains to Columbus, Ohio. It was a long and novel journey and as taverns were few and far between they generally camped out at night most of the time. The only company they had was the teamsters with their big wagons and horses rigged out with bells, transporting merchandise, hardware and glass to the western towns. Ohio was then a vast forest. Mr. McFarland attended the common schools at intervals until he was twelve years of age, and worked as printer's devil "between times" for \$2 per week. His father was an expert maker of womens' fine shoes but could obtain no work at that trade among the pioneers. Spermin oil or whale oil, lard oil and home made candles afforded the only means of illumination. This suggested to Mr. McFarland's father the manufacture of candles on a large scale, and such an enterprise was organized by him. A contract was secured for furnishing the Asylum for the deaf and dumb and the subject of this sketch delivered the goods from time to time on a wheelbarrow.

But when hope seemed the brightest the family were suddenly overwhelmed with sorrow. The father was attacked by cancer or blood poisoning in the right arm and suffered for long, weary months. The business was crippled and every available dollar spent on doctors until they all gave up the case but one, who said amputation of the right arm was the last resort. His associates said the patient would die under the operation, and the sufferer was of the same opinion. But the mother never despaired, and by brave example

and earnest entreaty induced her husband to consent to the operation, which proved to be successful and he recovered within a month and lived thirty years afterward. Soon after the father's recovery, he was appointed collector of tolls on the National road, and the family removed to the government building, three miles west of Columbus, where the parents resided happily for many years. The children in the meantime, had grown up and were self-supporting. The father was a man of noble character and died a Christian. The mother of the subject of this sketch was a woman of deep religious convictions and a faithful member of the Methodist church, enjoying the confidence of the leading ministers to such an extent that they would call upon her on public occasions in large assemblies, to give testimony of her faith.

In our subject's boyhood, there were no "lucifer matches." Fire was started by sparks struck from a flint and steel over a "tinder" box containing burnt linen. In handling candles the necessity for more convenient lighting was suggested, and a "factory" was installed by preparing bunches of small pine slivers and dipping one end in melted brimstone. These our subject peddled from house to house, and pocketed many a good six-pence. He undoubtedly started the first "match factory" west of the Alleghany Mountains. He does not remember going to school at any one time longer than three months, and the last term he walked six miles per day to drink at the fountain of knowledge. At the age of seventeen he entered the Ohio State Journal office, as an apprentice, to learn the printing business. He worked ten hours per day for four years for four dollars per month and "found." For two years after becoming twenty-one, he remained in the Journal office as type setter at \$10.00 per week; and in October 1846, he purchased a half interest in the Circleville Ohio Herald, an old and well established Whig Journal, and started in business for himself.

October 20, 1847, he was married to Miss Eliza Jane Doddridge, daughter of Joseph Doddridge, a prominent merchant of Circleville, Ohio. The daughter was a graduate of the Granville, Ohio, Female Seminary, and a granddaughter of Rev. Joseph Doddridge of Wellsburg, Virginia, a faithful minister of the Episcopal church and a physician as well. He is well known as a historian of pioneer times, and the author of "Doddridge's Notes on the Settlement and Indian Wars of Western Virginia and Pennsylvania, from 1763 to 1783 inclusive."

In July, 1848, he became sole proprietor of the Circleville Herald which he successfully edited and published until the spring of 1853, when he sold out and retired to a farm on the National Road, seven miles west of Columbus, where he remained until October of that year, when he purchased the Daily and Weekly Tribune of Portsmouth, Ohio. The paper was originally Whig but when that party collapsed it followed the American party and in 1856 supported Fillmore for the Presidency, a great mistake. In 1860 it supported the Republican party. In the fall of 1861, Mr. McFarland received an appointment under Colonel John W. Forney, Secretary of the Senate. He sold the Tribune to his brother Daniel and went to Washington. In January, 1864, Mr. McFarland was appointed by Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, to a position in the Treasury Department as Assistant Special Agent. He resigned this clerkship in the Senate and accepted the other office. His duties required him to spend his time in the southern states, in leasing deserted plantations and securing abandoned cotton and other property. In the discharge of his duties he saved the government many thousands of dollars and secured the poor freedmen large sums of money, realized from sales of cotton they had raised after their masters had abandoned their plantations and joined the Confederate army.

In November, 1865, Mr. McFarland adjusted his accounts with the government and resigned his Treasury position and returned home. In 1868, he purchased a half interest of the Tribune from H. R. W. Smith, and re-entered newspaper work. The paper was then published at No. 112 West Second street, over the Adams Express office. In the summer of 1870, Mr. McFarland erected the Tribune Building on the Northeast corner of Second and Court streets and the office of the paper was removed there. Mr. McFarland and David Elick continued to publish the Tribune until August 9, 1876, when the "Republican" was

consolidated with it, and the paper called the "Tribune Republican." From October 1, 1877 until January 1, 1881, W. H. Bonsall conducted the paper. At that date Mr. McFarland purchased David Elick's interest and was editor and publisher alone until January 1, 1883, when he became the manager of the "Tribune Publishing Company." In July, 1885, he sold out to the "Blade Printing Company."

Mr. McFarland through the columns of the Tribune while he was editor, contributed more to the material in his columns than any other editor who ever presided over a newspaper in Scioto county. His facts could always be relied on, and he was as truthful as any successful editor could be. Mr. McFarland was always a gentleman and conducted his paper with a high tone. It was uniformly readable, always interesting and fit to be in the best household in the land.

Mr. McFarland was a good business man, and he kept the credit of his paper gilt edged all the time he was connected with it. He was a communicant of the All Saints Episcopal church while a resident of Portsmouth, Ohio, and maintained a high character. While in his seventy-ninth year, he has excellent health and is able to attend to all of his business. He enjoys the confidence and respect of a large circle of friends both in this city and the city of Los Angeles. He is a good example of remaining in the harness, active as a young man when in sight of his seventy-ninth milestone. In September, 1885, Mr. McFarland took his Lares and Penates and set them up in Los Angeles, California. Most of the colony there from Portsmouth have eaten of the seductive lotus and forgotten their old home and friends in Portsmouth, but Mr. McFarland has never partaken of that memory obliterating fruit and cherishes fondly the memory of his good friends and his happy hours in Portsmouth. He keeps in touch with the survivors of his times in Portsmouth and the memory of his departed friends is his most sacred treasure.

In April, 1886, Mr. McFarland purchased a large interest in the Times Mirror Company, publishing an independent Republican daily and weekly at Los Angeles. He was elected Vice President and Treasurer of the Corporation, and in addition discharged the duties of assistant business manager until April, 1888, when he retired from business until November, 1889, at which time at the solicitation of Colonel Harrison Gray Otis, (his old partner and President of the Corporation) he again became a member of the company, and resumed the duties of treasurer, which position he is filling at the date of this article.

During his connection with the Times it has grown from a small affair of forty shares of par value of \$1,000 each to a corporation of nine hundred and sixty shares, par value of \$1,000, or \$960,000.

Mr. and Mrs. McFarland have had the following children: Ellen Doddridge, born at Circleville, Ohio, February 16, 1849, married to William Harts-horn Bonsall at Portsmouth, Ohio, October 2, 1871. They have three daughters and two sons: Jennie J., Bessie, Mary Elisa, Samuel Newbold and Albert McFarland. All reside in Los Angeles.

Albert Owen, their second child, was born at Circleville, Ohio, November 30, 1851, married at Portsmouth, Ohio, to Martha Densmore, 1875. They have two daughters and one son: Ella, Jennie and Donald.

Their daughter Jennie, born March 30, 1854, married Charles C. Damarin at Portsmouth, Ohio, February 2, 1876. She died at Los Angeles, California, December 14, 1890. Mr. Damarin died in December, 1888.

Their son Dan, born at Portsmouth, Ohio, June 25, 1856, married Louisa Towell, at Portsmouth, Ohio, February 8, 1877. They have the following children: Katherine, who died at the age of sixteen, Louise and Sallie Plater. All reside at Los Angeles.

William Anderson McGeorge

was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, January 8, 1852. His father was William McGeorge, and his mother was Eliza Anderson. They came to Scioto

county in 1864, and brought our subject with them. His father was born in 1819 and died in 1888. His father located at Mt. Joy and the family have resided in that vicinity ever since. Mr. McGeorge learned the carpenter trade. He taught school in the winters from 1872 to 1888, and worked at the carpenter trade in the summers. In 1879, he moved to what is known as the "English farm" which he purchased and has resided there ever since. He was married September 13, 1877 to Harriet Davis, daughter of John Davis. They have four children: Frank, John Davis, James and Mary Florence.

Mr. McGeorge conducted a general mercantile business from 1889 to 1897. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church. He was elected commissioner of Scioto county in 1897, and re-elected in 1900. From 1894 to 1895, he was secretary of the Fair Association at Mt. Joy. Since 1895, he has been president of the Scioto County Fair Association.

James Madison McGillivray

was born January 21, 1846, in Carroll county, Ohio. His father was James McGillivray, who was born in Scotland in 1815, and came to the United States when he was sixteen years of age. His mother was Nancy Bartholomew. Her family came to the United States in 1867, and landed in Massachusetts. His father and mother had eight children, of whom our subject was the eldest. His father was a saddle and harness maker. When he was three years old, his father moved to Vinton county. J. M. attended the common schools in Vinton county for six or seven months in each year from the age of six until he was thirteen. At the age of eighteen, he became a school teacher, and taught for six consecutive winters. He began to study law January 1, 1867, and was admitted to the bar September 15, 1868, at McArthur, Ohio, but did not begin practicing there until 1869.

In the fall of 1869, he was elected prosecuting attorney in Vinton county and served one term. He has always been a strong democrat in his political views. He was a candidate for his party for Common Pleas Judge in his subdivision, in 1878. The district was 1,500 republican. James Tripp, senior, was his opponent, and his majority in the five counties was only 293. Mr. McGillivray was nominated by his party for Common Pleas Judge again in 1886, against Noah J. Dever, but was defeated. In 1878 and 1879 he was in partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. Pugh, and afterwards with Henry W. Coultrap, from December, 1884 to January 1, 1890.

From December, 1884, until April, 1888, he was a resident of the city of Portsmouth, and while there he practiced law with A. C. Thompson and A. T. Holcomb, under the firm name of Thompson, McGillivray and Holcomb. In 1892, he was nominated for Circuit Judge, but was defeated by Thomas Cherrington. Mr. McGillivray has practiced law in Jackson, Hocking and Athens counties for the last twenty years.

He was married November 2, 1869, to Miss Ada M. Pugh, of McArthur, Ohio, daughter of Ellis B. Pugh. They have four children: Flora, wife of Albert L. Ullom, resides at McArthur; Ellis, Elizabeth and Donald at home.

He is one of the ablest lawyers in southern Ohio. He never misses a point when he goes into a case, and makes it a rule to know all of his own side and all of his opponents. He is one of the most rapid and brilliant cross-examiners in the state, and a very able advocate. Any lawyer who is opposed to him in a case may expect to meet any arguments which could properly be brought up. He enjoys the confidence of the business public in the county of his residence and the adjoining counties. Mr. McGillivray is a man of easy manners, generous and frank in his intercourse with his fellowmen and possessed of an unusual amount of good common sense. As a lawyer, he is an untiring worker with great natural ability for the practice. His clearness of conception enables him at once to grasp the strong points of a case and to distinguish all the shades of difference between cases that bear a strong resemblance and to determine what the law is from what the other fellow may think it is. His style as a speaker, is terse and perspicuous. He goes right to the controlling and decisive points without any preliminaries, and often by a single blow wins his case. He enjoys a large and lucrative practice and is regarded as one of the strongest lawyers of his district.

David McJunkin

son of David W. McJunkin and Elizabeth Double, his wife, was born Feb. 23, 1836, on the waters of Muddy creek, near Butler, in Butler county, Pa. His father was of Scotch descent and was a native of Butler county, Pa. His mother was a daughter of John Double, an emigrant from Germany to Pennsylvania. He had four brothers and five sisters. He landed at Portsmouth, Ohio, May 2, 1844, with his parents and on the next day they went to Mt. Joy and settled there for a short time, afterwards moving to Sedan, where our subject was reared and educated. His father died in July, 1854, and is buried in the cemetery at Mt. Joy.

Our subject was married on the 8th of November, 1860, to Mary Minich a native of Germany, who was brought to Pike county, Ohio, by her parents when only a child. Her father was Leonard Minich. To them were born nine children, four girls and five boys. Only five of them are living: Altie E., wife of E. L. Mechlin, at Camp, Pike county, Ohio, James M., William E., Elmer C. and Frank A.

Mr. McJunkin cast his first vote for Taylor. Later he became a republican, and was elected twice as trustee of Camp Creek township, in Pike county. Though a resident of Scioto county he votes in Pike county. He formerly resided in Pike county and owns a farm there. He became a member of the 8th Independent Company, Volunteer Sharp Shooters on the 19th of July, 1863, at the age of 27, served in the department of the Cumberland, took part in the battles of Mission Ridge, Chickamauga, Nashville and Franklin and was mustered out July 19, 1865. Mr. McJunkin is a man of excellent character, a careful, conservative and law-abiding citizen and punctual in the fulfillment of his business obligations.

Isaac Milton McJunkin

was born in Morgan township, Scioto county, Ohio, December 16, 1845. His father's name was David McJunkin and his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Double. His father and mother were both natives of Butler county, Pennsylvania. Our subject had four brothers and five sisters. He had a common school education and was brought up a farmer. On August 21, 1862, at the age of eighteen, he enlisted in Company C, of the Ninety-First O. V. I., and served until June 24, 1865, when he was mustered out with his company. He did not miss a single battle the regiment was in. He was only in the hospital for ten days and that was on account of the mumps. After the war was over he went to his former home and has lived in the same neighborhood, carrying on the business of farming, ever since.

He was married in May, 1887, to Lavinia Hopper, daughter of George Hopper, of Sun Fish, Pike county, Ohio. He has had seven children, three of whom are living: Dora, wife of Newton Bare, Nettie and Jennie, unmarried. He lost a son, Isaac Merton, at the age of eighteen, in 1893. He lost one son and one daughter in infancy; Anolia at the age of five, and David at the age of five years; also a son George at the age of thirteen. He is a republican in his political views. He is a member of the Baptist church at Sedan, and has been for twenty-two years. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. McJunkin is a man of sterling character and an agreeable and good neighbor. He has always been a careful, conservative, and law-abiding citizen. He is in for anything that will advance the condition of his community. In business, he is punctual in fulfilling all his obligations.

Emmett K. McKeown,

son of John H. and Pauline (Ashton) McKeown, was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, April 17, 1879. His education was received principally in the schools of this city. After taking a course in book-keeping and stenography in the Portsmouth Business College, he took a position as assistant in the office of the Portsmouth Veneer Works. He had been there but a short time, when war was declared with Spain and Company H, of which he was a member, was ordered to report at Columbus, Ohio. He entered the army ambitious to excel as a soldier. Soon after reaching Chickamauga, he received an appointment as orderly on General Haines' staff. He served in the same position under General Fred Grant. He was detailed by Adj. Gen. Fenton and carried the news of peace

from General Brooke to General Haines at Guayama and thus prevented what might have proved a very disastrous battle. On his return from Porto Rico he re-entered the office of the Portsmouth Veneer Works as book-keeper and stenographer, which position he still holds.

On December 27, 1899, he was married to Miss Estelle Smith, a most beautiful and accomplished woman; but their happiness was short lived, his wife dying suddenly July 15, 1900. Mr. McKeown is active in politics and has a promising future in store as a business man.

John H. McKeown

was born in Franklin county, Indiana, April 11, 1849. His father was Frances T. McKeown, of county Tyrone, Ireland, and his mother was Catherine Hardin, of Cedar Grove, Indiana. Shortly after his birth, his father bought a large farm seven miles east of Brookville, Indiana. As John was the second of a family of eight children, he was obliged to quit school early to assist on the farm. He remained at home and managed the farm until 1873. About that time he met Miss Pauline Ashton, whom he afterwards married. He then removed to Portsmouth and for a short time was engaged in teaming. After the election of his father-in-law to the office of Justice of the Peace, he was prevailed upon to run for Constable. He was elected and re-elected for several terms, having shown special qualification as a detective. In this respect he became very well known throughout southern Ohio. He was serving as Deputy United States Marshal at the time of his death. He was a republican, and served his friends and party well. He was true and loyal in his friendships, both political and social. In the spring of 1891, he was a prominent candidate for the position of City Marshal. Exposure during this campaign aggravated an attack of gripe that ended in pneumonia. He died in the prime of manhood, April 2, 1891.

John Calvin McNelly

was born in Scioto county, May 2, 1836. His father was William McNelly, a native of Kentucky, and his mother's maiden name was Hannah Deaver, a daughter of William Deaver, a Revolutionary soldier from Virginia. His mother died October 30, 1883 in her 91st year. His father and mother had eight children, of whom our subject was the youngest. The following is the list: James married Martha Monroe; Catherine married James Monroe; Margaret married Richard Walden, a soldier in the Mexican war; William married Mary Monroe; Elizabeth married Wesley Boyer; Mary married Henry Colegrove, who was in Company A, 39th O. V. I.; Eliza married Stephen Crabtree; John Calvin, our subject.

Our subject had a common school education. He learned to be a farmer, but has worked at all occupations where he could find anything to do. He enlisted in Company C, 91st O. V. I., August 1, 1862 for three years. He was discharged January 4, 1863 for physical disabilities. He was drafted May, 16, 1864 and was assigned to Company F, 126th O. V. I. and was discharged September 8, 1864, when the government discovered that it had made a mistake in taking him in the service a second time. He received a pension on account of the disabilities received in the 91st O. V. I. He had two brothers in the service, James M. in Company H, 1st Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and William in the 100 days service, 140th O. V. I.

He was married October 1, 1863 to Phebe Ann Miller, daughter of Samuel Miller. They had six children: Henry Calvin, born in January, 1865, and died July 13, 1893, leaving a widow, whose maiden name was Anna Foster; Hannah Belle, m. N. Riley Burton of Bloom township; Eliza E., m. Henry Prior, of Portsmouth, Ohio; William S., resides at Columbus, Ohio; John Davis Wesley resides in Bloom township, m. Ettie Ward; and Joseph L., resides at home.

Mr. McNelly was formerly a republican, but is now a prohibitionist. He, his wife, and five children are all members of the United Brethren church at Pinkerman. Mr. McNelly is noted for his earnestness in anything he undertakes. He is a believer in progress and improvement in all things, in farming and arboriculture, in politics and religion. He believes in doing all the good he can, in view of his opportunities and lives up to his belief. He is highly esteemed by all who know him.

James H. McWilliams,

the son of James M. McWilliams and Margaret Linn, his wife, was born in Sewickley, a town twelve miles below Pittsburg on the Ohio river, in the year 1838. His father was of Irish birth and was born in 1810. He came to the United States when a boy only ten years old with his parents, and afterwards learned the carpenter's trade and became a carpenter. The mother of our subject was born in Scioto county of Scotch and Irish parents. Mr. McWilliams was educated in the country schools and took up the trade of his father. He made a special study of stair building and contracted for a number of years, working a great deal in Pittsburg.

In 1859, he went to Rochester, Beaver county, Pennsylvania and in June 21, 1861, he enlisted in the first company that was raised, for three months, but the quota was full. He enlisted in Company F. Pennsylvania Volunteer Reserve Corps, June 21, 1861 for three years. He was hurt at Bell's Landing, Virginia, while loading Quartermaster's stores and was transferred to the Sixth Veteran Reserve Corps at Washington, D. C., until his term of service had expired. He re-enlisted in the 16th Veteran Reserve Corps and during the time of service, on account of the injuries received in his former service, he was employed to hunt deserters and to take prisoners north to New York and Fort Mifflin. His last term of service was for one year. During his service he was in the following battles: Seven Days' battle in front of Richmond, Virginia; Fredericksburg, South Mountain, Antietam and Gettysburg, and received three flesh wounds, one on the head, one in the calf of left leg and a buckshot in left breast.

After the war, he returned to his home in Rochester, Pennsylvania and resumed his trade, but found that his injury received at Bell Plain Landing had disqualified him for hard work at his trade. In 1873, he came to Scioto county, Ohio. The last work he did at his trade was as foreman under Jacob Dewey, who built the Scioto county Infirmary. He now lives on a small farm at Diffen Postoffice, Ohio. He was appointed Postmaster at that place in 1890 and still holds it. He was elected Justice of the Peace of Jefferson township in 1888 and has held the office by successive re-elections to the present time. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln and has always been a republican. He is a member of the Christian church at Fallen Timber.

On May 5, 1880 he was united in marriage to Harriet E. Dever, by whom he has three sons and one daughter: Hugh Edward, working in the Excelsior shoe factory, Charles Arthur, Jesse Pearl and Margaret Ann at home.

John Boughton Maddock

was born July 18, 1834. He was the son of William Maddock and was with his father in the woolen mill for several years. May 12, 1864, his wife, Ella H. died at the age of 25 years and 9 months. He was married again on May 16, 1865 to Marie Raynor, daughter of William Raynor. In 1879, he was appointed a member of the Board of Health and served three years. June 16, 1897, he was made Infirmary Director. He served for five years in the City Council. He was a democrat in his political views. He died June 3, 1898. He was a man of the most positive views, and never hesitated to express them. When a subject was presented to him, he considered it carefully and when he had investigated it fully, made up his mind. When once his mind was made up, it was not subject to change, except on new evidence. He had mastered all the details of his own business that of manufacturing woolen goods, and was an authority on that subject. Had he cared to have used his knowledge of that business in certain directions, he could have amassed a great fortune, but he had no ambition in that direction. To live comfortably and keep on honorable terms with the world, was satisfactory to him. He was a good neighbor and a good citizen.

August Maier

was born May 5, 1849, in Rietheim, Engen, Baden, Germany. His father, Vitus Maier was a farmer. His mother's maiden name was Theresa Houk, the daughter of Doctor Houk. They had eight children, five daughters and three

sons. Our subject was the fifth child. He attended school in Gemany until he was fourteen years of age, then his father apprenticed him to the brewer's trade, to his oldest brother, Carl Maier. He served an apprenticeship of three years and then travelled as most of the apprentices did in Germany. He worked one year at Basel, Switzerland, and one year at Hessen. He came to Philadelphia, November 18, 1868, and worked there two years. In 1870, he went to Cincinnati and worked there until 1878. In that year he came to Portsmouth and started a brewery under the title of Kleffner & Maier, which continued until 1881 when the firm became Kleffner, Maier & Gerlach for one year, then Maier & Rogers. He then went into the liquor business until 1888, when he became agent for the Lion Brewery of Cincinnati and has been in that business ever since.

On November 26, 1872, he was married to Rose Smithline. He has five children: William in Portsmouth; Thresa at home; Albert, a brewer; Mary, the wife of George Lehman, a druggist of Chillicothe; Bertha, the wife of William Payne of this city. He is a republican and a communicant of St. Mary's church. A neighbor who has had business transactions with him for twenty-two years says, that he is honorable in all his dealings, a first class citizen, and in favor of progress and public improvements. He always sustains his part well in the drama of life and obtains as much pleasure as he can as he goes along. He also wants his neighbors to have as much enjoyment of the good things of this world as himself.

John Riegel Markel, D. D. S.,

was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, near Adelphi, Ross county, Ohio, October 6, 1876. His father's name was William Markel, a farmer by occupation. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Ann Riegel, daughter of Solomon Riegel, of German nativity. His parents had three sons and three daughters, all living. Our subject attended school at his home and at the Adelphi High School in 1894, when he graduated from the latter. He attended the Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, in 1894 and 1895. He then taught school from three to four years and attended the Ohio State University in 1898 and 1899. He took up the study of dentistry in 1899 and graduated from the Ohio College of Cincinnati in May, 1902. He located in Portsmouth for the practice of his profession at 160 East Ninth street, where he keeps his office. In his political views, he is a republican. He is a member of the German Reformed church. He is not a member of any fraternity. Dr. Markel believes in every good work. He is careful and prudent in all things and has a keen appreciation of what is best for himself and for those in whom he is interested. His motto is, "careful and sure." He will succeed in whatever he undertakes, because he gauges his own ability and has the will, the courage and the persistence to carry out his plans. [This sketch should have appeared among the dentists on page 578 but it was received too late for that purpose and is inserted here.]

Walker Elijah Marsh

was born near Kittanning, Pennsylvania, July 17, 1856. His parents located in Jackson county, Ohio, soon after his birth. His father, William Stremel Marsh was born near Strasburg, Pa., December 24, 1822, and is still living. His grandfather, Elijah Marsh, was born in New Hampshire in 1800 and died at Oak Hill, Ohio, in 1862. His paternal grandmother, Mary Stremel was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1801, came to the United States in 1814 and died at Oak Hill, Ohio, in 1857. His mother, Rebecca Moorhead, was born August 6, 1825, in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, and was married to his father in 1845. Her father, John Moorhead, was a native of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch lineage. His mother's mother, Sarah White, was of Irish descent. His mother died at Oak Hill, Ohio, in April, 1888.

He was educated at Oak Hill, Ohio, and was a school teacher for four years. On February 22, 1879, he was married to Alice McNeel. She was born September 27, 1860 and was the daughter of Finley and Mahala McNeel. Finley McNeel was born near Oak Hill, Ohio, April 5, 1819 and is yet living. He was the son of Doctor Gabriel McNeel, an eminent physician. Alice McNeel's mother, Mahala Johnson, was born April 10, 1827 and is yet living. She married

Finley McNeel, February 8, 1849. John Johnson, Mahala Johnson's father, died at the age of ninety-four.

Walker Marsh located at Eifort, Ohio, in March, 1880 and began to get out limestone and ore for the furnaces. There was nothing there but a small side track. In 1881, he had a station established and called it Eifort and in 1882 had a postoffice established and was made postmaster. In 1883, he had a school district established and a school house built. In that year, he adopted the idea of introducing the number four or limestone coal. He shipped a few cars each year and in 1890 had a good trade in this coal, which has increased ever since. In 1896, he bought 640 acres of mineral lands, half in Washington township, Lawrence county and half in Bloom township, Scioto county. In the Fall of 1899, his health failed on account of strenuous labor. He leased the mines and quarries, closed out his business and went to Seattle, Washington. He spent five months there and came back to Eifort and assumed the duties of station agent on the B. & O. railroad. He has one daughter, Amy Vernie, who is telegraph operator and Postmistress at Eifort. He was a voter in Bloom township, from the spring of 1880 to the fall of 1890, but having built his new station over the line in Washington township, Lawrence county, he became an elector there.

As the facts mentioned indicate, Mr. Marsh is a first class business man. He is highly esteemed in the entire circle of his acquaintance. Mr. Marsh is willing to consider every man's claim with consideration. He is courteous and obliging to all. He is always ready to aid and help every project for the public good and he passes none by without assistance. He is for the upbuilding of his home community. His influence is uniformly and positively for the good of his fellowmen. He is a valuable citizen in any light in which he may be viewed. If he cannot find a way, he will make one. The wealth of nature must yield its secrets to him, and to him more than anyone, is due the development of the coal interests of this county, now so rapidly going forward.

Charles Hoyt Martindale

was born June 1, 1872, in Springfield township, Gallia county, Ohio. He is the son of William W. Martindale and Lucretia Weed, his wife. His father enlisted as a private in the 53d O. V. I. November 18, 1861, and was appointed Corporal March 1, 1862; transferred to 1st Louisiana Colored Infantry June 6, 1863 to accept promotion; mustered out October 21, 1864. From 1878 to 1882, he served as Treasurer of Gallia county and later was elected Mayor of Gallipolis. He was also engaged in the mercantile business in Gallipolis for a number of years. He retired from active business in 1886, and died on his farm at Keer, Gallia county, in December, 1887.

Our subject spent his early boyhood in Gallipolis and attended the public schools there. Later he attended Ewington Academy and Rio Grande (Ohio) College. He was connected with the Kentucky Fire Brick Company as store-keeper from June, 1891, to February, 1896 when he moved to Lucasville and engaged in business under the firm name of Martindale & Edmunds. The firm still continues in business. He has served as Treasurer of Valley township since 1897 and his present term expires in 1903. He has always been a republican and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married in October, 1900 to Olive S. Edmunds, daughter of George Edmunds of Lucasville. They have two children: Chester E. born in January, 1893 and died July 25, 1895 and Ruth born March 9, 1891.

Frank Lewis Marting

was born August 27, 1856, at Jackson Furnace, Ohio. His father was Henry Marting and his mother was Mary Elizabeth Knaper. Both were natives of Osnaburg, Hanover, Germany. A fuller account of the family will be found under the sketch of Colonel Henry Marting his brother. When Frank was a babe of six weeks, his parents removed to the valley of the Little Scioto in Scioto county. He received his education at Tick Ridge and Kettle's school houses. When he was sixteen years of age, his father located in the city of Portsmouth and engaged in the grocery business with Frank C. Herms, his son-in-law as Marting and Herms. Frank L. became a clerk in this business.

In 1873, the firm changed its business to dry goods. In 1877, Frank L. became of age and took a partnership in the business and it became Marting & Son. His father remained in the business until 1893, when he retired and the business became Marting Brothers & Co. The firm is composed of Frank L. Marting, John C. Marting, his brother and Mrs. Eliza Volker, his sister.

Mr. Marting has been in the same business in Portsmouth, Ohio for thirty years and has prospered all the time. He has one of the best business houses in the city at 515 Chillicothe street, and one of the best selected dry goods stores. Henry Marting, Senior, died May 1, 1899. Mr. Marting has been a member of the City School Board for nearly six years. He is now one of the City Board of Tax Review. He was married September 6, 1877 to Miss Ellen Scheuerman, daughter of George Scheuerman and has six children, five sons and one daughter. Their names are: George, Albert, Edna, Ralph, Henry and Royal. Mr. Marting is a director of the Royal Building Association, a member of the German Methodist Episcopal church, and a member of the Royal Arcanum. He resides at 705, Findlay street, in the Sixth ward of Portsmouth.

Colonel Henry Adam Marting

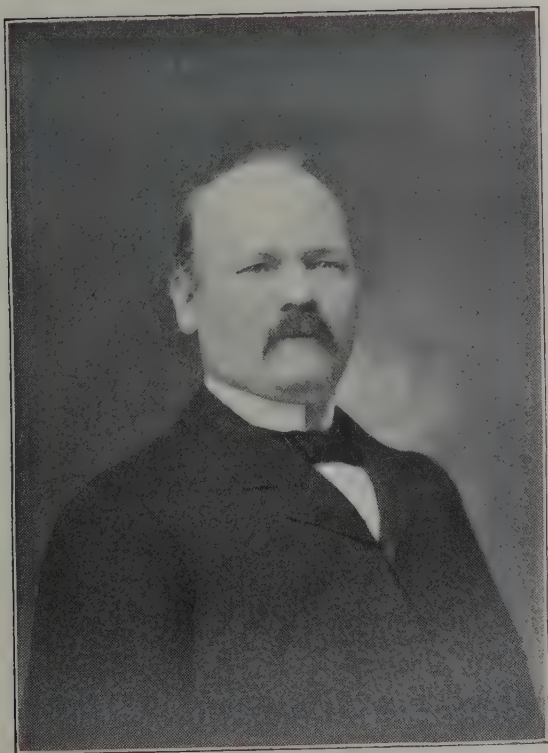
was born December 17, 1850, in Greenup county, Kentucky. His parents, Henry Marting and Mary E. Knapier, his wife, were natives of Germany. He was the fifth of his parents nine children. They removed to Jackson Furnace when he was an infant and remained there five years. They then moved to a farm near Wheeler's Mills on the Little Scioto. Our subject attended the schools there. At the age of nineteen, he began working on the railroad as a section hand. He worked at this for two and a half years and then started a store in company with his brother John C. at Gephart's Station. He was there for two years and then sold out and went to Ironton. In 1873, he started in the dry goods business in Ironton and remained in the same business part of the time alone and part of the time with partners until January 1, 1902. His brother John C. was a partner for three years from 1875 and then began to study for the ministry.

In 1882, with J. D. Foster, he organized the Foster Stove Company of Ironton and became treasurer and held that position until 1892, when he resigned. He organized the Eagle Iron & Steel Company rolling mill which manufactured bar and sheet iron. He was president and general manager. In 1899, this company sold out to the Republic Iron & Steel Company. In 1896, with Joseph Clutts and Lewis Vogelsong, he organized the Wellston Iron & Steel Company and operated two blast furnaces. He sold out his interest in this company in 1898, to Clutts and Willard. While connected with this organization, he was secretary and treasurer. In 1889, he purchased Aetna furnace and organized a company known as the Marting Iron and Steel Company, of which he is president and general manager. In 1899, he organized the Columbus Iron and Steel Company and is president and general manager of that. In 1901, he organized the Ironton Lumber Company and is a director of that. He also organized and is a director and president of the Ketter Clothing Company of Ironton. He is a director of the Citizen's National Bank and of the Ironton Corrugated Roofing Company.

He is a senior member of the firm of Marting, Flehr & Company, shoe dealers; is a director and president of the Register Publishing Company, and a director of the Franklin Stove Company of Columbus. He is a director of the Crystal Ice Company of Ironton, Ohio, and of the Camden Interstate Railway Co. He was a member of the City Council of Ironton for six years, from 1888 to 1894, and was its president for two years. He has a genius for the successful management of business and has been successful in everything he has undertaken. He was a member of the German M. E. church, but in 1897 he connected with Spencer M. E. church, of Ironton, and is a member of the official board of that church. He is a Knight of Pythias.

He was married to Miss Margaret C. Duis, March 7, 1872. She is the daughter of Henry Duis. He has one child, Nellie M., the wife of Doctor Clark Lowry of Ironton, Ohio.

One who knows Colonel Marting best, says of him: "Colonel H. A. Marting is a self-made man. His school advantages were meager, his parents



COLONEL HENRY ADAM MARTING.

lacking the means to give him the opportunity of a higher education. His training was received in practical life. If his had been the opportunity enjoyed by many youths of our land, his career would have been envious. He has shown great energy, push and determination, which count mightily in making a mark in life. He always believed, that what others have done, he also could do, and when he undertakes anything, there is no swerving until the goal is reached. He is no pessimist; he believes in his fellowmen and is hopeful as to the future; therefore he dares and risks, but never without counting the cost. At one time, he bought at a high price on credit, 40 acres of timber land. A friend suggested that he was risking a great deal, when he replied, 'I have counted the trees on the quarter section.' From his boyhood days, he has been a great trader—jack-knives, his hat, his coat, his fathers' shot gun or horse—anything would be turned. In these deals, he always was fair and strictly honest. He could often, in later years, have enriched himself, at the expense of others, if he had not placed his good name and honor above money. In his financial ventures he always had in mind the giving of employment to others, their welfare. His generosity and philanthropy are not fully known by his own family. He enjoys giving for good causes, and is happiest when he can help some one struggling for relief. A more tender-hearted man can hardly be found. Back of that will power and energy is a soft, tender heart. His early training was strictly of the Methodist type, and he is today an active worker in the church. The key to the success Colonel Marting has achieved is to my mind, his faith in God and in his fellowmen."

George Emmett Mathews

was born February 1, 1859, on a farm near Nauvoo, Illinois. His father was Elisha Mathews, a native of Gallia county, Ohio, and one of the well known Matthews family of that county. His mother was Phoebe Ewing, of Gallia county, Ohio, a member of the Ewing family so prominent in the history of Gallia county, Ohio. His father and mother had ten children, five sons and five daughters. He is the youngest born of all. His father died when he was but seven years of age, and the family moved into Carthage, the county seat, where he resided and went to school till he was sixteen years of age. Then he assayed to try the cold world on his own account, and began by farm work. He thought he would like a strenuous life and went to Leadville, Colorado, at twenty years, and worked in the mines of Leadville, drove stage and turned his hand and brain to divers and sundry employments, but in 1884, he returned to Carthage, Illinois, and went into the livery business. In 1887, he concluded to try the great state of Ohio, and came back to Jackson county, and engaged in a hardware store.

In 1889, he came to Portsmouth and engaged in that business for the Hibbs Hardware Company, till 1891. Then he traveled for a hardware house in Cleveland for two years. He then tried the Pearl Barley business for two years. In 1894, he tried business in Columbus for six months and sold out. Then he had an accident and spent eighteen months on crutches. Most men would have preferred death to what he suffered, but George thought of Portsmouth and remembered the family stock he came from, especially the Ewing side, Swago Bill and Indian John, and made up his mind to live and get well and he did. In 1895, he went to work again and traveled for two coal companies till September, 1897, when he came to Portsmouth, and he hopes to spend his days here. He was a stock-holder in the Hibbs Hardware Company till 1900. Then he went to the Veneer Works where he had taken stock. He became a director of that company and is the buyer. He has been a member of the city council of Portsmouth since April, 1901, and its president. He is a republican in politics. He is a Master Mason and a member of the United Commercial Travelers and the Modern Woodmen.

Mr. Mathews has been successful in business in which he has displayed excellent judgment. He is public spirited in the strongest sense of the term. As president of the City Council he has made an excellent record. He is one of the working factors of his city and believes in public improvements. He is candid in all he does and his views on any and every subject are for the perusal of the public. He can be depended on to follow his views at all times. He

is a valuable unit in his community and would be in any which he honored with his residence.

Aaron Mault

was born December 19, 1848, near Wallace Mills, Madison township, Scioto county, Ohio. His parents were Moses and Melissa (Darling) Mault. His ancestry is stated in the sketch of his brother George W. Mault. Aaron attended school at Mault's school house, sub-district No. 10, Madison township, Scioto county, Ohio, and received a common school education. He has always been a farmer. He is a republican and a member of the United Brethren church. On December 24, 1876, he was married to Nancy J. Hanes, daughter of Archibald Hanes, a soldier of the Civil War. The following are their children: Archey M., Noah A., Stella E., Aaron N., Lewis H., George E., Melissa J., Margaret T. Mr. Mault has deserved and earned the good will and kind regard of all who have known him.

George Washington Mault

is the great-grandson of Moses Mault, a descendant of the early French colonists of South Carolina, who came to Scioto county and located in Madison township in 1819. His son Aaron Mault was the father of Moses Mault, who is the father of our subject. Aaron Mault, the grandfather of George Mault, was born in South Carolina in 1796. His father, Moses Mault, was born on Brushy Fork, in Madison township, May 27, 1820. Here on the farm on Brushy Fork, in the east end of Madison township, on September 20, 1850, George Mault was born. His maternal grandfather was James Darling, whose daughter Melissa Darling married Moses Mault in 1844. George spent his boyhood and youth on the farm and attended the district school. He has worked at the furnaces. He has always had a wonderful liking for the study and practice of the law. He has read law until he is well informed in its theories. He practices in cases before magistrates and has been fairly successful.

He married Harriet Sophia Titus, August 17, 1876. She is the daughter of Arthur and Harriet (Bennett) Titus. Her father came from New York, in 1824. Her mother was the daughter of John Bennett, who came from Virginia, in 1810, and located in Madison township. George Mault is a republican and a member of the Free Will Baptist church. He has seven children now living: Harriet, the wife of Ellsworth Lyons, Frank L., Roscoe C., Stella, Bessie, Rena and Waldo. Three of his children Laura, Kendall and Bont died of diphtheria inside of three weeks. George Mault is a man of sturdy character. He will not undertake what he cannot accomplish and he accomplishes what he undertakes. He has clear perceptions and cannot be imposed on. He is a close and analytical thinker and is able to express clearly and forcibly on every subject he studies. He is a good counsellor in business matters.

James Andrew Maxwell

was born April 3, 1842, in Mercer county, Virginia. His father's name was Mathias Maxwell, and his mother's maiden name was Juliet Brown. His father died in 1863. His grandfather, William Maxwell, was a Revolutionary soldier from the state of Virginia, who died in 1867 at the age of ninety. Our subject was raised a farmer, and never learned any trade. He had a common school education. When he was five years of age his father moved from Mercer county to Wyoming county.

He enlisted in the 11th West Virginia Infantry, April 3, 1862, in Company K, Captain William Gilton, Colonel Dan Frost. He served until May, 1865, and was never wounded. He is six feet two and one-fourth inches tall, and weighs 270 pounds. He was the heaviest man in his regiment and the second tallest. The regiment's service was rendered mainly in West Virginia and Maryland. Their operations were between Parkersburg and Washington on the B. & O. Railroad. He was in the battle of Cloyd Mountain, Lynchburg, and Snicker's Gap. Mr. Maxwell had the good fortune never to have been hit, notwithstanding his remarkable height and size. He was captured twice, but escaped from his capturer both times. He stayed with them a half night on one occasion and about fifteen minutes on another. Mr. Maxwell also had a brother John B., in the 7th Virginia Cavalry, who died in 1863, at Charles-

ton, W. Va., in the service. Another brother, Robert H., was in the same company and regiment with himself. He was badly wounded and left on the field and captured. He was kept in prison eight months, and is still living at Hinton, W. Va. Another brother, William H., did not go into the service, but was seized by the rebels on account of his union sentiments, and kept in prison for thirteen months. He is still living in Jackson county, W. Va., but with a wrecked constitution. He had a brother Samuel, who was a scout for General Cox in West Virginia, and his father was also a scout in West Virginia for the Union army. His two youngest brothers were too young to go to the war.

After the war, our subject went to Cottageville, Jackson county, Virginia, and went into the saw mill business, where he remained about two years in the same business. He then moved to Portsmouth, O., in October, 1867, and went to work with M. B. Gilbert in the ice business, and continued that for three and one-half years, when he went to work for the Portsmouth Transfer Company, which he continued for three and one-half years. In 1874, he went in the commission and feed business on Market street. He afterwards removed his store to Gallia street, where he sold out in 1899. Since then he has been engaged in the real estate business, buying and selling.

He was married in October, 1867, to Lydia J. Rhodes, of Chautauqua county, New York. They have one adopted daughter, May, who married N. D. Bigelow, residing at Winchester, New Hampshire. He is a member of the Bigelow Methodist church, and lives up to it. He is a republican. He was raised a democrat, but when the question of secession was raised in Virginia, his family were opposed to it, and were in favor of the Union, and he became a republican, and has continued such ever since. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, and takes a great pride in his record in the civil war, and has just reason to. Mr. Maxwell is one of the best natured men of the city. No one can quarrel with him. He is always in good spirits and communicates the same temper to those about him. It is a wise provision of nature which gives large men good dispositions. Mr. Maxwell is a good citizen from any and every point of view. He is a prime factor in his church and in the business associations with which he is connected.

Isaac Fullerton Mead

was so named for Isaac Fullerton, well known to the older citizens of Scioto county, as once county commissioner, a captain in the 56th O. V. I. and a lay Baptist preacher. He was born in Madison township, where all of the inhabitants of the county, who distinguished themselves in after life, were born. He made his bow to the world the 4th day of November, 1841. His father was Hezekiah Mead, and his mother was Lydia Dodge, daughter of Daniel Dodge, one of the pioneers of the county. His grandfather Judah Mead was an original settler in the county, coming from Olean, N. Y.

Isaac Mead was brought up a farmer, but at the age of twenty, he and his two brothers, Daniel and Jonathan enlisted in Co. A, of the 39th O. V. I. Daniel was wounded at Kenesaw Mountain and died from the effects of amputation of his shattered leg. Isaac and Jonathan served till July, 1865. He was wounded in the left arm by a ball, at Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864. He served as a private soldier all through the war and did it with great honor. His regiment endured as many army hardships and saw as much fighting as any in the service and a reference to the battles in which the regiment participated will demonstrate this. No soldier who served in the Civil war saw more service than our subject, and the Civil war had no more modest or braver soldier.

Isaac Mead is in no way responsible for this sketch, and we propose to tell the truth about him, if it does make him blush when he reads it. When Isaac came home from the service, he felt like a boy out of school and determined to have a good time visiting around and did so. While he was so engaged, he was nominated by the Republican Convention of the county for Recorder without his solicitation, knowledge or consent. There was a contest over the office, in the Convention, and Moses Gregory who was a power at that time, nominated him before the Convention and he was made its choice. After nominated he learned of the fact. He paid no assessment and asked no one

to vote for him and was elected. His wonderful soldier record was well known and that elected him. He served one term and was renominated and re-elected for a second term. He made as good an officer as the county ever had and retired in January 1872.

Then he had to adopt an occupation and he thought as the Savior of the world had been a carpenter, he could afford to take up that vocation and he did so. From that time to the present, he has followed that handicraft. He taught himself the business and has built over 600 homes of all sorts and conditions in the city of Portsmouth. If any one wants a strenuous example of the term "laboring man" Isaac Mead is "it." He and his brother Jonathan are two of the most industrious men in Portsmouth. No one ever knew them or either of them to be idle for a moment except from pure physical exhaustion. When Isaac gets to Heaven, (as he undoubtedly will), if they don't give him something to do and keep him hard at work, he will be positively unhappy. There will be no loafing around the throne with him.

He was married in June, 1873, to Sarah Jane Beatty, a granddaughter of Mrs. Judith Watkins, and has had six children. His eldest, Mary, died in infancy but the others are still living. His daughter Harriet is the wife of Eugene Gower, and has two children. His sons are Henry Edward, Alexander R. who was in the Spanish War, and Daniel. His daughter Georgia is at home. Mr. Mead's wife died on Feb. 14, 1892, and he never remarried. His married daughter, Mrs. Gower keeps house for him and his brother Jonathan and his sons and unmarried daughter all reside together and are a happy family. They all believe in the Gospel of hard work and practice it.

Mr. Mead is a republican, at all times and under all circumstances. In his religious affiliations, he is a Baptist and has been a member of that church for over thirty years. He is over six feet tall and all bone and muscle. He is a rapid walker and never goes slow. He greets all of his friends with a pleasant smile and is liked by all sorts and conditions of men. No man can find it in his heart to hate him. If anybody has a charitable work to do and wants to shift it on to any one else, it can always be put on Mr. Mead and he will attend to it. He is very popular with his party. In 1900, he was one of the decennial appraisers in the city of Portsmouth, and did his duty well. He is always ready to accommodate his neighbors, or the public, even to the extent of being imposed upon. As an example of industry, he is a model for the whole community and the whole world. Another trait of his is his modesty. He was never known to boast of any of his excellent qualities and they are found out, known and published by his intimate acquaintances. A friend of his said of him, "If Isaac Mead is not admitted by St. Peter at the wicket gate on showing himself, I won't make any application to enter." Mr. Mead may have his faults, but in thirty-five years of close observation we have not discovered them. He was a model soldier and is a model citizen.

John Rickey Mead

was born September 30, 1840 near California, Scioto county, on the old Rickey farm. His father was Ezra Mead who lived to reach 92 years and 5 months and died May 24, 1898. He was the son of Judah Mead who came from Tioga county, New York and located at the mouth of the Little Scioto, November 20, 1815. He lived there only one winter and then moved up the Little Scioto farther. He was a farmer and of English descent. His mother was Esther Rickey, daughter of Rev. Jacob Rickey, a Baptist minister. He came from New York about the same time Judah Mead did. At the age of sixteen, his parents moved to Sedan and located in the same spot where our subject now lives. His father was born December 24, 1806 and died May 24, 1898. His mother was born December 20, 1810 and died September 28, 1876. He received a common school education, and has been a farmer all his life. He had a brother Ebenezer in the 56th O. V. I. Company G, who enlisted October 29, 1861 and died May 15, 1862, at Shiloh, Tennessee. Mr. Mead has always been a republican and his father before him was a whig. He never held office nor dabbled in politics. He is a member of Salem Baptist church near Sedan and is one of its trustees. He was married May 20, 1876 to Mary Jane McLaughlin. She is a daughter of James and Elizabeth Huston. They have two children living and two dead. Ezra at home

and Anna, the wife of Jas. A. Johnson. As a man Mr. Mead is quiet and unassuming, is a good citizen and is noted for his integrity.

John Frederick Menke

was born in Hanover, Germany, April 23, 1859. His father was Henry Menke, a farmer. His mother's maiden name was Emma Niehaus. They had four children, of which our subject was the second. His parents left Germany when he was three months old, and located at Harrison Furnace. His father is now living in Gales county, Nebraska. His mother died when he was seven years old, and his father married the second time. Mr. Menke was reared in Scioto county. He went to the country schools and began teaching when he was eighteen years of age and taught until he was twenty-three. He started in the grocery business at Eleventh and Gay streets in the fall of 1882. In the fall of 1883, he moved to Eleventh and Findlay streets and bought property there. He remained there in the same business until 1895, when he went into the Central Grocery on Gallia street with George J. Schmidt. They dissolved partnership in 1902, and he started business alone on the north-east corner of Eighth and Chillicothe streets.

He was married January 3, 1881 to Mary Strehle, of Powellsville, Ohio, daughter of Andrew Strehle. His children are: Katie, stenographer at Hibbs Hardware Company; Nellie, at home; Lloyd Henry, aged thirteen; and Howard Emmanuel, aged three. He has two children deceased. He has always been a republican. He was a member of the City Council for two years in the Fourth ward. He is a member of the United Brethren church and is a Quarterly Conference preacher in that church, and a trustee. If there is any one trait in Mr. Menke's character more prominent than another, it is his earnestness. He is earnest in everything he does. He is conscientious to a remarkable degree and lives strictly according to the dictates of his conscience. In his church he is a great worker, much valued by his associates. He is a true Christian and a model citizen. He has made an admirable success in his business and is esteemed by all who know him.

Martin Funk Micklethwait

was born November 13, 1837, at the old brick homestead of the Funk family in Clay township. His father was Joseph Micklethwait, and his mother's maiden name was Barbara Funk. He was the third child of five sons and one daughter. He attended the district school. His teacher who most impressed him was William R. Holmes, the father of Sidney Holmes. He was reared a farmer. From the ages of eighteen to twenty-one he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, but never followed it. On May 2, 1864, he enlisted in Company E, 140th O. V. I., and was made third Sergeant. He served until the 3rd day of November, 1864. He went into the retail grocery business in February, 1865, on the old Whitney corner at Second and Market streets, where now stands the Washington Hotel. The firm was M. F. Micklethwait & Brother, the latter being his brother John. The firm continued until the death of John, in July, 1893, and Martin retired from this business in 1894. On May 1, 1899, he went into the real estate business with Frank R. Keffer, as Keffer & Micklethwait, and located at 206 Chillicothe street, where they have quite an extensive business. Mr. Micklethwait has more acquaintances than any one in the city and as many friends as any one. He is one of the best natured men in the community.

George Bliss Millar

was born January 10, 1843 on the Millar farm where he now resides. His father was Abram Millar and his mother's maiden name was Harriet Peters. He was brought up on the farm and has resided there all his life except from 1869 to 1874, when he resided in the city of Portsmouth, and engaged in the lumber business. He had a good common school education only. On January 10, 1866, he was married to Annie Carre, daughter of Thomas W. Carre, of Portsmouth. Their children are: Abram F. a farmer with his father, Charles R. who is an electrician at the Central Insane Asylum at Columbus, Ohio, and Edgar Garfield, who is an attorney with Mr. Holcomb of Portsmouth. Their daughter, Nellie married Charles Thomas. Our subject lost two infant daugh-

ters. He has never held any office except school director in his township. He has always been a republican.

Mr. Millar is a good neighbor and a good citizen. He has been and is a very successful farmer. He has more confidence in his own judgment than any man in Scioto county, but can be controlled if any one can make him believe he is doing it himself. But the man who undertakes to drive him will find him the most obstinate, self-willed man in the whole world, and will fail in his undertaking. Whenever Mr. Millar makes up his mind to any course, he will follow it out regardless of consequences. He has an opinion on every subject and they are carefully formed and adhered to with the most wonderful tenacity of purpose.

Frank Miller

was born in Porter township May 29, 1862. His father was John Miller and his mother's maiden name was Barbara Moseman. They both emigrated from France to this country in 1853. Our subject was reared on a farm and attended the district school. He attended the Wheelersburg High School one year and afterwards attended a private normal at Sciotoville, conducted by Prof. White. At the age of nineteen, he engaged in the teaching profession and continued in it for eight years. During the summer months he farmed. He bought the home farm near Powellsville, and after much improvement has one of the most productive and well kept farms on Pine creek. He owns a beautiful country home and his farm is well fitted with modern buildings.

Mr. Miller is a straight republican and is one of the political workers in Green township. He has served as Clerk of Green township from 1884 till 1893 with the exception of one year. He is an active member of the Free-Will Baptist church of Powellsville. He was married February 26, 1887 to Caroline Wagner, a daughter of a prominent Lawrence county farmer. Their children are: William and Willard, twins, b. Apr. 13, 1888; Otto Earl b. Apr. 23, 1890, d. Nov. 19, 1890; Frederick Joseph b. Sept. 25, 1891; Edna Marie, b. Oct. 12, 1894.

Mr. Miller is in the fullest sense of the term an ideal citizen. By economy and good habits, he has accumulated sufficient means to live without the toil that persons of his occupation are generally required to perform. He has an interesting family and it is safe to say that his children will receive a liberal education, and by force of his example will become useful citizens. Few men of his age have, by means which were afforded him, accomplished so much. In his preparation for life and the care for his family, it must not be overlooked that Mr. Miller has acquired a liberal education. He is a worthy example and inspiration to all young men who start in life with little but character upon which to lay the foundation for a successful career.

John Theobald Miller

was born in Dietschweiler, Rhine Bavaria, July 29, 1833. His father, Philip Miller, was a village blacksmith. His grandfather followed the same business. His mother's maiden name was Louisa Diehl. His father also owned a small farm in Germany. John T. attended the schools in his vicinity, until he was fourteen years of age, when he went to work with his father in the blacksmith shop. He concluded Germany was too slow for him, and on April 5, 1852, he sailed for the United States from Havre De Grace, France. He was twenty-nine days on the ocean, on the sailing vessel Mercury.

He went from New York direct to Cincinnati by the way of Albany and Buffalo. From Buffalo to Sandusky by lake and from Sandusky to Cincinnati by rail. He had two married sisters in Cincinnati. He worked in Cincinnati for a few months, at the butcher trade, until the fall of 1852, when he went to Big Sandy and worked in the saw-mill, and then in a cabinet maker's shop at Louisa. He came back to Ohio in 1853 and farmed one year for General Samuel Thomas at South Point. He also worked for Benjamin Johnson, a brother-in-law of E. B. Greene, at the same place. From here he went to Pine Grove Furnace and took charge of Robert Hamilton's farm, near Hanging Rock. In the fall of 1856 our subject came to Portsmouth, worked in each one of the rolling mills a short time and drove team for David Davis. In 1857, he became a clerk in the grocery store of William P. Martin, and was also conducting the



JOHN THEOBALD MILLER.



business of pork packing at the same time. June 16, 1860 he participated in the great Union meeting at Portsmouth, and was mentioned in the proceedings.

In February, 1862, occurred the celebrated "Cat Case" of William P. Martin vs. Giles Gilbert, which is fully reported in this book in another place. Mr. Miller affirms that the court decided the case wrong, and that the cat was Martin's not Gilbert's; and on February 22, 1862 he wrote a long letter to the *Times* on the subject of the "Cat Case." This is one of the subjects which should never be mentioned to Mr. Miller, and especially should any of his friends refrain the suggestion that the disputed cat belonged to Giles Gilbert.

On March 11, 1862, he left William P. Martin's and went into the liquor business for himself. July 22, 1863 he immortalized himself in the Morgan Raid, by capturing fifty-four rebels and bringing them all to Portsmouth and turning them over to the authorities. For further particulars on this subject, see the article on the Morgan Raid, but this is another subject which should not be mentioned to Mr. Miller by his friends. Mr. Miller made a great deal of money in the liquor business, and he also sank some of it.

We regret very much that we are compelled to tell one thing about Mr. Miller which is not entirely to his credit. On April 17, 1876, he and Dr. Pixley induced the City Council of Portsmouth to buy ten pairs of English sparrows, at \$3.00 a pair, for the purpose of introducing them into the city of Portsmouth; and the Council being imposed on by Mr. Miller and Dr. Pixley did buy the sparrows, and ten years later the city had "sparrows to burn." The council would like to employ Mr. Miller and Dr. Pixley to get rid of the sparrows.

In the same year he bought the Correspondent, a German Weekly, and published it until August 15, 1880, when he sold it to the Reutingers of Chillicothe. He was a member of the City Council of Portsmouth, from the First ward, from 1865 to 1867, and from 1870 to 1882. He was president of the Council in the years 1874, 1879 and 1880, but he resigned on October 17, 1881. In 1871, he was a candidate on the democratic ticket for the office of County Treasurer, and was defeated by Charles Slavens. The vote stood Slavens 2,730, Miller 2,166, majority 564. He was a member of the City Board of Equalization in 1890 and 1900. Mr. Miller was always a democrat until 1885, when he became a republican.

He was married April 25, 1859 at Piketon, O., to Elizabeth Schmidt, daughter of John Schmidt, deceased, a former resident of Piketon. They have had the following children: Lucy, wife of Philo S. Clark, postmaster of Portsmouth, Ohio; John, died in 1896, at the age of thirty-two; Elizabeth M., wife of Albert Wurster, book-keeper for C. P. Tracy & Co.; Mary E., clerk at Philo S. Clark's insurance office; Charles E., rural free delivery mail carrier on the West Side. He has two daughters, Bertha and Laura, and one son, William F., at home. He also lost two children in infancy. Mr. Miller was reared in the Evangelical church, better known as the German Lutheran, and adheres to it.

Cread Milstead

Mayor of Portsmouth, was born January 15, 1847, in Amherst county, Virginia, near Lynchburg. He is the youngest of eight children of Newman Milstead and Clara England, his wife. His parents moved to Union township, Lawrence county, Ohio, when our subject was two years old. His father died in 1870, and his mother in 1872. He received a common school education in Union township, Lawrence county, O., and attended an Academy at Burlington, Ohio. He attended Marshall College at Huntington W. Va., in 1868 and 1869. He enlisted in Company E, 5th West Virginia V. L., July 13, 1863, as a recruit, for three years, and served until July 21, 1865. He was in the battle of Lynchburg, June 14 and 15, 1864; Kearnsstown, July 24, 1864; Berryville, August 8, 1864; Hulltown; Opequan, Sept. 19, 1864; Fisher's Hill, Sept. 22, 1864; Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864. He was in the first brigade, second division, eighth army corps. In the brigade were the 5th, 13th, 23rd, and 36th West Virginia regiments. Gen. R. B. Hayes was the brigade commander; I. H. Duvall, division commander; and Gen. George Crook, corps commander.

From 1865 to 1867 he worked on a farm and attended school. He went on the river in December, 1869, to learn piloting, between New Orleans and the mouth of the Red River, and was in that trade for five years, and got his li-

cense as pilot in 1871. He served on a number of different steamboats, and was master on several. He was master on the Clifford and Hamilton running on the Red river trade. He came North in 1874, and took a position on the Eastern Kentucky railroad as agent and operator at Willard, Kentucky, and remained there five years. In March 1879, he came to Portsmouth and began to travel for L. Eisman & Bros., and was with that house eight years and one-half. In January, 1887, he began traveling for Abe Block & Co., clothiers of Cincinnati, and was with them until July 1, 1894. He then became a stock holder in the Portsmouth Hat & Glove Co., and was in that company until November, 1901, when he sold out. He was elected Mayor of Portsmouth, in April, 1901, which office he still holds.

He was married Sept. 22, 1872, to Ruhama Irwin, of Howard Furnace. She was a daughter of James C. Irwin, and Sarah Wilson his wife. They have six children: Charles Curtis, a shoe cutter, married; Sadie, the wife of R. John Williams, book-keeper for the Columbus Buggy Co.; James I., at home, a shoe cutter; Clara at home; Pearl a school boy and Jessie a school girl.

Mr. Milstead has always been a republican, and is a member of the Sixth Street Methodist church of Portsmouth. He is a member of the Blue Lodge, F. & A. M., Mt. Vernon Chapter and Calvary Commandery, Odd Fellows, the United Commercial Travelers, and also the Bailey Post, G. A. R.

"He is a man of most excellent character, honorable in all his dealings, honest in the fulfillment of his duties, firm in his convictions of right and wrong and loyal to his friends, enjoying a feeling of satisfaction in the consciousness of a duty well performed even at the risk of political or social ostracism." We have the foregoing from one who has an extensive acquaintance with Mr. Milstead.

Joseph Walter Mitchell

was born in Deavertown, Morgan county, Ohio, September 16, 1858. His father's name was George Washington Mitchell, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Ellen Richardson. His parents moved to Portsmouth in 1862, where he attended the public schools and in 1876 studied law with Judge Searl. He graduated at the Cincinnati Law School in the spring of 1858, and not being of age could not be admitted to the practice of law. Losing interest in the legal profession, he engaged in the newspaper business, and was traveling correspondent for the Cincinnati Enquirer, and the Associated Press, local editor of the Portsmouth Tribune and other local papers, local editor of the Circleville Advertiser and editor of the Adams County New Era. Since 1885, he has published the Portsmouth City Directory and engaged in house number surveying, having numbered Portsmouth, Ironton, Ashland and a part of Cincinnati. In the National Census of 1900, he served as Chief Special Agent for manufacturing and mechanical statistics, having charge of the district including Portsmouth, Ironton and Ashland. He was married December 8, 1881 to Miss Josephine, daughter of George Wright, a prominent farmer of Ross and Pickaway counties. He has two daughters Elizabeth Wright, wife of Louis Zucker and Mary Ellen, recently married to Earl Musser.

John Moeller

was born at Braunhausen, Prussia, February 22, 1858. His father was Justice Moeller and his mother was Elizabeth Krieser. The family left Prussia in 1867. He attended school in Prussia three years before coming to this country. The remainder of his education was obtained in the Portsmouth schools. The family crossed the Atlantic in the year 1867 in a sailing vessel. The trip occupied six weeks. They located in Portsmouth in June, 1867, where John attended school until he was fifteen years old. He commenced work at the butcher business at the age of fifteen. He worked for Brandau, Brant & Brandau and Bandau & Vincent, until 1883, and then began business for himself on the corner of Ninth and Findlay, which he continued until June, 1901. He was elected Commissioner of Scioto county in the fall of 1898, and re-elected in 1901. He is a republican, a member of the United Brethren church, a member of the German Benevolent Society and of Portsmouth Lodge No. 416, I. O. O. F. He was a delegate to the Republican Convention, in 1897.

He married Abigail Klink, of Piketon, Ohio, November 10, 1897. They have five children: Edward, Catherine, Charles, Floyd and Clifford. Mr. Moeller is noted for his cheerfulness and good nature. No one ever found him in a fit of blues. If he was ever in one no record has been preserved. He treats all sorts and conditions of men well and is respected by all.

George Dinwiddie Moffett

was born August 20, 1875, in the famous old town of Alexandria, Virginia. His father was George Tate Moffett a native of Augusta county, Virginia, and his mother was Statira Drew, a native of Lynchburg, Virginia. He was one of the youngest of a family of eight children. He comes of the well-known Moffett family of Augusta and Rockbridge counties in Virginia, an account of which will be found in Waddel's History. This family has been identified with the History of the valley since its earliest settlement and much interesting matter in regard to it will be found in the recent historical publications, of Valley History. Our subject only lived on the soil of the "Mother of Presidents" till his seventh year, when his father's family came to Portsmouth. From Portsmouth, the family went to Hamden and in 1886 to Ironton, where he attended school for five years. In 1891, he began life on his own account, by entering the employment of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company and it speaks well for him that he has remained in the same employment ever since, and been advanced from time to time. First he collected transfers for the railroad ferry, at Ironton. Then he was a train collector on the trains. On March 1, 1896, he went into the Railroad office, at Ironton, as an Assistant, where he remained till October, 1899, when he was placed in full charge of the Company's offices in Portsmouth, and has held that important and responsible position ever since. He enjoys the full confidence of his employers and of the public and there has never been a more popular and accommodating railroad official in Portsmouth. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church and in his political views, is Democratic. He is a Master Mason and a member of the Royal Arcanum. Just at the moment of writing this Mr. Moffett is a bachelor but from the auspices known to the editor, he would not, under any circumstances, guarantee that social condition to continue over thirty days. The editor does, however, predict that if he marries soon, his bride will be the handsomest young lady known to him. Since the above was written Mr. Moffett has resigned his position with the C. & O. railroad and has accepted a position with the Black Fork Coal Company in the capacity of manager.

Charles E. Molster

was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, November 21, 1862, the son of Henry Molster and Susan (Bennett) Molster. He was reared in this city, completed the full course of the public schools, and graduated from the High School in 1880. He was married June 3, 1885, to Helen Findlay, daughter of Alexander W. and Susan Lawson Findlay. They have six children: Ralph Robinson, Mary Helen, Elizabeth Findlay, Jean Lawson, Charles Bennett and William Alexander. Mr. Molster served six years with the Adams Express Company, one year in the local office and five years in the auditor's office at Cincinnati. He was in the law office of the editor of this work for over ten years, and for the past two years, from June 4, 1900, he has been in the United States Census office at Washington, D. C. He resides in Brookland, D. C. Mr. Molster is a member of the First Presbyterian church at Portsmouth, Ohio. His military service was limited to the two weeks campaign of the Ohio National Guard at Wheeling Creek and Stillwater valleys during the coal strikes of 1894, as a member of Company H, 14th regiment, O. N. G. He is one of the permanent census bureau at Washington.

Samuel Monroe

was born February 21, 1841, in Harrison township, Scioto county, Ohio, and has lived there most of his life. His father's name was Aaron Monroe, and his mother's maiden name was Sarah Marshall, a daughter of Samuel Marshall, Jr., who has a sketch herein. The great-grandfather of our subject was Samuel Marshall, Sr., a Revolutionary soldier. Samuel Monroe received a common

school education in Harrison township, and worked on the farm while a boy. In 1867, he began contracting, which he has continued ever since. Among the first work he did, was the Portsmouth and Harrisonville turnpike, and the retaining wall at the foot of Second street. In 1874 he built the bridges at Turkey creek and Bear creek. He enlisted in the 140th O. V. I., Company I, as a private, at the age of twenty-two, May 2, 1864, for one hundred days, and was mustered out with the Company September 3, 1864.

He was married in July, 1860, to Miss Mary J. Dever, daughter of Michael Dever, of Harrison township. They have had the following children: Laura B., married George Luther, a farmer, resides in Madison township; John R., married, lives in Harrison township; Emma, married Charles Frowine, stock holder in the Smith Lumber Co., resides in Portsmouth, Ohio; David, died in infancy; Sarah C., married John Watkins, a foreman in the Excelsior Shoe Factory, resides in Portsmouth, O.; Clara May, died at the age of twelve years; Fannie, died in infancy; Ollie, died in childhood; Gilbert, married, lives in Portsmouth, O.; Kendall and Dessie, at home. Mr. Monroe is a democrat in his political views. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Scioto Post, G. A. R. at Harrisonville. He possesses the confidence of all who know him and is noted for his integrity and fair dealing.

Joseph C. Montavon

was born March 19, 1842, in Canton of Berne, Switzerland, the son of Peter Ignatius Montavon, a well to do peasant of west Switzerland, and Catharine Erhard, daughter of Joseph Erhard, a shoemaker. Our subject had three brothers and four sisters. He came to America and landed at New York, May 17 1852, and went to Vevay, Switzerland county, Indiana where his father died July 18, 1852 at the age of thirty-seven, having been killed by lightning while in the field working. His mother took him from there immediately to Stark county, Ohio, where they remained a short time, and then came to Scioto county in 1856 and located about two miles from French postoffice on Pond creek.

He received his early education in the public schools of Switzerland and afterwards attended the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. He had learned enough English and knowledge of the common branches to teach school. He taught school for twenty-five years in Scioto county, twenty-three in Rush township and two years in Union township, which speaks well for his success as a teacher. He was a member of the National Guards at the time of the Morgan Raid. He has been a Democrat all his life but not much inclined to politics. He served as Justice of the Peace in Union township and also in Rush township. He served as Clerk of Rush township one term, and has been postmaster at French since 1882. He holds to the Catholic faith. His certificate of baptism bears date March 19, 1842. He is a member of the Holy Trinity church on Pond creek and has been a worker in the Sunday school for thirty-six years.

He was married August 8, 1874 to Catharine J. Duplain, a daughter of Francis Duplain an iron worker, who came to Portsmouth about 1872 from Switzerland. By this marriage they have eight children, three sons and five daughters, all living: Josephine, Mary, Margaret, Albert, Victor, Winnibald, Rosalie and Louisa. Mr. Montavon is one of the most respected and esteemed citizens of the county.

James Montgomery

was born May 3, 1842 near Wheelersburg, Ohio. His father was William Montgomery, by occupation a miller, and his mother's maiden name was Nancy Beloit, a daughter of Walter Beloit of Northampton, Virginia. She died Jan. 3, 1890 in her ninety-second year. His father was a native of Scioto county, and was born at Burke's Point, and died April 6, 1869, in his seventy-first year. His grandfather, also William Montgomery, was one of the first settlers in the county. He was an expert hunter and spent a great deal of his time in the county in hunting game for the French settlers in Green township. He also built the Giant Oak Mills, now owned by George Dixon.

Mr. Montgomery enjoys the distinction of having lived in the same community all his life time. He was a farmer's boy until August 5, 1861, when he enlisted in Company A, 33rd O. V. I., commanded by Captain Samuel Currie, and served three years. At the battle of Resaca, Georgia, May 16, 1864, he was

wounded in the right wrist with a minie-ball. The wound was not apparently dangerous, but it gangrened and disabled his right arm for life. Every time he looks at his right hand and right wrist, he is reminded of his army service. Notwithstanding his desperately injured arm, he remained in the service until December 29 1864, when he was discharged. He came home and took up the life of a farmer, which he has followed ever since. He had one brother in the 39th O. V. I., who died in the service May 31, 1865.

Our subject has made his home with his sister, Mrs. Mary Montgomery, since 1861. Her husband was McLean Montgomery, who enlisted August 5, 1861, in Company A, 33rd O. V. I., was made a sergeant, August 27, 1861, and died November 1, 1864, of wounds received August 13, 1864, in a battle near Atlanta, Georgia. They had two children: Ella, wife of John Fritz, of Dogwood Ridge; Anna, married Byron James, living at Rockford, Illinois. He had another sister, Cynthia, who married Jesse Rowley, and died leaving a family. His sister Sarah, married Joseph Hopkins, and died leaving a family.

Our subject having lost a brother, and a brother-in-law by death in the service, and having been severely wounded and disabled from the effects of his wound, naturally is patriotic. He has had object lessons in patriotism which he can never forget. There is no citizen of Scioto county who is prouder of his army service, or has more reason to be. His heart is warm to every comrade of the Civil war. He is a man highly esteemed by his neighbors. He had no religious connections until about three years since, when he became a Seventh Day Adventist. He is a republican in his political views, and has been such all his life.

In his own neighborhood where he is well known, Mr. Montgomery is highly esteemed as an honest man and a good neighbor. Even the tongue of the gossiping busy-body can not find material here for evil speaking. He minds his own business strictly, religiously attends the services of his own church, looks after his farming interests and other business matters in a quiet, gentlemanly, unobtrusive way, and comes as near having absolutely no enemies as any man that can be found. Although he went to war in 1862, and carries a hand almost useless from the effects of Confederate bullets, yet he is a man of peace. He lives unmarried at his ancestral home on Dogwood Ridge, enjoying the products of his fertile lands, and surrounded on all sides by appreciative friends.

Charles Madison Mooney, M. D.,

was born February 22, 1870, at Wheelersburg, Ohio. His parents are John and Anatolie (Wolford) Mooney. His mother was a daughter of Joseph Wolford. Our subject was the eighth in a family of twelve children. He received his education in Wheelersburg, Ohio, and graduated in the schools there in 1889. Then he taught school for six years in Scioto county, four years of which was at the Ball school house, one year on the West Side and one year in Green township, above Powellsville. In 1895, he entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and attended four years. He graduated in the medical course in 1900. In June, 1900, he began the practice of medicine at Wheelersburg and at Haverhill. In October, 1900, he located at Waverly and has practiced there ever since. He is a republican in his political views, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a Blue Lodge Mason, a member of Western Sun Lodge No. 91, at Wheelersburg, the Chapter at Ann Arbor Michigan, and the Council at Chillicothe.

Dr. Mooney is the fortunate possessor of a sunny disposition, a genial manner and good address which quickly wins the confidence and good will of every one he meets. This rare endowment combined with a stalwart frame and ambition for professional success is of most favorable augury for a high standard of excellence in his chosen profession.

Evan Emmanuel Moore

was born December 22, 1833, in Washington township, where he now lives. His father was Evan Moore. His mother's maiden name was Cynthia Pyles, daughter of John Pyles. His parents had two children: Clinton and our subject. His father was a farmer, and died in May, 1834, of the cholera, in Washington township. His mother died in 1859. He attended the district schools, and has always been a farmer. He owns 157 1-2 acres of land.

He was married the first time February 10, 1859, to Lavina Dole, and she died in September, 1866. By this marriage there were two children: Mary Elizabeth, who married William Vaughters, and died leaving two children; and James Moore, now in California. Our subject was married the second time to Lydia Mapes. They have eight children. Lavinia, married John Compton, and lives in Friendship; Enos, lives on the farm; Zora, married Harry Vaughters, son of George A. Vaughters; Maude, married Ed. Bodemer, and lives on Carey's Run; Ethel, Claude, Earl and John at home. Mr. Moore was first a whig, but voted for John C. Fremont and has been a republican since.

George W. Moore

was born November 28, 1827, in Harrison county, West Virginia. His father was Enoch Moore and his mother's maiden name was Rodah Ward. His grandfather was Enoch Moore, Sr., and a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His father died when he was five years of age and he was bound to Joseph Goodman, of West Virginia. He came to Ohio in 1846, and lived there till 1852, when he removed to Greenup county, Kentucky, and lived there until 1854, when he again removed to Scioto county, where he has lived since. Our subject served in Company F, 140th O. V. I. from May 2, 1864, to September 3, 1864, when he was mustered out with the company.

He is a republican in his views and is a believer in the Baptist doctrines, though not a member of the church. He was married March 30, 1847, to Susan Bennett, by whom he has two children: Ephraim now residing in Argentine, Kansas; and Jessie married to Rolla E. Bennett, residing near Harrisonville, Ohio. George W. Moore is well known in his county as an upright, honest man. As a contractor, he was fairly successful. His plain, blunt, sincere, kind-hearted ways endeared him to his friends.

John F. Morgan

was born June 9, 1842, in Cardiganshire, Wales. His father was John D. Morgan, and his mother was Margaret Evans. They had eight children, of whom our subject was the fifth. His father was a hatter by occupation. The family left Wales in 1848, and located in Madison township, Jackson county, where John was reared on a farm until he was eleven years old. In 1856, the family moved to Greenfield township, Gallia county, Ohio, where John remained with his father until 1864. He enlisted in Company E, 179th O. V. I. as a private, September 2, 1864, for one year and was discharged June 17, 1865. The entire service of the regiment was at Nashville, Tennessee.

In 1865, at the close of the war, he returned home and determined to get an education. He engaged in farming and attended school at Ewington, Ohio, for seven terms. He taught school for two years, one in Gallia and one in Lawrence county. He went to Duff's College at Pittsburg and learned book-keeping. From there he went to Olive Furnace and took charge of the furnace store and did part of the book-keeping. He came to Portsmouth, January 1, 1873, and commenced to keep books for John Jones, the plumber. He was with him until 1880. He went to Jackson and was engaged there in the Tropic Iron Company. He remained with them two years, and came back to Portsmouth, and kept books for the Portsmouth Brewing Company, until 1884. In 1885, he returned to Jackson and became superintendent of the Tropic Iron Company at Oak Hill, and has been so engaged ever since. He was a stockholder and director of the Tropic Iron Company while it was in existence. He resides in Portsmouth, Ohio, at the corner of Eleventh and Lincoln streets, and returns home at the close of each week.

He was married to Jane Herbert, of Oak Hill, Ohio, November 19, 1874. His children are: Jane Herbert, at home; John Stanton, at home, graduated from the Rio Grande College in 1902; James, a book-keeper at Olive Furnace. He is a republican and a member of the Sixth Street Methodist Episcopal church.

Stout Morris

was born at Brownsville, Pennsylvania, February 21, 1816, the son of Benjamin Morris and Hannah Stout, his wife. In 1828, he came to Ohio with his parents, floating down the Ohio river in a boat of his father's own construction, and set-



ALBERT R. MORRISON.

tled at New Richmond. There he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the public schools. His father was a blacksmith and iron-worker, but the son early developed a talent for machinery. He soon became a skilled artisan, millwright and draftsman. He had few, if any, superiors in this region as a millwright, and his skill in this line was in great demand from central Kentucky on the south, to Put-in-Bay on the north. Along about 1840, Mr. Morris went from Rockport, Ky. where he was at work at his trade, to Lawrenceburg, Indiana. There for some time he was engineer of a large distillery and flour mill combined, but 1850 found him back to New Richmond. March 31, 1858, he came to Scioto county to superintend the erection of the Davis distillery and flouring mill at Union Mills.

While his coming was for that purpose solely, events so shaped themselves that he made the West Side his permanent home. At Lawrenceburg, Ind. he first met Miss Josephine McQuiston, who was born at Cincinnati, the very year Mr. Morris, a lad of twelve years, came to Ohio. On January 8, 1844, they were married and for forty-eight years their lives were as one. She survived him and resides at the old homestead on the West Side. Mrs. Morris's father, John McQuiston, was born in Scotland. He was a cousin of Gov. Thomas Hendricks of Indiana. Her mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Scott was a cousin of Gen. Winfield Scott. Mr. and Mrs. Morris had ten children. Two, Albert S., and Armel died in infancy, and one, Louisa R., died at the age of nineteen. The others are still living. They are: John M., who now resides at Columbus; Mrs. Josephine Calver, widow of the late Timothy Calver; Mrs. Amanda Calvert wife of Thomas G. Calvert of the West Side; Miss Luella and Harry R. (whose sketch appears elsewhere); Mrs. Clara Cummings, wife of A. J. Cummings of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Nora M. Ball, wife of Judge Harry Ball, of Portsmouth. John M. Morris, the oldest child was but sixteen years old when the Civil war broke out, but he enlisted in Battery L and served three years.

In politics Stout Morris was an ardent republican. He never aspired to political office and the only position of public trust he held was that of school director. In religion, he was a firm believer in the doctrines of the Baptist church and he gave much of his life and efforts to the up-building of that church. Mr. Morris died September 23, 1890. He was a man of large ability and counted among his intimate friends and associates, many of the prominent and influential business and professional men of this community. His many noble acts, his constant regard for the advancement and welfare of others, his many kind words and deeds secured him the affection of the people. The influence for good that he then had upon his community lives and is felt today.

Harry Robinson Morris

was born January 17, 1861 in Washington township. His father was Stout Morris, and his mother was Josephine McQuiston. He is the eighth of the eleven children of his parents. He was educated in the schools in his vicinity, and in the Portsmouth schools. At the age of eighteen, he went into the employment of Davis & Co. as a dry gauger at the distillery and was employed there for three years. At the age of twenty-one, he went into the store of Davis & Son at Union Mills, and was in that employment for three years. For one year more, he was with Spellacy & Company, contractors. He then became a farmer and has continued such ever since. He was married November 15, 1888, to Minnie Wilkins, the daughter of the late E. P. Wilkins, of Rush township. They have three children: Ethel, Inez and Alma. They lost one son, Harry in infancy. Mr. Morris is a republican. He is a member of the Baptist church, in Portsmouth, Ohio. The only order he belongs to is the A. O. U. W. Mr. Morris is a man of sensitive nature and deep feeling. He is of the strictest integrity—faithful and true in all things. His word is as good as his bond, and the latter is good for any amount for which he will give it. He would make no obligations he could not pay. His convictions are clear strong and well-defined; accommodating and obliging, it is impossible for him to do too much for his friends.

Albert R. Morrison

was born July 23, 1846, in Rockville, Adams county, Ohio. His father was David Morrison, and his mother's maiden name was Martha Mitchell, a daughter of

Judge David Mitchell, formerly an Associate Judge of Scioto county. When he was five years old his parents moved to Covington, Kentucky, and he resided there until the year 1859. In 1859, his parents moved to the farm, where he afterwards resided and where he died.

He attended school while in Covington and at the Elm Tree school house until he was eighteen years of age, when he entered the military service of the United States in Company D, 173 O. V. I., on August 25, 1864. He was appointed Second Lieutenant Sept. 17, 1864, and was promoted to First Lieutenant Dec. 14, 1864, and mustered out with his Company June 26, 1865. When he returned from the service, he remained on the farm with his mother, then a widow, until he was married, February 1, 1870, to Miss Elizabeth McMasters, a daughter of James McMasters of Sandy Springs. He continued to reside on his mother's farm until 1875. In the fall of that year he began to travel as commercial salesman for J. L. Hibbs & Co., and then moved to Portsmouth. He resided in Portsmouth, Ohio, until July, 1864, employed as a salesman for Hibbs & Co., in the business of selling shoes, and a part of the time he was a partner.

In the year of 1884, he returned to the home farm in Nile township, and at the same time began as a commercial salesman with J. W. Thorne & Co., of Cincinnati in the shoe business. He resided on the farm until the spring of 1894, when he removed to Cincinnati and resided on Walnut Hills until 1898. He returned to the farm in 1899 and lived there until his death. He remained with J. W. Thorne & Co., until 1894, and then went into partnership with D. B. Sachs, in the firm of Sachs, Morrison & Co., in the clothing business. He was in that business until 1898, and then traveled for the firm of Stern, Auer & Co., in the clothing business, until the fall of 1899, when he gave up business as a commercial traveler.

About November 1899, he developed symptoms of Bright's disease, which caused his death on November 13, 1901. Mr. Morrison was a man of great industry, energy and enterprise. He had one of the largest and finest farms in the Ohio valley; and had placed on it a large, convenient residence. He was a man full of enthusiasm for everything which he undertook. He could have remained in the occupation as a commercial salesman as long as his health would have permitted and could command a handsome salary at any time. He had a wonderful influence over the men connected with him by business relations. As a farmer he was energetic and tireless. An inspection of his lands would demonstrate to anyone that he was a model farmer. He was a most excellent neighbor, a good friend and a good citizen. In his politics he was a republican, but never sought office nor would accept one. In his religious views he was a Presbyterian, and a member of the Sandy Springs Presbyterian church from 1870 until his removal to Portsmouth. In the latter city he was connected with the Second Presbyterian church.

He left quite a large family. His oldest son, William Kepner was born Dec. 14, 1870, and had grown up to be one of the finest young men in the county. He was taking care of his father's farm, and was conducting it in the very best manner. He was an active, energetic, enterprising, young man, respected and admired by all who knew him. On July 8, 1894, he was accidentally shot in the head by a farm hand with a Flobert rifle and died within twenty-four hours. At the time of his death he was engaged to Miss Alwena Caden. Our subject had one other son, his youngest, Roy, who died Jan. 28, 1897, aged ten months and fifteen days. His other children were daughters as follows: Martha Bell, widow of Dr. Charles Adams of Vanceburg, Kentucky; Susan Beard, wife of Morris Coe, residing in Nile township; Blanche, wife of Dr. Joseph C. Williamson of Sciotoville; Fannie, Annie and Bessie, residing at home with their mother.

James H. Morrison,

the third son of David and Martha Mitchell Morrison, was born at Covington, Kentucky, June 18, 1851. When he was six years old the family returned to the old Mitchell home in Nile township, Scioto county, Ohio. He attended school at Elm Tree school house and obtained his education there. He was a traveling salesman, and began as such in 1880 for J. L. Hibbs & Company, of Portsmouth. He traveled for them two years, then with McFarland, Sanford & Company, of Portsmouth, Ohio; for Vorheis, Miller & Rupel, of Cincinnati, Ohio; for Jacob & Sachs, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and for Sanford, Storrs & Varner.



JAMES H. MORRISON.

James Morrison was a republican, but took no active part in political affairs. On November 3, 1874, he was married to Miss Ara B. McCall, daughter of Henry McCall, of Nile township, Scioto county, Ohio. There are two children living: Louise, aged sixteen and James Hines, aged twelve. His son, Henry McCall, volunteered in the Spanish War in April, 1898, in Company H, Fourth O. V. I. The regiment was sent to Porto Rico and when about to return, he was taken sick and died on board the Hospital ship Missouri October 26, 1898, and was buried at sea. He was but nineteen years old at the time of his death.

Our subject was attacked by Bright's disease in September, 1899. He suffered with it for two years and died September 23, 1901. He enjoyed the fullest confidence of all his employers. He was one of the best salesmen who ever followed that vocation. He was a good father and a good neighbor and his death was a great shock to all his friends and a great loss to all connected with him.

Andrew Jackson Morrow

was born in Brown county, Ohio, five miles north of Georgetown, December 25, 1853. His father was John W. Morrow, and his mother was Marilla Staten, daughter of George W. Staten, the mother of sixteen children, of whom our subject is the eldest. She is living yet in Brown county. His grandfather William Morrow came from Ireland. His paternal grandmother was a native of this state. His father was a farmer and died in 1901. Andrew was educated in the Georgetown schools up till he was twenty-one years of age. He was married July 18, 1813 to Elizabeth Ellis, daughter of Duncan Ellis. There were three children of this marriage, Carrie, the only one living. She was married to a Mr. Gould, near Feesburg, Brown county, Ohio. His first wife died on June 2, 1889 and he was married again to Miss Mary Ellen Wilson, in Scioto county. Since 1891 he has been in the livery and cattle business at Georgetown, Ohio, also at Otway and Rarden. He moved to Portsmouth, February, 1901, and went into the livery business at 531, Gallia street. He was in business there for one year and then went into partnership with Thomas Haley under the firm name of Morrow & Haley. In his political views, he is a democrat. He is a member of the Methodist church, of the Red Men and Odd Fellows.

Edward Mulligan

was born at Blessington, county Wicklow, Ireland, January 21, 1834. His father, Edward Mulligan, was educated for the priesthood and was a student at Maynooth College. He was a very intelligent man and gave his son a taste for reading and good literature. Our subject was the third of six children, one son and five daughters. He received his education in Ireland. In 1847, he came to the United States and landed at New Orleans. He went to Cincinnati and his father went into a stove factory there. In 1852 he and his father came to Portsmouth and secured employment in R. Bell's shoe factory and worked with him as long as he run the factory. He was then in business with Ed Kenrick for a short time. He worked in the shoe factory Henry Padan started and from there went to work for Drew, Selby & Company and worked there until 1892 when he stopped all work on account of bad health.

He was married August 27, 1867 to Miss Mary Ann Bannon. He and his wife made a trip to Ireland in May, 1894. The people at his old home in Ireland were amazed at the memory he had of the events of his childhood. He was a communicant of the Roman Catholic church from boyhood. He and Mr. Stanton purchased the cemetery for the Holy Redeemer church. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, but afterwards was a democrat. He died December 31, 1895. He was a very witty man and a great reader of politics and history. He was a good and true friend, wherever he made one. He was intensely pious and greatly devoted to his church. To know him was to like him. He was very tender hearted and his sympathies were easily roused and interested. He was single-handed and simple-minded. Such a matter as overreaching a neighbor would never occur to him. He was plain and straightforward with every one. To him all things were pure and good and evil never had any place in his mind. His life was an example of what a Christian's should be.

Leonidas H. Murphy

was born in Green township, Adams county, October 16, 1847, son of David Whitaker Murphy and his wife, Cynthia McCall. In 1849, his father moved to Buena Vista, in Scioto county. He attended the district school until he was fifteen years of age, and had the advantage of the township library, kept at his father's home, and he read all its books. In 1851, he took his first lesson in merchandising in the store of Major W. C. Henry. In 1862, he worked on a farm for six months. In 1863, he was employed as a foreman by Caden Brothers for six months. On September 16, 1863, he came to Portsmouth and entered the house of C. P. Tracy & Company, wholesale shoe-merchants, and for thirty-six years, from that time to December 1, 1901 was connected with it. From 1868, he was a partner in the same house until December 1, 1901, when he retired and formed the Murphy Shoe Company with a capital of \$60,000, of which he is the president, Arthur Murphy, his son, vice president and John M. Wendelken, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Murphy has always been a republican in his political views but has steadily declined to be a candidate for any office. He never served in a public appointment, but that of jury commissioner of his county from 1894 to 1897. He has been a member of Bigelow M. E. church since his residence in Portsmouth. He has been a steward of that church for thirty years and superintendent of its Sunday school for four years.

He was married February 2, 1870, to Mary Katharine, daughter of the late Daniel McIntire, who in former years was a prominent contractor and builder in Portsmouth. He has four children, Laura, wife of Louis D. McCall, of Chicago; Dr. Charles T. Murphy of the same place; Arthur Lee, now in business with him, and Julia Alice, residing at home.

Mr. Murphy, while confined closely to his adopted city by his business, yet finds time to read much and keep thoroughly abreast with the times. He is a steady and hard worker in his business and in the activities of his church, but every summer he takes a vacation of two to four weeks in which he rests himself by following the pursuit of fishing. He is an enthusiastic disciple of Isaac Walton.

Mr. Murphy believes that the highest duty to man is to perform well, every day, and from day to day, the obligations before him in business, in society, in the church and in municipal and state affairs. In following this guiding principle for over thirty years, he had aided in building up one of the most substantial business houses in the state. In following up this principle in the church, he has been an important factor in maintaining one of the most flourishing Methodist Episcopal churches in the country, and for himself has established a character in business circles and in the state, of which both he and his associates in business, his friends in the church and his fellow citizens may well be proud. In all matters, his word is as good as his bond and the latter is equal to the gold standard all the time. [Since the above was written Mr. Murphy has been compelled to retire from active business life on account of failure in his health caused by overwork. He still retains his former interest in the Murphy Shoe Company which is managed by other members of the company.]

Filmore Musser

son of John C. Musser and Isabel E. Jones, was born September 28, 1856, and has resided all his life in Portsmouth. His grandfather, John Musser, came to this city from Pennsylvania in the early part of the century. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Portsmouth, graduated from the High School with the class of 1875. At the age of nineteen, in the winter after his graduation he began teaching school, his first year's work being in Greenup county, Kentucky. The two years following he taught in Green township, Scioto county, and the next year, 1878-9, he taught at the historic "red school house," just east of Portsmouth in Clay township, closing his career as a teacher in 1880 as principal of the High School, at Hamden Junction, Vinton county.

From the time of giving up school work until the spring of 1881 he was employed in newspaper work as a reporter and compositor. In April, 1881 he became deputy under George L. Dodge, County Auditor, serving in that capacity

until September, 1887, at which time he assumed the office of Auditor, having been elected the previous year as the Republican candidate over Laban W. Elliott, the Democratic candidate. Re-elected Auditor in 1889 over Wesley Reddish, he completed his second term in that office in 1893.

During his service as deputy and as Auditor, Mr. Musser devised and put into use entirely new systems in the management of that office, and in connection with the County Treasurer, Charles Kinney arranged a system of accounting between the Auditor's and Treasurer's offices. To such an extent was the work of the office systematized by him, that at the completion of his term the Auditor's office was regarded as a model for the State, and largely to the methods inaugurated by Mr. Musser, and which have been continued by his efficient successors, is due the fact that the offices of the County Auditor and County Treasurer of Scioto county are regarded as probably the most systematic and best conducted offices in the state. In addition to this, in connection with the County Commissioners, he devised the plan of funding the bonded indebtedness of the county, making a levy for the annual payment of a portion of the debt, the continuance of which plan to the present time, has resulted in the payment of the entire indebtedness of the county.

In 1893, Mr. Musser was elected to Council from the Sixth ward. Prior to the expiration of his term the Seventh ward was constructed of territory embracing his residence, and at that time, having engaged in newspaper work, he declined a re-election. Immediately after retiring from the Auditor's office Mr. Musser engaged in newspaper work, purchasing the Portsmouth Tribune. This proved an unprofitable venture, and after three years, in January, 1897, the control of the paper was sold to J. E. Valjean. In the years 1897 and 1898, Mr. Musser was employed as expert accountant by the Auditor of State, making an examination of the county offices of Holmes county, which resulted in disclosures causing the County Auditor of that county to become a fugitive from justice.

In 1899, Mr. Musser prepared the maps of the city of Portsmouth, and of the portion of Scioto county east of the Scioto river for the decennial appraisalment of 1900, and has since followed up the work of map making and preparing abstracts of land titles in which work he has become an expert. In addition to this, he is entrusted with the large property interests, in this city and county, of a number of non-residents. He has a pleasant suite of offices at 48, West Second street, corner Washington.

On December 29, 1885 Mr. Musser was united in marriage with Elona R. Oakes, the youngest daughter of Joshua Oakes, the drain-tile manufacturer of Haverhill, and now resides with his wife and two daughters, Ethel and Isabel at 135 West Fourth street, Portsmouth, O.

Joseph L. Myer

was born July 9, 1876 in the city of Portsmouth, Ohio. He is the son of Jacob Myer, now deceased, and Rosa (Loeb) Myer, both of whom were born in Rhenish, Germany. His boyhood was spent at Portsmouth attending the Primary, Grammar and High Schools there and he was graduated from the last named at the age of seventeen, with the highest percentage ever attained by a student at that school. Immediately upon graduation from the High School, he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, with his mother and sister. He entered the Cincinnati Law School, completing the three years course in two years and was graduated in 1896, receiving the highest percentage of the class, at the same time being the youngest, 19 years of age. Compelled to wait two years before being admitted to the bar, because of his being under twenty-one, during the interval he was associated with Judge Clement Bates of the Cincinnati Bar in editing the Revised Statutes of Ohio; and was sole editor of the second edition of the same. He is now practicing law in Cincinnati as the partner of Judge Clement Bates, under the firm name of Bates & Myer. Mr. Myer is a man of extensive reading, both in and out of his profession, with a memory of great retentiveness united with unusual analytical and practical powers. He is already recognized as one of the most thorough lawyers of the younger bar of Cincinnati, of prominent ability and untiring energy, and he is winning ever year a more and more responsible class of business and a brilliant future is anticipated for him by his brother lawyers.

Robert Curtis Myers

was born April 5, 1866 at Curlsville, Pennsylvania. His father was Miles Ross Myers, and his mother's maiden name was Jane Henderson. His parents had five children of whom our subject was the second. He lived in Pennsylvania until he was sixteen years of age. He attended the common schools there, and at the Ohio Normal University, at Ada, Ohio. He graduated in the scientific course in 1886, and in the law course in 1889. In the year 1888, he taught school in the state of Mississippi. He was married December 31, 1888, to Minerva Parker, daughter of A. C. Parker, of Cambridge, Ohio. She died May 23, 1902.

Mr. Myers located in Greenup, Ky., in August, 1890, where he was the superintendent of the schools in Greenup for three years, and was also County School Examiner for the same time. He was admitted to the bar in Kentucky in 1892. He began his practice in the same year and formed a partnership with Col. W. J. Worthington, afterwards Lieutenant Governor of the State. He was elected to the Legislature in 1897, as a republican, by a majority of 160 votes to represent Greenup county. He served but two years. He was chairman of the Republican House Caucus. He was on the committee of Judiciary, Kentucky Statutes, Court of Appeals, State Prisons, House of Reform, and the Circuit Court. He left Kentucky in March, 1898, and located in Portsmouth, Ohio, to practice his profession. From May 18, 1902, until September 16, 1902, he was absent from the city of Portsmouth, in the west, and his sketch, not being furnished in that period of time, does not appear amongst the Bar of Scioto County, where it should properly appear, and for that reason it appears here.

General William Holt Nash

was born June 22, 1834, at Gallipolis, Ohio, the eldest son and child of Hon. Simeon Nash and Cynthia Smith, his wife. His father was a native of South Hadley, and his mother was a native of Granby, Mass. They were married in 1832, and he went to Gallipolis, and she followed the next year. Our subject attended the public schools in Gallipolis and Gallia Academy until 1849, when he went to Mariette College and remained until the fall of 1852, having completed the sophomore year. His health broke down and he was compelled to leave, and in February, 1853, he went into Derby's book store in Cincinnati, and was there until June, 1856. In October of that year, he started a book store of his own in Gallipolis, and remained there until 1859.

He was married to Sarah S. Forsythe, daughter of James Forsythe, January 1, 1857, at Junior furnace, by the Rev. Dan Young. There was but one child of this marriage, a daughter, Catharine, born July, 1858.

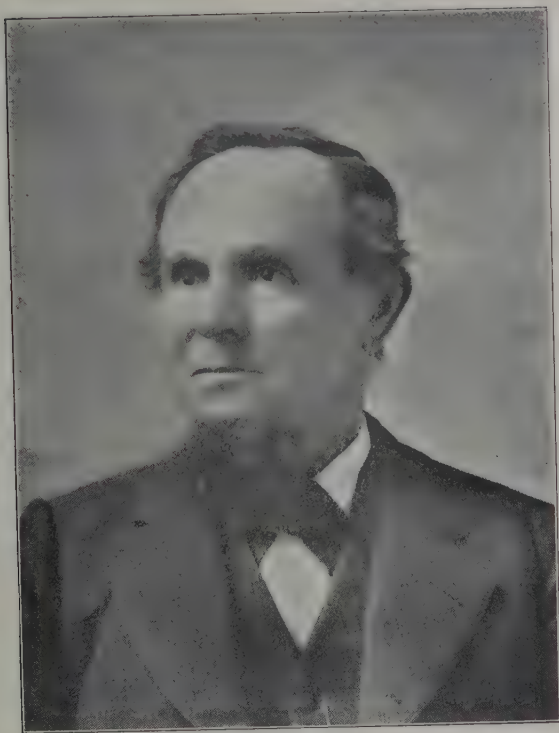
In the spring of 1860, he moved to Empire furnace, and taught school there until the spring of 1861. On June 1, 1861, he entered the United States service as telegraph operator at Parkersburg, W. Va. On June 22, 1861 he became a confidential cipher operator for General McClellan, and went to Clarksburg. He served in this capacity until November, 1862. On November 28, 1862, he was commissioned a Commissary of Subsistence of the Volunteers, with the rank of Captain, and served as such until December 15, 1865. He was then appointed as Commissary of Subsistence in the Regular army, with rank as Captain, until July 14, 1890, when he was promoted to Major. He was made Lieutenant Colonel June 10, 1896, and was made Colonel and Assistant Commissary General, February 4, 1898. He was promoted to Commissary General of Subsistence with the rank of Brigadier General of the United States army, April 21, 1898.

He retired May 2, 1898, and has been residing in Columbus, at No. 43, Lexington Avenue, ever since. During the Civil war he served with Gen. Sheridan and Gen. Crook, in the Army of the Cumberland, in the entire Chickamauga campaign, was ordered to West Virginia, April, 1864, and was in Hunter's Lynchburg campaign. After that he was in the Kanawha valley until November, 1865, when he served in Texas, from March, 1866 until March, 1868. He was chief commissary of the department of Texas. From 1867 to 1869, he was in Washington city. From 1869 to 1870, he was purchasing commissary of subsistence in Cincinnati. He also served in New Mexico, Omaha, Nebraska, Louisville, Ky., Cheyenne, Wyoming, Boston, Mass., from 1880 to 1881. In Washington city from 1882 to 1884 in New Orleans from 1885 to 1888, in Fortress Monroe in 1889. He then was sent to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and was



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GENERAL WILLIAM H. NASH.



JOHN NEILL.

there from January 1, 1890, to April, 1897, and then at St. Louis from 1897 to April 21, 1898, and later in Washington city to May 2, 1898. He was then made Brigadier General without his request. When he was at Vancouver, he was chief commissary under General Elwell S. Otis.

His wife died in 1891, and he was married a second time to Mrs. Mary Maxon Wilson, February 22, 1892. She was the widow of Theodore Wilson, at Gallipolis, and a daughter of Dr. Darius Maxon, of Gallipolis, and a granddaughter of Gen. Louis Newsom.

Here is what a long time friend and intimate acquaintance of General Nash says of him, "He is slightly above average height, spare of person, grey eyes, with a philosophical, argumentative cast of countenance; a man of marked clerical and executive ability; of prepossessing manners, courteous and refined, and with a wonderful fund of information on all sorts of subjects, especially of a political or historical character; of fine education and thoroughly alive to all questions of the moment, whether of church or state; fluent of expression in either writing or speaking; most excellent company, humorous, instructive and entertaining, agreeable in temper, esthetical and tactfully discriminating in all the proprieties and amenities of social intercourse, a true believer in Christianity, a good friend with a good honest heart and stable in general character."

Here is what General J. F. Weston, Commissary General, says of him: "Genial and companionable as a man, he always gave a soldierly deference to his military superiors; vested at times with grave and pressing responsibilities his trust was always discharged with fidelity to the public interests."

He died December 2, 1902, at his home in Columbus, Ohio, of sciatic rheumatism. He was given military honors in his funeral and was laid to rest at Gallipolis, Ohio, among his people.

Green S. Neary

was born March 12, 1844, in Harrisonville, Scioto county, Ohio. His father was Matthew Neary, a native of Ireland, and his mother's maiden name was Ann Vangorder. She was a native of New York. They were married in Tioga county, New York, and settled in Harrison township, Scioto county, Ohio, in 1834. They had nine children, of whom our subject was the fifth. He received a common school education and was raised on the farm. He enlisted in Company F, 91st O. V. I., August 6, 1862, at the age of eighteen, for three years, and was mustered out with the company, June 24, 1865. He was not wounded but was captured at Winchester, Virginia, July 24, 1864, and was a prisoner at Libby, Danville, Lynchburg, and Belle Isle, and was then paroled to be exchanged.

For two years after the war, he followed the occupation of farming and then became a foreman for contracting on public works and was that and a turn pike contractor much of the time until 1890, since then, he has been a farmer. He has been a trustee and assessor of Harrison township. He was elected county commissioner in 1899, and took the office in September, 1900.

In 1871, he was married to Hester A. Tibbs. He had a daughter Florence, who lived to be two years and eight months old. She died of typhoid fever, October 5, 1876, and his wife died on October 9, following. He was married a second time in 1889, to Lizzie E. Humphreys, a daughter of Benjamin H. Humphreys. They have one child, Edna, aged ten. Mr. Neary was a democrat until 1883, when he became a republican, and has been such since. He is a member of the Methodist Protestant church at Shumway chapel. He is a Mason. He is a liberal-minded public-spirited citizen. He is practical in all his ideas, and as a public officer he does the best for the public interests, knowing, as he does, all about the construction of public roads, from having built them, he knows how, as a public officer, to best preserve them.

John Neill

was born June 2, 1823, in the county of Londonderry, Ireland. His father was James Neill, and his mother's maiden name was Jane Gordon. His parents were natives of Ayrshire, Scotland. His father and mother had five children, Thomas who located in Wheeling; James; Nancy, who married James Brown, of Philadelphia; Jane, who married Arthur Glasgow, of Guernsey county, Ohio; and John our subject. His father died when he was eight months old. At the age of five years his mother took her children and located at Wheeling.

Mr. Neill attended school at Wheeling until he was sixteen years of age, when he learned to be a moulder. He was in the apprenticeship for three years under John Woodcock. At the age of twenty, he went to Zanesville, and worked one year. August 18, 1844, he was married in Zanesville, Ohio, to Elizabeth Richardson, daughter of Jeremiah D. Richardson and Rebecca Pritchett Richardson. She was born November 2, 1825. Immediately after they were married, he bought a foundry at Laurel, Indiana. He remained there two years, and then sold out. He located in Cincinnati and worked in the W. C. Davis foundry, as foreman for five years.

He came to Portsmouth in the spring of 1853, and purchased the Chandler foundry, located on the northeast corner of Massie and Front streets. He formed a partnership with Henry Eberhart, under the firm name of Neill & Eberhart, and they continued the foundry business as partners until 1865, when he sold his interest to Eberhart. At the same time he bought out the business of Harris and Terry, on Chillicothe street, just north of the present opera house. He carried on that business until 1870, when he bought the foundry site on Seventh street, and built a foundry there. Mr. Neill bought the Dr. Hempstead property in 1862, and resided there the remainder of his life.

He has had the following children: Anna, John Gordon, George Washington, William Edward, and Lizzie Richardson.

In 1889, Mr. Neill changed his business into a corporation, with a capital stock of \$20,000. He was president until his death. After his death George Neill became the president and John Neill the secretary and treasurer. Mr. Neill's wife died September 13, 1897, and he died August 13, 1899. He was not a member of any church. His wife and daughters were members of the First Presbyterian church of Portsmouth. In his political views, he was a republican. He was never a member of any fraternity, and always preferred to stand on his own merits. It will be fifty years the coming spring, since he started business in Portsmouth. Mr. Neill was a man who undertook to fulfill every duty before him, and he was a fair and typical representative of the north of Ireland Scotch-Irishman.

Charles J. Nelson

was born in Jackson county, Ohio, March 22, 1847. He is the son of Oliver J. and Martha B. (Kinnison) Nelson. His father Oliver J. Nelson was a soldier in Company B, 67 O. V. I. and died in the service, September, 1865, and was buried in the National Cemetery, at Stanton, Va. He took part in the battles fought near Petersburg, Virginia. The boyhood of Charles was spent on the farm. He received his education in the public schools of Jackson county. He came to Scioto county in 1877 and located in the north-western part of Madison township. He is a republican and a member of the Christian church. He was married September 9, 1875 to Mary J. Horton, of Jackson county. They have a large family of children. Arthur and Earl, the oldest sons, are two of the brightest young teachers in the county. Mr. Nelson is regarded as an industrious farmer, a kind and considerate neighbor and a most valuable citizen.

Andrew Jackson Newell, M. D.,

of South Webster, Ohio, was born in Jackson county, Ohio, May 4, 1839. His father was George Newell and his mother's maiden name was Margaret Stephenson, descended from the Stephensons of Virginia. Doctor Newell was reared on a farm till sixteen years of age; attended common schools till eighteen and afterwards attended the Jackson High School. He taught school for six years holding the highest grade certificate issued. His services were always in demand and he commanded the highest wages. In 1864 after six years teaching, he turned his attention to the study of medicine. He attended Ohio Medical College. He located at Mabee in Jackson county, in 1866, and practiced there for twenty-two years. He came to South Webster, April 16, 1888. He was elected Justice of the Peace in Hamilton township, Jackson county, in 1872 and held the office for seventeen years. He was township Clerk from 1878 to 1888. He was also a township Trustee and held other township offices. He has been a member of the village Council of South Webster for six years and is now holding that office. In politics, Doctor Newell is a republican.

He was married twice. His first marriage was to Francis Buckley, December 31, 1862. To this union four children were born: Warren, a physician in Idaho City, Idaho, and Treasurer of Boise county; Mrs. Bell Ankrom, now in Manila, Philippine Islands; Mrs. Jessie Heisel of Cincinnati and Wilbur, clerk for the South Webster Hardware Company. His first wife died January 26, 1881. His second marriage was to Miss Jennie McCoy, September 29, 1881. They have one son, Guy, who is yet at home.

Doctor Newell began the practice of medicine without capital in 1866, and is now, not only a very prominent physician with a good practice, but is very well endowed with this world's goods. As a man, Doctor Newell, is an excellent example of the self-made type. His honesty, industry and pleasing manners have made him hosts of true friends and have won him the respect and esteem of the country for miles around. There is no favor he would withhold from a friend. He is a member of Western Sun Lodge, F. and A. M. No. 91 at Wheelersburg and of Oak Hill Lodge Knights of Pythias.

John Bennett Nichols

was born at Port Isaac, Cornwall county, England, in February, 1822. His father's name was Thomas Nichols, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Ivey. His father was a merchant. There were six children in the family: William, Thomas, John B., Samuel, Elijah, James, all sons, and all have lived in Portsmouth. Thomas Nichols the father brought his family to the United States in 1832 and located in Honesdale, Pa., where he tried farming. Our subject came to Portsmouth in 1844, before his father. He went into the furniture business as a maker of furniture. Riggs & Wilcox furnished the lumber and helped him. He learned to make furniture in Honesdale. He was in the business of making furniture forty years. Wm. E. Williams went in with him soon after he opened out in Portsmouth. Mr. Williams made chairs, and Mr. Nichols made furniture. He began undertaking at the same time; but all coffins were made by hand, and were never made until some one was dead and needed one. They were made chiefly of walnut boards. Ready made coffins and caskets were not used until about 1856. Our subject was in the undertaking business until he sold out to the Fullers, but afterwards continued the furniture business.

In 1871, he was elected Cemetery Trustee for a period of three years. January 31, 1871, the Presbyterian church presented Mr. Nichols with a silver service and a family Bible in consequence of his having been chorister for twenty-eight years previous. The Bible cost \$22, and the silver service \$500. Mr. Nichols was the leader of the choir of the First Presbyterian church for forty years.

He was married February 13, 1851 to Maria Merrill, only daughter of John Merrill. The following are the children: Charles M., engaged in the lithograph business in Columbus; John Belden, a farmer in Scioto county, Ohio, married Charlie Davis, who is deceased, and left one child, Charlie; Louis Moore is in business with his brother, Charles M., at Columbus. Mr. Nichols retired from business about 1898, and since then has lived a life of retirement and leisure.

Isaac H. Noel

was born April 6, 1840, a short distance north of the present city limits in Clay township, on the farm on which he still resides. His father, Solomon Noel, was a son of Philip Noel, who with Jacob Noel and Gabriel Feurt in 1816 purchased from the government a section of land about four miles north of this city. In the division of the section among themselves, Philip was allotted the southern portion which now comprises the farm of John Hogan and Michael J. Noel. Isaac grew to manhood on the farm, performing the arduous duties which such a life involves, and participating with enthusiastic vigor in such sports as the times afforded. These sports were chiefly hunting and fishing, and few if any of the residents, even the pioneers themselves, can claim a more varied or successful experience in these sports.

When the call to arms in the defence of the government came, he enlisted in Captain Jacob Caldwell's Company C of the 91st O. V. I. Upon the muster of the regiment at Camp Ironton, July 7, 1862, he was made a Sergeant which rank he maintained until February, 1864, when he was promoted to First Sergeant.

On December 2, 1864, he was made Second Lieutenant, and on May 31, 1865, he became First Lieutenant, and was assigned to duty in Company D of the same regiment. On October 29, 1864, he was stricken with typhoid fever and was sent to the hospital at Winchester, Virginia; later he was removed to the general hospital at Clairesville, Maryland, where he remained until January, 1865, when he rejoined his regiment at Martinsburg, Virginia. He was mustered out of the service at Cumberland, Maryland, June 24, 1865. From the time of his enlistment in the service until his muster out he was never off duty, excepting for the brief period of illness in the hospital mentioned. He participated in every skirmish and battle of his regiment, the most important being Cloyd Mountain, Lynchburg, Winchester and Cedar Creek. The numerous marches through Virginia and West Virginia on which he accompanied his regiment aggregate a grand total of 1,300 miles. He was always in the heat of battle, but was never wounded, although at the battle of Winchester his hat cord was shot away. On another occasion at the battle of Lynchburg, the hard-tack was shot from his haversack. At the close of the war, he was recommended by Generals Hayes, Coates and Lightborn for appointment to the Regular Army with rank of First Lieutenant, but he declined the service and returned to his home upon the farm where he has since lived the life of a frugal, industrious tiller of the soil.

On April 23, 1872 he was married to Mary Ellen Jones. He is the father of two children: Charles, who was a member of Company H, 4th O. V. I. of the Spanish-American War, residing with his parents, and Irma D. wife of J. K. Nolder, residing in Portsmouth. Mr. Noel is a man of firm, but kindly temperament, modest, unassuming, and commands the respect of all his neighbors.

Michael J. Noel

was born in Scioto county, Ohio, about one-fourth mile southeast of his present home on the Chillicothe pike, February 22, 1842. His parents were David and Nancy (Morgan) Noel. His mother was a native of Virginia. His boyhood and youth were spent in Scioto county. He received such instructions as was afforded by the country schools of that time and graduated in book-keeping from a commercial school of Portsmouth about 1862. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was for years superintendent of the Sunday school and church trustee. About 1876, he was associated with Doctor Beard in the drug business in Portsmouth. March 16, 1879 he married Alice Crain of Campbell county, Kentucky. She was the granddaughter of Ora Crain, a soldier in the war of 1812. His father, Leonard Crain, served in the Civil war in the 22d O. V. I. Mr. Noel resides on his farm where he has conducted a dairy for the past eight years. He has two children, David and Clarence F. He is a good citizen, esteemed by all who know him. In his disposition he nearer resembles his kinsman, Jacob P. Noel, to whose sketch the reader is referred.

Solomon David Noel

was born January 5, 1838, in a log cabin near where P. W. Noel now resides. He was a son of Solomon Noel and Mary Huston his wife. Her father was Joseph Huston, a pioneer of Scioto county. His grandfather was Philip Noel, a native of Virginia. Our subject had a common school education but he made the most of it and studied by firelight. He has been a farmer since he was nine years of age. He is not a member of any church but claims to be the best christian on the turnpike in his vicinity. As a boy he attended Sunday school for three years without losing a Sunday and won a prize for committing the greater part of the New Testament to memory. Mr. Noel's religious ideas are based on the Golden Rule, which he tries to live up to and his neighbors think he has succeeded. Mr. Noel has always been a liberal contributor to the churches and has uniformly favored public improvements. He has always been a public spirited citizen.

Mr. Noel was a republican until 1896, when he became a "free-silver" democrat, and at this writing adheres to it. He voted for William J. Bryan for President in 1896 and 1900. He never was a candidate for any office and never held any. He never served on a jury till April, 1901, when he was called on the grand jury. His fee for such service was the first public money he ever drew. Mr. Noel was not a soldier but his heart was with the Union cause. He volun-

teered in Captain A. B. Cole's Company in the Heavy Artillery in 1863, but was rejected on physical examination. He was told he would never see the age of thirty and would soon die of consumption, but the Doctor was mistaken for he is sixty-four past with as good a pair of lungs as anyone ever had.

Mr. Noel believes in honesty, not as a policy, but as a principle and lives it every day. He is highly esteemed by all who know him, if he is a bachelor. He has made his home with his brother Philip W. Noel, on the Chillicothe turnpike for many years. He is an example of a man who has lived at his birth-place all his life and maintained the esteem of his neighbors. He has never traveled, but is a great reader and well informed on current events. He is a good example of the American Citizen,— what he ought to be and what he is.

James Carris Nolder

was born in Buena Vista, March 1, 1859. His father's name was Samuel Nolder, and his mother's maiden name was Martha McCall, daughter of David McCall. Our subject was the oldest of a family of four children. He attended the common schools of Buena Vista until he was twelve years of age, and then he started to work on the farm. He worked as a farmer until he was sixteen years of age, and then he learned the cooper's trade with Jake Willey at Buena Vista. He worked with him for a year, and then went to work for himself. In 1877, he went to Blue Creek and remained five years with John Newman in his store as a clerk. In 1882, he came back to Buena Vista again and worked for John Miller in the quarry. He began to run stone a while, and in 1885 took up the carpenter's and blacksmith's trades and learned both at once. In 1893 he started a blacksmith shop of his own in Buena Vista, which he has conducted ever since. He is also a wagon maker and paints buggies.

He was married October 24, 1883, to Anna Catharine Sonne, a daughter of Catharine Sonne, a widow of Buena Vista. They have four children: Willie, aged eleven years, Anna, nine years, Ralph, seven years, Carl, five years. He lost two children at nine and eleven, respectively, and three died in infancy. He is a democrat in his political views, and always has been. He has been a member of the school board of Buena Vista for eight years. Mr. Nolder has the faculty of being able to take up any manual occupation and learn it. He is a good neighbor, a good citizen and is liked by all who know him.

Alfred Locklin Norton, M. D.,

was born at Bennington, Genesee county, New York, August 9, 1824, the son of Charles and Amy (Knapp) Norton. Dr. Norton was of French and English extraction, and belongs to the Norton family that appears in the New England states and New York. His genealogy is traced to the French family De Norville. This, during the centuries, becomes anglicised and shortened to Norville, Northtown and Norton. He was educated in his native state, attending school until he was eighteen years of age. At the age of twenty he was a district school teacher. In 1843 he entered the Cleveland Medical College and graduated in 1847, and became a successful practitioner in his profession. He endured for eighteen years, that hardest of all lives, that of a country doctor, through the districts of Gallia and Jackson counties, and twelve years of that was spent at Oak Hill, Jackson county, Ohio.

Ill health compelled him to retire from his profession; and he entered into a partnership with Mr. John Campbell, of Ironton, Ohio, for the manufacture of charcoal pig-iron, the firm being Norton, Campbell & Company. The other members of the firm were: Simon Drouillard and Joseph Stafford. Dr. Norton was engaged in this business at the time of his death. He was a staunch republican in politics, showing a keen interest in all affairs of state. He was a faithful member of the Bigelow Methodist Episcopal church. Dr. Norton was married to Miss Emily Drouillard, of Gallipolis, Ohio, May 10, 1855, and was the father of three children: Charles Joseph; Florence, who married Henry W. Verner, of Pittsburg, Pa., and Alfred Francis. Dr. Norton died November 27, 1882. He was a man of fine personality and all men of generous and lofty natures, who knew him, loved and honored him. His body rests in Greenlawn cemetery, Portsmouth, Ohio.

Winfield Scott Nye,

druggist of Portsmouth, Ohio, is the architect of his own fortunes and has every reason to be proud of the structure he has created. At the age of thirteen he started out for himself as an errand boy in a drugstore in Portsmouth, and he has stayed by the city, and it by him, until he is now the proprietor of two of the most attractive drug stores in the town. He was born at Pomeroy, Meigs county, Ohio, the son of Nial R. Nye and Sarah (Bower) Nye. His grandfather Othello Radogney Nye came to Ohio, from Pennsylvania, but was a native of Scotland. This statement accounts for our subject's skill in piling up the "bawbees." The ideas of the first five years of his life were obtained in Pomeroy. Then his father removed to Racine, where our subject resided until he came to Portsmouth.

When he struck the town he began working for J. I. Mercer, doing whatever a boy could do in a drug store. He then formed a friendship for Mr. Mercer, which has continued to this time, but their positions are reversed. Now Nye is the proprietor and Mercer the clerk. He remained the first eighteen months of his life in Portsmouth with J. I. Mercer, and was then with Enos Reed for a few months. He tried Columbus, Ohio for six months, but came back to Portsmouth, and went in with Harry Greene. He remained with him about one year and then on August 14, 1889, opened up a drug store on the corner of Fourth and Chillicothe streets, which he has kept ever since. Ten years later he opened a drug store on the corner of Gallia and Gay, and in July, 1901, he opened a third drug store on the southwest corner of Sixth and Chillicothe.

He is a good illustration of what one man can do by applying himself to a single business. Mr. Nye has one vanity which the conscientious historian, cannot overlook or conceal. He has a weakness or fondness for Secret Societies, and Fraternal Organizations. In other words, he is a "joiner." He is a Mason of all the degrees to Knight Templar. He is an Elk, a Knight of Pythias, a Woodman and a member of the Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Nye was married November 30, 1899 to Miss Floy Mildred Batey, daughter of Harry E. Batey of Racine, Ohio. He has two children, Rustin Win Nye, a son and Helen Floy Nye, a daughter.

He has advertised and is known by the name of Win Nye, and he has made it good to this date, and his friends believe he will to the end of the Chapter. He is one of the most active, energetic and industrious of the young business men of Portsmouth.

George S. Oldfield

was born April 17, 1830, on a farm about four miles north of Portsmouth, Ohio, on the Chillicothe pike. His father, William Oldfield, was born December 30, 1790, and was a native of New York. His mother's maiden name was Marie Hemstead. She was born September 2, 1794, in the state of Connecticut. George S. Oldfield received a common school education. He lived on the farm until about sixteen years of age. In 1850, he went to California, where he worked in the gold fields and remained five years, returning to Portsmouth in 1855. He engaged in the retail grocery business which he conducted successfully until his death, August 21, 1891. He was an active member of All Saints church, and a member of Aurora Lodge, F. and A. M. In politics he was a staunch republican. November 15, 1864, he was married to Eliza J. Baker, a native of England. She died October 9, 1898. They had six children, four of whom are living: William S., of Portsmouth, Ohio; Frank C., of Denver, Colorado; Robert B., of Portsmouth, Ohio; and George G., of Denver, Colorado.

George William Osborne, M. D.,

was born at Locust Grove, Adams county, Ohio, October 3, 1853. His grandfather Enoch Osborne, was a native of Loudon county, Virginia, and emigrated from there to Highland county, Ohio. He was a soldier of the war of 1812. His father, George P. Osborne, was a private in Company B, Fourth Battalion, Ohio Infantry, enrolled May 13, 1864, to serve three years. He was discharged July 12, 1865. By occupation, he was a farmer. His mother was Elizabeth Early. His parents were married at Locust Grove, in 1850. There were but

two children of this marriage, our subject and a daughter Emily, who married Peter Carter, but is now deceased.

Dr. Osborne attended the common schools of the county and the High School at Hillsboro from 1873 to 1875. He began the study of medicine with Dr. James S. Berry, at Locust Grove, in 1870, and continued it from time to time until 1878, teaching school and attending school in the meantime. He attended lectures at the Cincinnati College of Medicine in 1877, and in the summer of that year began the practice of medicine with his preceptor, Dr. J. S. Berry, at Locust Grove, and continued with him for one year.

On April 18, 1878, he was married to Margaret E. Briggs, daughter of John K. Briggs, of Dry Run, Scioto county, Ohio. They have the following children: Edith Fern, Arthur Flint, and Arleigh B.

In February, 1879, he located at Cedar Mills in the practice of medicine. In the winter of 1882-3 he attended lectures at Columbus, Ohio, and graduated March 1, 1883. In May, 1889, he was appointed one of the three Pension Examining Surgeons of Adams county, and served as such till July, 1893. Dr. Osborne has always been a republican. In the fall of 1893, he was nominated by his party unanimously for Auditor of Adams county, and made the race against Dr. J. M. Wittenmyer. It was a campaign of money on both sides, and he was beaten by sixty-eight votes. On January 1, 1896, the doctor removed to Dry Run, in Scioto county, where he has resided ever since and has devoted himself exclusively to the practice of his profession. He is a member of the Adams County Medical Society and of the Hempstead Academy of Medicine of Scioto county. He is an Odd Fellow and a Red Man. Dr. Osborne is highly esteemed as an excellent physician and a good citizen.

John W. Overturf,

son of Conrad and Rachel Overturf, was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, June 12, 1839. After finishing his course of study in the public schools of that city, he taught a school in Union, now Rush township, when but seventeen years of age. In 1857, he entered the banking house of Thomas Dugan and remained until the summer of 1862, when he entered the army as First Lieutenant in Company F, 91st O. V. I., and served until the close of the war. In the winter of 1862, he was detailed as Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Colonel John T. Toland, commanding a brigade in the Kanawha valley, and afterwards served on the staff of Colonel Carr B. White, Generals Isaac H. Duval and R. B. Hayes, being continuously on staff duty during the remainder of his army service. He refused promotion, but was breveted Captain and afterwards Major for gallant and meritorious services. General R. B. Hayes in sending the last brevet says, "Enclosed I send you your commission as Brevet Major. I secured it by simply telling the truth about you." General George Crook offered him an appointment as a Captain in the Regular Army and a position on his staff, but he refused it. Had he accepted the appointment then and received the ordinary promotions since, he would be a Major General now. He was in the battles of Fayetteville, Cloyd Mountain, Stephenson's Depot, Opequan Creek, Fisher Hill, Cedar Creek and others. At the battle of Cedar Creek his horse was shot from under him, but he himself was not captured or wounded.

After the war he was a farmer with his father in Rush township, for about one year. In 1866, he went into the banking business with Thomas Dugan, and remained until 1873, when Mr. Dugan died and the bank was closed. In 1875, he with a number of others established the Citizen's Savings Bank Company, which did business until the panic of June, 1893, when it closed business. He was president of the bank at the time of its failure, and was the largest creditor it had. He and his family represented between one-sixth and one-seventh of its total indebtedness when it closed.

In 1866, he married Ella Kendall, daughter of Jefferson and Elizabeth Kendall, both now deceased, to whom were born one daughter, who died at the age of eight years. One son, Alva Kendall Overturf, now seventeen, is attending the Ohio State University, at Columbus, Ohio. In 1899, he removed with his family to Columbus, Ohio, where he now resides.

He was always a republican and active in politics. He represented his ward, the Sixth, in Portsmouth, for seven years in Council, and as a member

of the Board of Education fourteen years. He was an active member of the Board of Trade and at one time its president. He was interested in many manufacturing plants in Scioto county, which are now each doing a prosperous business. As a book-keeper he had no superior. As a business man he was always courageous and hopeful. He was always ready to take a business risk which looked well. While the Citizens Bank went down under his management, it was due to causes he could not anticipate or control. He has never lost his industry, energy or courage, and today is as actively engaged in business as he ever was. If any one can retrieve his fortunes, he will do so.

Thomas J. Overturf,

of the firm of Gurney & Overturf, of Buffalo, New York, was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, October 8, 1853. He is the son of Conrad and Rachel (Kendall) Overturf. His mother was a daughter of General William Kendall. When eleven years of age, he went with his parents to a farm in Rush township. He did not like country life and in the winter of 1869, came to Portsmouth and entered the High School, making his home with his brother John, and graduated in 1873. After he left school, he was employed as clerk in the dry goods store of Reed & Peebles on Market street, for one year. He then became a book-keeper in the Citizen's Savings Bank of Portsmouth, later being advanced to the position of cashier.

He gave up this office to accept a position with the White Sewing Machine Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1877. He worked in the home establishment for three years and was then sent as their foreign representative to London, England. He carried an autograph letter of introduction from Ruth-erford B. Hayes, President, to James Russell Lowell, then United States Minister at the Court of St. James. He remained abroad for a year and was then transferred to Springfield, Mass. Leaving the employ of the White Sewing Machine Company, he spent one year in Kansas City. He also resided for a short time in Cleveland, Ohio, and St. Louis, Missouri.

He went to Buffalo, New York, in 1888, and entered the insurance and real estate office of Hume and Sanford. After the death of Mr. Sanford, he and Mr. Gurney purchased the business and continued it under the name of Gurney & Overturf. Mr. Overturf attends more particularly to the real estate branch of the business. He is a republican in national politics but in local matters is independent. On April, 27, 1887, he was united in marriage with Ida J. Wiggins, daughter of Doctor D. B. Wiggins, of Buffalo, New York, formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio. Dr. Wiggins was born in Vermont, taught school there and afterwards studied medicine in Cincinnati. He began practice at Locust Grove, Ohio, and located in Buffalo, in 1849, where he now resides. He is now eighty years of age. Mr. Overturf resides at 16 and 18 Swan street, Buffalo, New York.

Mr. Overturf is of a very mild and liberal disposition, particularly amongst his friends. He never forgets any benefits received. He is an energetic, tireless worker in his business, and has been successful in everything he has undertaken. He reversed Mr. Greeley's advice, and went east and has grown up in the city of Buffalo, New York.

Charles Walter Padan

was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, April 10, 1862. His father was John Padan, and his mother's maiden name was Hannah Craig. He was educated in the public schools of Portsmouth. At the age of fifteen, he entered the employment of the Portsmouth Shoe Manufacturing Company, in which his brothers were the leading persons. He continued in their employ, advancing by regular stages, until he reached the very important position of assistant superintendent of the company, which he held at the time they discontinued business in the fall of 1896. He then removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, took stock in and entered the employment of the Union Shoe Manufacturing Company of that city, as its superintendent, and is now the vice president of the company.

He is a republican and took an active part in the politics of Portsmouth and Scioto county prior to his removal to Chillicothe, having served as a member of the executive committee of both city and county for several cam-

paigns. He belonged to the Ohio National Guard for three years. He was First Sergeant of Company H, 14th Regiment, and was with that company when it was called out in 1894, on account of the labor troubles. He was brought up in the Presbyterian faith and affiliates with that denomination. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of the World. He was married on September 15, 1885, to Miss Etta Carmichael, daughter of John and Viola (Brown) Carmichael. They have two children, Hannah Lola, born March 3, 1891, and Charles Donald, born August 16, 1894.

George Padan

was born in New York City, February 24, 1850. His father's name was John Padan, and his mother's maiden name was Hannah Craig, daughter of George Craig. His parents were both natives of Ireland, and were married May 24, 1849 in Ireland, emigrating to America within one month thereafter and landing in New York City August 9, 1849. Our subject is the oldest of seven children; six sons and a daughter. The father came direct to Portsmouth, Ohio, in September, 1849, and engaged in shoe making. Part of the time he worked for others and part of the time he had a shop of his own. In 1861, he started in business on Chillicothe street, and continued in the same vicinity until his death. He received all his education in Ireland, and was a whig. He was brought up in the Presbyterian church, in Ireland.

Our subject was married on October 28, 1875 to Elizabeth Ellen Lynn, daughter of John M. and Alice R. Lynn. They had eleven children as follows: Alice Craig, Anna Lynn, Martha Hester, Georgia, Elizabeth Ellen, Henry, Arthur Trustem, Robert Samuel and Frank Lynn. Two children Jeanette and John Lynn died in infancy.

Mr. Padan is a member of the Second Presbyterian church. He is a republican in his political views. He is a Knight Templar Mason, and is Secretary of all the Masonic bodies in Portsmouth: Calvary Commandery, Mt. Vernon Chapter, Solomon Council and Aurora Lodge. He was a member of the Board of Education of Portsmouth, from October 1, 1892 until April, 1896. He represented the Fifth ward. He was president of the board, 1894 and 1895.

Mr. Padan is a very modest man. He is a hard worker in any business he undertakes, and never shirked any responsibility. His work is always done on time and well done. As a friend he is reliable and true. He is a man of domestic habits, and has a very interesting family. He is a good student and enjoys the pursuit of knowledge. He has an excellent taste in science, literature and music. His qualities make him a good citizen. If Mr. Padan has one weakness, it is his attachment to Masonry. He is one of the most prominent and active Masons in the community. He has occupied the chief offices in all the local bodies of the fraternity, and is an authority on Masonic history and jurisprudence.

Henry Padan

was born June 28, 1851. He was the eldest son of John Padan. He was educated in Portsmouth, Ohio. In 1874, he and his brothers, Albert J. and George started a shoe factory. They succeeded R. Bell & Company, organized in 1869.

In January, 1886, he was married to Miss Ada Kendall. He was a member of the Second Presbyterian church, a Knight Templar Mason and a republican in his political views. He was president of the Portsmouth Gas Company for several years. On September 30, 1895, in the evening about 6:30 p. m., he was sitting in his yard in apparently perfect health. Suddenly he complained of feeling very unwell and in one half hour he was dead. He was an active and energetic business man of high character and it seemed the irony of fate that he should have been snatched away, without notice, in the meridian of his days, when he had given so much promise of a long life of usefulness. He left two children: Charles Franklin, aged eleven years and Henrietta Craig, posthumous, born December 24, 1895.

John Padan

was born May 10, 1823, in county Monaghan, Ireland. His father was Henry Padan, and his mother's maiden name was Ellen Harper. He was the youngest

of a family of eight children consisting of six sons and two daughters. He worked at farming for his father until he was nineteen-years of age, when he learned the trade of a shoe-maker, at which he worked for seven years in Ireland. He was married on May 24, 1849 to Hannah Craig, of Kilrain, near the banks of the Blackwater. They left Ireland June 23, of the same year, taking passage at Liverpool on the sailing vessel, "Waterloo", and landed at New York on August 9, 1849, where he worked at his trade for one month.

He then started for Portsmouth, Ohio, where his oldest brother Henry was located, and arrived on September 19, 1849, where he followed his trade, being employed by Henry Bertram, Richard Lloyd, C. P. Tracy & Company and others, until September, 1861, when he engaged in the boot and shoe business on his own account on Chillicothe street. He continued the business for twenty-nine years, until his death. He was a republican in politics and a member of the Presbyterian church. He was the father of seven children: George, who resides in Portsmouth, Ohio; Henry, died September 30, 1855; Robert Samuel, who resides in Chicago; John William, died November 4, 1863; Albert Joseph, who resides in Los Angeles, California; Anna Elizabeth, wife of Dr. J. B. Stephenson, of Ripley, Ohio; Charles Walter, of Chillicothe, Ohio. He died on October 13, 1890.

John Frederick Paeltz

member of the firm of Pieper & Paeltz at Otway, Ohio, was born January 28, 1860 in Clermont county, Ohio, near New Richmond. His father was Julius Edward Paeltz and his mother Minnie Lavinia (Knoehl) Paeltz, both natives of Saxony, Germany. After their marriage they came to the United States in 1835 and settled in Madison, Indiana, and from there they moved to New Richmond, Ohio.

Our subject was raised on his father's farm and attended the country schools. He became engaged in the leaf tobacco business, in 1881, in Adams county, Ohio. In 1887, he came to Scioto county and formed a partnership with J. J. Pieper in the leaf tobacco business and they have conducted the business together ever since.

In 1890, he formed a partnership with Mr. Pieper in their saw mill and timber business. Their plant manufactured chair-stuffs, rim-strips and all kinds of quartered and plain lumber. The firm of Pieper & Paeltz also owns and receives a royalty from a large stone quarry near Otway, operated by Bodemer Brothers. He has been a member of the School Board of Otway and its Treasurer since 1892. He is a supporter of Republican doctrines and interests himself in local politics, but does not seek office. He was married December 24, 1894 to Nancy Jones, daughter of A. J. and Effie Jane (Cable) Jones. Their children are Nellie Philippine, aged seventeen; Charles Andrew, aged thirteen; Maud, deceased, aged four; Horace J., aged eight; Carlos Edward, aged six; Arthur C., aged four; and Leo Edward, aged two. Mr. Paeltz is a man with many agreeable traits, of unquestioned honesty and an ideal citizen.

Charles R. Patterson

was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, October 17, 1857. He is the son of Thomas McNutt Patterson and Caroline (Clugston) Patterson, his wife. (A sketch of T. M. Patterson will be found herein.) He attended the Portsmouth schools and learned the book binding trade of his father. For the last fifteen years, he has been in business in Birmingham, Alabama, and is at present treasurer and manager of the Dispatch Printing Company of Birmingham, Alabama.

June 27, 1883, he was married to Florence F. Hite of Clasinda, Iowa. They have had three children; Louise died at the age of one year, the surviving children are Callie and Elizabeth. Mr. Patterson has one of the largest businesses of the kind in the South. The county in which he resides has 140,420 population and the city of Birmingham has a population of 38,415. Situated in the prosperous manufacturing portion of Alabama at a railroad center, the conditions were favorable to his building up a good business and he has done it wonderfully well. His training in the business in Portsmouth insured his success in Birmingham. He is one of the young men of whom Portsmouth may justly feel proud. When he has made his fortune and retired, he will doubtless return to the home of his youth, where he has a host of friends.

Thomas McNutt Patterson

was born at Steubenville, Ohio, Dec. 13, 1826. His father's name was James Patterson, a native of Maryland, and his mother's maiden name was Margaret B. Johnson. Our subject attended school at Steubenville until he was fifteen years of age. Then he went to learn the trade of book-binding in Steubenville with James Turnbull. After he had been with Mr. Turnbull a year, the latter sold out to Abner L. Frazer, and Mr. Patterson remained in his employment for five years longer, until 1847. He went to Cleveland in the spring of 1847 and worked for Sanford & Hayward, and remained there until the fall of 1850. He came to Portsmouth in December, 1850 and worked for Stephenson & Huntington, of Columbus. The building where he was employed stood where Ben Davis now has his clothing store; the old Methodist church stood just east of it. He worked with them until 1855, when he bought one-half of the bindery from Stephenson. From the time Mr. Patterson arrived here until his marriage, he was one of the young society men of Portsmouth.

On December 24, 1852, he married Miss Caroline Clugsten, daughter of John Clugsten. In 1862, he bought one-half of the Stephenson book store, which was conducted under the firm name of Stephenson & Patterson. In 1866, he dissolved with Stephenson, and went into business for himself, over the Johnson hat store, on Market street. In 1871, he moved to the McFarland building on Second street. In December, 1882, he added the making of paper boxes to his business. In December, 1883, his business was burned out, but like the Phoenix, it rose at once from its ashes. In 1885, he moved to Front street, below the Biggs House, in the Wise Building, where he remained until 1896, when he purchased the old Gaylord Rolling Mill premises, and moved his book-bindery and box-factory to that place, where it is now conducted.

He has conducted his business successfully ever since he has been in Portsmouth. His business in book-binding has very largely increased in volume with the increase of the city; and the business of making boxes is entirely a new feature introduced by the operation of the many shoe factories in Portsmouth. He has \$7,000 worth of machinery, and employs about sixty hands. Mr. Patterson has his business in such shape that he can leave it to his sons, and take time off and enjoy himself. He takes many trips away, which he deserves, after sixty years of hard work. He takes pleasure in going to various places in the United States for recreation and enjoyment.

Mr. Patterson's first wife died in 1865. She was the mother of his sons: James and Charles R. He was married December 4, 1866 to Miss Rebecca Taylor, daughter of W. H. H. Taylor. The children of this marriage are: Margaret B., now Mrs. A. E. Everard; Thomas M., Jr., and Walter K. He lost three daughters and one son of his second marriage in childhood. His sons James and Walter K., are connected with him in his business. (See sketch of Charles R. Patterson.) His son, Thomas M., is now studying for the ministry of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Patterson was a whig during the existence of the Whig party, and since that he has been a republican. He has been a member of the First Presbyterian church since 1862, and since the organization of the Second Presbyterian church, of Portsmouth, O., he has been connected with it. Mr. Patterson is president of the Western Paper Box Manufacturing Association, comprising all the principal Paper Box Manufacturers in the district from Pittsburg to New Orleans and Omaha. He has been successful in business and deservedly so. He is a man of most sterling character, and no man enjoys the confidence of his associates in the business community to a greater extent than he does. He is most highly esteemed by all who know him as a true, Christian gentleman.

Charles Peach

was born October 21, 1838, in Montbelliard, Department de Doubs, France. His father was Charles Peach, and his mother's maiden name was Genevieve Surmann. His parents left France in August, 1849, and came to New Orleans in a sailing vessel. They sailed from Le Havre, and were on the voyage sixty days. The family remained in New Orleans with relatives for a month, and then came to Cincinnati, where they remained a month. His grandfather, Peter Surmann was in Cincinnati, when our subject left France. He had purchased forty

acres entered by him at government price at Wallace Mills, and used to spend his summers there. He sent for his son-in-law, Charles Peach, Sr., to come to the United States.

Peter Surmann was a molder and machinist in Cincinnati and worked at his trade, for twenty-five years. He was a member of the National Guards and was with the re-enforcements sent to meet the shattered army of Napoleon after the battle of Waterloo. He had two sons in the French service. John was in the Cavalry and served seven years. Jacob was a member of the First Zouaves and served seven years in France and seven years in Algiers. He afterwards came to the United States and at one time was a member of the Portsmouth Fire Department. Sylvester the youngest son was the Captain of a British merchant vessel for many years. At the end of which time his employers pensioned him off.

Charles Peach, father of our subject, was also a machinist, as well as a clock maker. He located on his father-in-law's land in 1850, and remained there during his life time except 1852 to 1854, when he was at Scioto Furnace. He died at the age of seventy-five. Our subject attended school in France and some little in this country. He could speak and read in French when he came here. His name in French is "Peaché," pronounced "Pash." Our subject worked at Scioto Furnace as soon as he was able to work, and continued there off and on for years.

He enlisted in the home guard in 1861 and was released, and on August 11, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, 91st Regiment, O. V. I., for three years. He was in all the battles until he was wounded, at Stephenson's Depot, July 20, 1864; and was in the hospital at Cumberland, Maryland until he was discharged, January 21, 1865. After he returned home he engaged in farming.

He was married first in 1861 to Lovine Hopkins. They had nine children, seven living and two dead, as follows: Charles F., James, John W., Sarah Hughes of Wheelersburg, Ohio; Mary Jane Garey of Jackson Furnace, Ohio; Alexander, Jacob, Emma Maynet of Lois; George, the youngest, died in infancy and the oldest, Charles F., died in Nebraska. He was married the second time in 1885, to Elizabeth Garey, and they have the following children: Myrtie, Annie, Bertha, Josephine, Ellen, Eliza, Charles, Jesse and Geneive all living. Mr. Peach has always been a republican. He is a member of the St. John's Roman Catholic church at Lilly, Ohio.

John Adam Pfau

was born in the town of Schopflah, Wurtemberg, Germany, on February 28, 1839. His father followed the occupation of farming, but being desirous of having his son learn a trade, apprenticed him at the age of fourteen to a master baker, in a near-by city. Young Pfau served four years of apprenticeship and at once emigrated to the United States. After working at his trade in several cities, he reached Portsmouth and secured work with the late Jacob Oehlschlager, who at that time had a bakery on Front street, near Madison, where afterwards Pfau carried on business for himself. He worked at his trade in Portsmouth until October 18, 1861, when he enlisted in Company B, 56th regiment, O. V. I. organized by Capt. Charles Reiniger. He was discharged upon surgeon's certificate of disability, September 30, 1862. He returned to Portsmouth from the army.

In the fall of 1862, he returned to his old home in Germany and established a bakery in Bessengen, Wurtemberg. In 1865, he was married to Johanna Schott, at Bessengen. He had ten children: One died in infancy and the remaining nine are all residents of Portsmouth, Ohio. In November 1868, he returned to the United States, and like every one who has resided in Portsmouth, he had a special desire to return there and did so. When Mr. Pfau landed in Portsmouth with his family, he had but fifteen cents in money. He soon found friends who assisted him in starting a bakery in the building on Front street, in which he had served as a helper for so many years. His struggle was a hard one but he succeeded. Possessed of a Herculean frame, he endured work which would have broken down a man of less physical power. He would work in the bake-shop all day, making bread, and in the evening would fill a large basket with it and deliver it walking from house to house. Next he used a hand cart

in his business for several years, until through economy and increasing trade, he was able to have a horse and express to deliver his goods. He remained on Front street until 1889 when he purchased property on Second street near Jefferson, where he continued the bakery until his death, which occurred on April 9, 1896.

Mr. Pfau had for his motto, "Be honorable." When his word was given, he held that as sacred as a written contract. He had the confidence of the business men of the city. Mr. Pfau left his family in a prosperous condition. His sons are all good business men and doing well. Three of them, Jacob, Adam, and John H. are conducting flourishing bakeries in Portsmouth. Jacob is at his father's old locality, 175 W. Second street, Adam in a new establishment at 97 East Eleventh street and John H. in the East End.

Adam Pfau

was born April 26, 1871, in the city of Portsmouth. His father was John Adam Pfau, a baker by occupation, and a native of Wurtemberg, Germany. His mother was Joanna Shott, also a native of Germany. They had nine children of whom our subject was the fourth. He attended the schools of Portsmouth until he was thirteen years of age when he began life on his own account, ultimately learning the trade of a baker, with his father. He went into business for himself in 1896 on Tenth and Chillicothe streets, and was there four years. In September, 1902, he moved to 97 east Eleventh street where he has an up-to-date bakery and confectionery, with all the modern improvements. He has been very successful in his business and very active and energetic. He was married November 30, 1897 to Rosa C. Lauffer, daughter of Fred Lauffer. They have two children, Mildred and Hazel. He is a member of the German Evangelical church.

Jacob Pfau

the son of John Adam Pfau, who has a sketch herein, was born September 12, 1873, in Portsmouth, Ohio. He attended the public schools and began to learn his father's business. At the latter's death, he took charge of his business at 175 West Second street, and has carried it on successfully ever since. Jake Pfau, as he is best known, is wonderfully energetic in his business. He has accumulated considerable property, and thus projected a modern up-to-date new bakery on Second street. He is a member of the German Evangelical church, and of the Odd Fellows' Camp of the Uniform Rank, and Knights of Pythias. He was married August 10, 1899, to Miss Amelia Ridenour, daughter of Wesley Ridenour. He has two sons, Earl and Jacob, Jr.

Charles Pfleger

was born near Mabee, Jackson county, Ohio, May 23, 1857. His parents, Philip and Magdalena (Gallbrunner) Pfleger came from Bavaria, Germany, in 1854. Mr. Pfleger came in a sailing vessel to New York. The trip occupied forty-eight days. Miss Gallbrunner left Bavaria, in December, 1853. Bad weather and the leaky craft delayed her, at Antwerp seven weeks and at Cowes, England, four weeks. She reached New York five months after starting. Mr. Pfleger went from New York to Philadelphia, by ship, and from there to Pittsburg by rail. He worked at his trade as cabinet maker, three weeks at Pittsburg and came to Portsmouth. They were married in 1856 and removed to Jackson county and soon after to Madison township of this county. Charles Pfleger attended the public schools of this county and obtained a fair education. He has always followed farming. He is a democrat and a member of the German Evangelical church. He was Assessor of Madison township in 1890, and has been a member of the School Board of the township for fifteen years. He married Mary E. Russ of Jackson county, June 1, 1879. She is the daughter of William and Clara Katharine Russ. They have four children, Henry, C. W., Ella Charlotte, Frank P. L. and Anna Katherine.

Lewis Pieper,

the son of John Frederick Pieper and Henrietta (Small) Pieper, both natives of Jackson county, Ohio, was born February 23, 1860. His grandparents were

born in Germany and came across in 1835 and settled near Jackson Furnace. They were married on the water while coming over. Mr. Pieper was raised on a farm, received his education in the common schools and left home at the age of twenty-one. After hauling ore for a short time, he came to Scioto county and farmed with his brother, John J., who had preceded him. After two years, he became engaged in saw milling. He worked at this for two years and then went to Otway with his brother, John J., Ed and Frank Gilfilian and built a planing-mill. Shortly after the Pieper brothers bought out the other members of the firm and operated the mill until 1891 when they sold out. Pieper Brothers then became engaged in buying and selling timber. From 1892 to 1894, they were engaged with John F. Paeltz in the leaf tobacco business. In the spring of 1895, Mr. Pieper formed a partnership with John Whistler and bought a flour mill at Otway. In 1899, Charles Nort took the place of Whistler in the firm and in 1901, Nort dropped out and Dr. J. F. Gordon took his place. The mill is now run under the name of L. Pieper & Company. He is a member of the Christian Union church at Otway, and has been a trustee since the church was built. He is also a member of Smith Lodge, No. 337, K. of P. He was married December 8, 1891, to Mrs. Anna Jackson, daughter of Jefferson Mossbarger and Eliza (Johnson) Mossbarger. They have one child, Charles Herbert, born March 10, 1893.

John J. Pieper

was born November 1, 1842, at Jackson Furnace, Ohio, son of John F. and Henrietta (Small) Pieper. (See sketch of his brother Lewis Pieper.) He was reared on a farm and received his education in a country school. He came to Scioto county in 1887 and settled on Brush creek where he farmed until 1886. That year he went to Otway and with his brother Ed and Frank Gilfilian built a planing mill. Later Pieper brothers bought out the other members of the firm and assumed control and operated the mill until 1891, when they sold out. Pieper Brothers were then engaged in the buying of timber in tracts and having it sawed for market. From 1892 to 1894 Pieper Brothers and John F. Paeltz bought and shipped leaf tobacco. In 1900, he formed a partnership with John F. Paeltz in the saw mill and timber business. Their plant manufactures chair-stuffs, rim-strips and all kinds of plain and quartered lumber. Pieper and Paeltz own a large stone quarry near Otway and receive a royalty from Bode-mer Brothers who operate it. Mr. Pieper is a democrat, but voting is the extent of his activity in that line. He is a member of the Otway M. E. Church and has been a trustee of the church since its organization in 1898. He was married November 18, 1880 to Eliza Bradney, daughter of James M. and Elizabeth (Peters) Bradney. They have the following children: Daisy, married Dr. J. F. Gordon and is deceased; Forest Pearl, aged 13; Mamie Olive, aged 11; John Dale, aged 3.

Francis Marion Powell

was born Oct. 22, 1852, in Adams county. His father was William Henry Powell, and his mother's maiden name was Mary McGowan. His father was a native of Pike county, Ohio. His grandfather, John McGowan, was a native of Big Sandy. Our subject had a common school education, and was brought up a farmer, and has been one all his life. He started out for himself at sixteen years of age as a farm hand. He was married August 29, 1872 to Drusilla White of Brush Creek township, a daughter of Paul White. He came to this township in 1863, and worked for different ones, and has made his home in the township ever since. He bought the Isma Freeman farm in 1882, and has lived on it since 1887. He has one child living, James Edmund, and one daughter, deceased at three years. Mr. Powell is a democrat in his political views, and a member of the Christian Union church.

Ezekiel Powers, Jr.,

was born October 9, 1828, on Bonser's Run, Scioto county, Ohio. His father was Ezekiel Powers, Sr., and his mother's maiden name was Jane Simpson. He received his education in Wheelersburg, Ohio. He learned shoe-making and the trade of brick-laying and plastering, and followed the latter for many years.

He owned 200 acres of land in Porter township and two houses in Sciotoville. He lived in Wheelersburg until 1889, when he removed to Sciotoville. He was elected township trustee of Porter several terms. He was instrumental in procuring an act of the legislature for taxation to purchase and sustain township cemetery property. He had the Wheelersburg cemetery surveyed, with his own hands planted many trees therein, and did much to beautify the place. He was always active in furthering the school interests of his township and was at one time a member of the Board of Education of the township. He at one time was treasurer of the special district. In October, 1875, he was the Democratic candidate for County Treasurer. The vote stood Powers, democrat, 2,794 and Benjamin R. Miles, republican, 3,483, majority, 689. Mr. Miles and he were warm personal friends and traveled the county in the same buggy. Their friendship continued during their lives.

On November 30, 1851, he was married to Sarah Jane Dean, in Wheelersburg. She was born June 7, 1829, near Wait's Station, Scioto county, Ohio. She died October 6, 1868. They had three children: Frank, Horace and Kate. Frank is a resident of Grayson, Kentucky. Mr. Powers married Mary Bagby, May 25, 1873, in Wheelersburg. One child was born to them, John W., March 26, 1874, who joined the United States Regular Army, 16 Regiment, Company F, and went to Cuba in the Spanish-American war. He contracted malarial fever during the Santiago campaign and died from same, February 14, 1899, in Sciotoville. He was buried in Wheelersburg.

From 1862 to 1868, Ezekiel Powers was a partner with Stephen Pattengill and John McAleer, in the flat boat business between Ashland and Louisville, principally shipping pig iron. November 21, 1863, he was appointed Quartermaster of the First Regiment, O. M. in Scioto county, with rank of First Lieutenant by Governor David Tod. He was sworn in the service January 21, 1864. Mr. Powers was a prominent Odd Fellow, a member of Orient Lodge No. 337 of Wheelersburg, which he joined in 1866. He was also a member of the Orient Encampment No. 26. When quite a young man, he joined the Methodist church in Wheelersburg. He was a very strong democrat, well-informed and fair-minded, always earnest, but free to concede to others what he demanded for himself. For many years he was a member of the County Democratic Committee. He was a temperate, upright, honest man, highly respected by all. He was kind, extremely charitable, and thoughtful of the poor and needy, whom he constantly helped in an unostentatious manner. He died at Sciotoville, October 14, 1894, aged sixty-four years.

Frank Powers

was born September 17, 1852, at Wheelersburg, Scioto county, Ohio, the son of Ezekiel Powers, Jr. and Sarah Jane Dean, his wife. He attended school at Wheelersburg, till 1868, when he began as a clerk in the store of Horace T. Hall, his uncle. In 1871, he was a salesman for Mullins and Hunt, of Maysville, Ky. In this year he also represented the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company. In 1872, he helped in building a telegraph line from Columbus to Ironton. In 1873, he went to Riverton, Ky., to construct a telegraph line and in the same year became agent of the Eastern Kentucky Railway Company, at Grayson, Ky., and held the position until 1878. In the latter year he became a special agent for the company, as a freight solicitor. In 1879, he engaged in making pig-iron at Charlotte furnace, in Kentucky, and continued that until 1881, when he became traveling agent for the Eastern Kentucky Railway Company. On July 1, 1882, he became general agent of the Eastern Kentucky Railway Company. He resigned this position in 1883.

July 2, 1879, he was married to Miss Juliet Lansdowne, daughter of Dr. A. J. Lansdowne. Mr. Powers has always been a democrat and on August 22, 1884, he was made the democratic candidate for Congress in his district against General W. H. Wadsworth, of Maysville. The district was composed of fourteen counties, and Mr. Powers was defeated by 102 votes. He was chairman of the democrat committee of his county for fourteen years. He has been district and state committeeman of his party.

In 1892, he was admitted to the bar and formed a partnership with Judge James R. Botts, as Botts & Powers, in the practice of the law. In 1895,

The Governor appointed him City Judge of Grayson, and he served one year. Mr. Powers comes of a long line of honorable ancestry. His great-grandfather, John Powers, served in the Revolutionary war and in that of 1812. His grandfather, Enoch Powers, Sr., served in the war of 1812. The Powers family settled in Massachusetts in 1666. From there they emigrated to the James river in Virginia and from there to what is now West Virginia. His mother's grandfather, Ebenezer Dean, served in the Revolutionary war. His name first appears on the records of the War Department at Washington on a return (not dated) of officers in William Heath's Massachusetts regiment without remark; again on a return (not dated) of vacancies in Gen. Heath's brigade. In the latter return he is reported as being a Lieutenant in the 30th Continental Regiment of foot soldiers, commanded by Col. John Groaton. The records show that Col. Groaton was a Lieutenant Colonel in Colonel William Heath's Massachusetts regiment. The Dean family settled in Massachusetts in 1635.

Mr. Powers is noted for his faithfulness to all duty and responsibility and is an excellent lawyer as he was an excellent business man. He possesses indomitable courage, tireless energy and a will strengthened by obstacles. He makes friends wherever he is known and retains them when made. He is useful and valuable in any service and does all he undertakes well.

Rev. Eliphaz Perkins Pratt, D. D.,

was a citizen of Portsmouth for thirty-four years and in that time no man exercised a greater influence on questions of morality, ethics and religion than he. His father, Daniel Pratt, and his mother Julia Perkins, were both from the state of Connecticut. They came to the northwest territory with the beginning of the century and they began their married life together in a log cabin in what is now Athens County Ohio. Our subject was the eldest of their six children, all of whom were living in 1882. He was born February 17, 1816. He was an active, industrious child, born with a good conscience. He learned his letters from newspapers hung on the wall of the log cabin in which he was reared. He worked in the forest, or on the farm, in daytime and he studied by firelight in the evening. He was born with a thirst for knowledge, which was never quenched. As a child he attended the ministry of Rev. John Spalding, whose sermons greatly influenced his future life.

He attended the Ohio University at Athens and graduated in 1837, under President Robert G. Wilson. He studied for the ministry under different professors. He reviewed mental and moral science under Dr. William A. McCaffry, studied Hebrew under Prof. Elisha Ballentine, D. D., and Theology under Prof. W. Hall, D. D. During his theological studies he was a tutor in Latin and Greek. He established the Cooper Female Seminary in Dayton, in 1840, assisted by his sister Mrs. Hay. He was licensed to preach by the Dayton Presbytery in October, 1841. He was called to the New School Presbyterian church at Paris, Ky., in 1842, and accepted. While there he married his first wife, Miss Elizabeth C. Mills, daughter of Judge Benjamin Mills, of Frankfort, Kentucky.

He came to Portsmouth in 1852, to preach for Rev. Hicks, the pastor of the First Presbyterian church. He had expected to return to Paris at once, but as it was winter the river closed and he was detained. There were a series of meetings going on and he was called to preach every day, which he did. The people liked him so well that he was called and accepted. He came at once, but was installed in May, 1852. His first wife died in 1850, and he married Miss Elizabeth Loughry, daughter of James Loughry, Esq., in 1853. He was pastor of the First Presbyterian church from his installment until March 29, 1886, the date of his death, and he died as he had wished, in harness. He was sick but ten days.

He was a preacher of great power and force. He was earnest in all things and enthusiastic in all he undertook. In his own church his word was law, and all acquiesced in his policies. There were never any quarrels or divisions in his church for he knew how to prevent them. Doctor Pratt was essentially a wise man. He possessed remarkable judgment, and when it was once given every one was satisfied. His church was the strongest and most influential in its Presbytery, and he was in his time the strongest minister in

his Presbytery. He was one of the strong men of his Synod, and was highly esteemed in the General Assembly to which he was a delegate, a number of times. He was a regular and constant correspondent of the Herald and Presbyter and his initials E. P. P. were always a guaranty that the article so signed was interesting and instructive. Doctor Pratt never wrote anything but what was well worth reading, and never delivered an address but what was well worth hearing. He was not only well appreciated at home but away from home as well. He was a favorite to deliver a dedication sermon at any new church.

He was a director of the Danville Theological Seminary for fifteen years. He was a trustee of Lane Theological Seminary for twenty-two years. He was a trustee of the Western Female Seminary at Oxford, Ohio, for a number of years. He was also a trustee of Marietta College.

The First Presbyterian church of Portsmouth greatly prospered under his ministry. When he took charge it had 169 members, 1,079 were added during the first thirty years of his ministry. The Second Presbyterian church was sent out of his church fully equipped with a church paid for and a minister furnished. His degree of D. D. was given him by his Alma Mater and in 1860, it tendered him a professorship. He also received calls from wealthy churches in the cities but declined, as he felt his life's work was in Portsmouth.

His second wife died in 1870, and in 1876, he married Mary E. Urmston, daughter of Rev. N. M. Urmston, who survived him.

No account of Dr. Pratt would be just and fair to his memory or to the public which is interested in preserving it, without mentioning his great patriotism. He was one of the most ardent Union men during the Civil war, and his public speeches during that period were calculated to rouse and fire the patriotic heart. For the soldiers he could not say or do too much. He was always the last to say farewell in going, and the first to welcome them in returning. His devotion to the cause of temperance and to the interest of the public schools was the greatest, but there never was a public matter in Portsmouth, for the intellectual or moral good of the people, in which he was not at the front of it, aiding it with his powerful influence. He was for thirty years the secretary of the Scioto County Bible Society, and he was for many years a public school examiner, both for the city and county.

He had a public funeral, which gave the expression of the city of its estimation of his work. The venerable Doctor Burr conducted the rites and the ministers of other churches were his pall bearers. The large attendance showed that the people of Portsmouth fully estimated his work. While Doctor Pratt was a most positive man, always wanted his way, and nearly always had it, he made few if any enemies because of his judgment. He was always right, and any one who took time to think and consider, came around to his view.

He had a son, Prof. D. Perkins Pratt, of Portsmouth, of his first marriage, and three daughters of his second, Elizabeth, Julia and Mary. The first two daughters died in his life time, and the latter still survives, and on November 25, 1902, was married to E. W. McKenzie, and makes her home in California. His widow resides in Perth Amboy, N. J.

Pat Prendergast

was born in county Kilkenney, Ireland, March 14, 1831. Owing to the fact that his birthday occurred so near St. Patrick's day, his father, John Prendergast, gave him the name Patrick. His mother was Miss Catherine Muhall. He was the eldest of two children, having a brother named Martin. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Kilkenney. He came to the United States, in 1848, at the age of eighteen. His parents remained in Ireland. His mother died there in 1858, and his father in 1875. His brother emigrated to this country, in 1861, located in Newark, Ohio, became sheriff of Licking county, and died at Newark, in 1878.

Our subject remained one year after landing in this country at Perth Amboy, New Jersey. He then came to Newark, Ohio. He became a conductor on the railroad running from Newark to Mansfield, Sandusky and Cleveland, and remained as such for four years, when he became a clerk in the American House, at Newark, from 1853 to 1855. His employer was N. W. Bingham.

In 1855, Mr. Bingham came to Portsmouth and took charge of the United States Hotel and our subject accompanied him and remained as a clerk there till 1861. On April 16, of that year, he enlisted in Company G, of First O. V. I., and was made second corporal. He was the first man from Ohio to carry a flag of truce to obtain and bury the dead of the battle of Vienna. It was related of him that at one time, in the service he and his company reached a cemetery, after dark, where they all lay down and slept. He pillowed his head on a grave and slept soundly until morning. On waking, he remarked, that he wondered whose grave had furnished him a pillow. He read the inscription on the stone and found that it bore the name of a dear playmate whom he had known in Ireland.

On his return from the army, he went into the wholesale liquor business, in the place now occupied by Michael Stanton. He remained in that business until May 14, 1869, and then he bought the Biggs House lease of W. H. Taylor. He was there at the time of the great fire, on March 6, 1871, and in that lost everything he had in the world. He had just furnished fifteen rooms new and all his chattel property in the hotel was consumed, but he was not dismayed by the loss, nor did he lose his wonderful courage and energy. He had many friends, as he deserved to have, and they offered him numerous inducements to go into other business, especially Michael Stanton. The latter offered him a full partnership and said it should cost him nothing, but he declined. He said he had lost his money in the hotel business and he proposed to make it back there. Such courage has seldom been displayed in Portsmouth or anywhere else. He waited until the hotel had been rebuilt, took Sanford B. Jennings in with him, and went back in the same business. He remained there with Mr. Jennings until his death.

He was married to Harriet, the youngest daughter of Edward Mulligan, Sr., on June 6, 1866. She was born in county Wicklow, Ireland, but came to America with her parents, at the age of four years. Her father had resided in Portsmouth since 1851.

Mr. Prendergast was a man of fine appearance. He was broad shouldered, straight, and with a most firm and determined expression on his face, but nevertheless pleasing. He was a man of great force of character. He made up his judgments very quickly and adhered to them, but could not be called positive. His sympathies were easily enlisted. He was liberal to a fault. His private charities were great, but he made no boast of them. He was always in favor of public improvements, but the dominating element of his character was his wonderful courage in the face of difficulties. There was never a finer example of this trait, than he exhibited at the time of the Biggs House fire, when he determined to go in the same business after having lost all of his property. He was democratic in his political views, but never a partisan. He was a devout member of the church of the Holy Redeemer. He lived but forty-five years, but he lived them well and left a memory, a precious heritage to his friends.

In the fall of 1874, his health began to fail. He had stomach and bronchial troubles. He died September 24, 1876, in the Biggs House. He was conscious and self composed to the last.

Henry Prescott

was born at Bath, Grafton county, New Hampshire, May 19, 1840. His parents were Joseph Johnson Prescott and Phoebe (Page) Prescott. (See Prescott Family.) His grandfather was Joseph Prescott and his mother was a daughter of Asa Page and Phoebe (Noyes) Page of Landaff, New Hampshire. Mr. Prescott spent his early life in Bath on a farm and received his education in the country schools. At the age of twenty-three years, he came to Ohio unattended by any other members of the family, and located at Keystone furnace in Jackson county, where he obtained employment as store-keeper at the furnace store. He continued in this position for two years when he was promoted to book-keeper.

After three years more he left Keystone and went back to New Hampshire and was married to Mary S. Tewksbury, daughter of N. M. Tewksbury, of Bath, New Hampshire, January 22, 1868. He returned to Ohio with his young

wife in the spring of 1868, and located in Portsmouth, where he was employed by Murray, Moore & Company, in the foundry and machine shops as book-keeper. He was thus occupied for a period of five years, after which he purchased an interest in Keystone furnace, where he had formerly been employed. He managed the store for a year and then became book-keeper. He sold out his interest and went back to Portsmouth in 1877, and resumed his former position as book-keeper at the foundry and machine works. He gave up this position in 1881, and engaged in the manufacture, of wheel-barrows. After seven or eight years he started a feed store on Second street, Portsmouth, Ohio, where he has since been in business.

Though a firm believer in the principles and policies of the republican party, he works and votes with the prohibition party. He is an ardent supporter of the temperance cause and of all things that tend to the betterment of mankind. He and his wife have had three children, but lost them all in infancy. Mr. Prescott is as fixed in his ways as the rugged mountains of his native state, are fixed in their places. When he has made up his mind on any subject, there is no variableness with him. He has his views on all subjects and they are well considered, but once fixed, his purposes are unchangeable. He believes in good citizenship and practices it. There is no better neighbor or citizen than he.

Vinton Price

son of Isaac and Rebecca (Brown) Price, was born January 15, 1829, in a house near the bank of the Ohio a few rods below the mouth of the Little Scioto river. His boyhood and youth were spent in what is now the village of Scioto-ville. He had a good common school education, to which he added a knowledge of surveying. Soon after leaving school, he rented a farm in Kentucky opposite Scioto-ville, which he afterwards bought. After living there a few years, he moved to Ohio, having bought a farm owned by Jesse Marshall, on the Baltimore & Ohio South-Western railroad near Slocum's station, where he resided until his death on December 11, 1895.

He was married December 28, 1856 to Mary G. Marshall, daughter of Jesse and Mary Gabrielle Serot Marshall. Her mother was one of the first children born in Gallipolis, being born only five months after Marie Louise Cadot, who was the first child born there. She was named by Jean Gabriel Gervais who presented her with two town lots and a set of silver spoons. Her paternal grandfather, Samuel Marshall, was a Revolutionary soldier. His record will be found in the article entitled Revolutionary Soldiers. Her father, Jesse Marshall was a soldier in the war of 1812. She still resides on the home farm where she was born December 1, 1830. Five children were born to this union: G. Frank, who resides at home with his mother; Warren M. of Scioto-ville; Mrs. Mary A. Sherman living near Wait P. O.; Mrs. Anna P. Marting, who died August 5, 1892 and Ella R. living with her mother.

James Amos Pryor

was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, in February, 1847. His parents were Samuel and Agnes Pryor, both natives of Pennsylvania. His paternal grandfather died in the war of 1812. He came with his parents to Ohio, in 1854, and settled in Morgan township, near Sedan. His father enlisted October 21, 1862, in the Eighth Independent Company of Ohio Volunteer Sharpshooters, for three years and was mustered out with the company, July 19, 1865. Our subject has always been a farmer and lived in the same place all his life. He attended the schools of Mt. Joy and received a common school education.

When only fifteen years of age, he enlisted in Company G, 7th O. V. C., September 16, 1862, for three years. He was captured March 10, 1864, at Morris-town, Tennessee, by Longstreet's command. He was in prison at Richmond for two months, then at Andersonville, Ga.; and from there was sent to Millen, Ga. and was then taken to a prison at Florence, South Carolina. He was a prisoner for twelve months. He participated in all the battles his command was in until he was captured. He was mustered out June 9, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio.

He was Assessor of Union township one term. He is a republican and takes an active part in politics. He is a member of the M. E. church, Singer

chapel. He was married January 6, 1870 to Amanda Cooper, daughter of Jacob and Rachel (Boyer) Cooper. They have six children: Stella, wife of Alfred Miller; Jacob; John; Annie; Alice, wife of William Journey; Janie. He is a member of the G. A. R., Robinson Post, of Rushtown.

Henry Potter Pursell

son of James and Amanda (Thompson) Pursell, was born April 12, 1851, in the old Pursell homestead on Fourth street, Portsmouth, Ohio. He received his education in the Portsmouth schools. In 1873, he started in the drug business at the northeast corner of Fourth and Court streets, under the firm name of Pursell & Stevenson. His store was known as the Opera House Drug Store. He remained in business several years. After going out of that business, he was deputy County Treasurer under Charles Kinney from 1884 to 1888, and again under M. B. Wells from 1888 to 1892. After leaving the Treasurer's office, he was connected with the Portsmouth Gas Company until his death. He was a member of the Portsmouth School Board for thirteen years, from April, 1886 to 1899. He was a republican and a faithful and active member of Bigelow M. E. church. He was one of the official board of that church and served as secretary of its Sunday school for twenty-two years.

On January 24, 1895 he was married to Miss Mary Clough Dunham, daughter of John Wesley and Jane (Clough) Dunham, who survives him. He died October 3, 1899. Mr. Pursell was a gentleman of retiring disposition, but of forceful character. He never pushed himself forward in any cause, but when he took up any work, he followed it with patience and zeal until he completed it. He was a valuable factor in his party, his church and his community.

William McClain Pursell

was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, November 6, 1849. His father was James Pursell, born in Burslem, England. (See sketch herein.) His mother was Amanda Thompson, (see sketch) daughter of Moses Thompson. His education was obtained in the Portsmouth public schools. From 1863 to 1866, he was a clerk in the First National Bank of Portsmouth. From 1866 to 1868 he was a student at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. After his return from school, he took a position in the First National Bank as assistant cashier from 1868 to 1869. Since that time he has been general manager, secretary and treasurer of the C. P. Tracy Shoe Company. He is a republican, a member of one of the Board of Trustees of Bigelow M. E. church.

He was married to Miss Clara M. Morris, October 8, 1872. They have had eight children: Earl Tracy; Susan; Charles Morris, deceased March 7, 1898; Clara Mae; Henry Tracy, deceased Feb. 7, 1901; William Oscar, deceased June 7, 1892; Persis and Marjorie.

Mr. Pursell has made a record as one of the best and foremost business men of his city. He is always first in any movement for the public good, in church or in society, and on any public question he is sure to be found on the side for progress, for morality and for the greatest public good.

David Pyle

was born February 16, 1847, in Doddridge county, West Virginia. His parents were Eli Pyle and Rachel Seese, his wife. His father was a farmer and a miller. He was the sixth of fifteen children. He attended school in Doddridge county, until he was eleven years of age. In 1857, his father removed from Doddridge county, West Virginia to Scioto county, Ohio and located at Wheeler's Mills, now Hudson's. He attended school one term after coming to Scioto county. The family remained there for three years and then removed to Scioto Furnace where he worked about the furnace until the war broke out.

On June 4, 1862, at the age of eighteen, he enlisted in Company B, 87th O. V. I. for three months. The Company was formed at Coshocton but he ran away from home at Webster and enlisted. He re-enlisted in Company D, 1st O. H. A., June 13, 1863 and served until July 25, 1865. While a member of the 87th O. V. I. on the 12th of September, 1862, he was wounded by a shell in the left ankle at Harper's Ferry. On the 14th day of September, he was taken prisoner and retained two days when he was paroled. After the war, he located at

Dixon's Mills and engaged in teaming for about six months. Then he went to Wirt county, West Virginia, and engaged in the oil business. In 1869, he went to work for one year at Scioto Furnace, chopping wood and coaling. In 1870, he went to work for the Scioto Fire Brick Company at Sciotoville, and has since done everything connected with the mining of fire-clay and making it into fire-brick. At present he is mine boss and clay inspector for the company.

On October 4, 1874, he was married to Emma E. Edington, daughter of Nathan Edington. He has eight children: Ivan engaged with the Scioto Fire Brick Company as a contractor for delivering clay; Leslie is a book-keeper at Colville, Washington; Ethel, Mabel, Bertha, Samuel, Nathan, and David are at home. Here is what one of Mr. Pyle's neighbors said of him, "He is a good citizen. He was a Justice of the Peace of Porter township for several years, and was noted for his fair and just decisions rendered in cases tried before him. He has been employed in the fire-brick works in his section in various capacities, and has been found above the average, in his knowledge of the business. He is a very energetic man and is noted for the push he exhibits in anything he undertakes. He is considered one of the best judges of fire-clay in this section, so much so that he is now in the employ of the Scioto Star Fire Brick Works, in the capacity of bank-manager, whose duty is to inspect and to grade the clay.

Isaac Pyles

was born April 24, 1823 in Harrison county, West Virginia. He is the son of Jonathan Pyles and Elizabeth (Buher) Pyles, both of German descent. His grandfather, Henry Buher, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and had his thigh broken at the battle of Germantown. Mr. Pyles did not have the chances for an education which children of to-day have. When he was a boy the nearest school was five or six miles away. Consequently the only school he ever attended was the school of experience. His father died five months before he was born and the first thirteen years of his life was spent in his native county of Harrison, West Virginia.

He came to Ohio with his mother at the age of thirteen and settled in Jackson county in the Crabtree settlement. When he became old enough, he commenced work on the farm and later worked on the Portsmouth and Columbus turnpike. He then commenced to work on the furnaces, first at Jackson, where he worked for a year; then at Scioto Furnace, where he worked for thirteen years. He then moved to the French Grant and settled on Pine creek, two miles west of Powellsville, and bought a farm. Here he resided for about forty years and contracted hauling coal and ore at Ohio, Junior, Franklin and Pine Grove furnaces. He traded his farm on Pine creek for another on McCulloch, about 1882, and moved there where he continued to farm until his age compelled him to give it up.

He enlisted April 22, 1861 in Company E, 18th O. V. I. at Marietta, Ohio, for three months and was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, August 28, 1861. He re-enlisted October 4, 1861, for three years in Company C, 53d O. V. I. and was mustered out with the Company, August 11, 1865. He was a Trustee of Bloom township for two terms. He has been a member of the Free Will Baptist church for forty-five years, and now holds his membership in that church at Rushtown. He has been a republican since the formation of that party.

He was married to Nancy Maria Martin December 23, 1847 who died March 31, 1887 and left three children: Thomas Pyles, the present Fire Chief of Portsmouth is one; Sarah married James Gallaher; Jacob lives in Portsmouth. He was again married October 18, 1888 to Elizabeth Hammonds who died September 3, 1897 leaving one child Irwin born July 10, 1892. On September 15, 1901 he married Mrs. Rachel Mershon.

Leonidas Pyles

was born in Scioto county, Ohio, in 1842, the son of William and Ellen (Brouse) Pyles. His father was a son of John Pyles, an early settler of Washington township, who died in 1837. Our subject was one of four children, but two of whom are now living. Almira and John are deceased and Allen is the other son living. John Pyles died in 1847, aged 32 years. Leonidas was reared on a farm and attended the country schools. He enlisted in Battery L, 1st O. L. A., August

2, 1862 and was appointed Corporal October 31, 1864 and mustered out with the Battery July 4, 1865. Upon his return to Ohio, after the war, he resumed work on the farm, and since 1867, has resided in Nile township where he owns a farm of 300 acres. Mr. Pyles is a republican. He served as a Trustee of Nile township for twelve consecutive years. He was County Infirmary Director from 1881 to 1887. He has been a member of the Nile township board of education and Deputy State Supervisor of Elections.

He was married in 1866 to Mary Burriss, daughter of Mathew Burriss. Her father was born in Pennsylvania in 1795, the son of Nathan and Sarah (Bradkit) Burriss. Mr. Pyles is the father of ten children: Alice, the wife of William Strachan, died December, 1899, aged 32 years; William A.; Sidella F.; Mary L.; James E.; Anna M.; Nella H.; Laura E.; John S.; and Martha E. Mr. Pyles is a good citizen and enjoys the respect and good will of all his neighbors.

Frank Paul Rais

was born in Scioto county, May 22, 1855. His father was Francis Rais, a native of Berne, Switzerland, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Montavon, also a native of Berne, in Switzerland. His parents were married in Switzerland, and had fifteen children of whom our subject was the fourth. He attended school at Pine Creek, Wheelersburg, Carey's Run and the red school house at Portsmouth. He left school at the age of sixteen and engaged on the Ohio river, in 1873. He was in such employment until 1878, when he enlisted in the U. S. Cavalry Troop G, March 20, 1878 and served five years in Wyoming, Montana, Utah, Indian Territory and Arizona. He was discharged in 1883, and engaged in the grocery business in Portsmouth for a period of ten years. In 1893, he went into the insurance business, first as an agent and in 1896 he became assistant superintendent. In 1899 he was made superintendent. He became a resident of Chillicothe in 1899. He was married to Jennie Rudity, October 2, 1883, the daughter of Eugene Rudity. They had four children: Matilda M., Earl E., Clarence, and Alma V. Mr. Rais is a democrat in his political views and a communicant of the Roman Catholic church.

Frederick F. Ranchous,

son of Fred and Hannah (Cook) Ranchous, was born December 6, 1840, at Portsmouth, Ohio. He enlisted as a private in the Civil war, December 29, 1863, in Company F, 91st O. V. I. During his two years of service, he participated in the following battles: Cloyd Mountain, Cedar Creek, Goshen Bridge, Lynchburg and Stevenson's Depot. On July 20, 1864, he was wounded at the last named battle, and on the 31st day of May, 1865, at Cumberland, Maryland, he was discharged from service by reason of surgeon's certificate of disability. He has always been a faithful adherent to the policies of the Republican party and has been a life long Free Baptist.

February 5, 1865, while home on furlough, he married Emily Marshall, daughter of Elias and Anna (Beloat) Marshall and has ever since lived at Sciotoville, Ohio. They have three children: Anna, wife of Oregon Eakins of Columbus, Ohio; Doctor Walter E. M. Ranchous of Columbus, Ohio and Mayme who resides with her parents.

Walter E. M. Ranchous, M. D.,

son of Fred F. and Emily (Marshall) Ranchous, grandson of Elias Marshall after whom he was named, was born in Sciotoville, July 8, 1870. He attended the public schools at Sciotoville, graduating from the Porter township High School, and then from the Commercial Department of the University of Kentucky, at Lexington. After keeping books and traveling for three years, he commenced the study of Medicine, September, 1894, at the Medical College of Ohio, Medical Department of the University of Cincinnati, graduating there April 9, 1897. He located in Columbus, Ohio, April 14, 1897, becoming a member of the Columbus Academy of Medicine. In 1898 he became a member of the Ohio State Medical Society and in 1899 a member of the American Medical Association. In 1899-1900 he visited the Clinics of Vienna and Berlin and took some post-graduate work in New York. He attended the meeting of the Pan



GENERAL WILLIAM HENRY RAYNOR.

American Medical Congress at Havana, Cuba, in 1901 and became a member of that body. His standing in the profession is the very highest.

Jared Johnson Rardin

was born in Athens county, Ohio, November 30, 1848. His father was Levi Rardin, who was a farmer and a native of Athens county, Ohio. His mother's maiden name was Anna L. Selby. She was a daughter of Dyar Selby. His grandfather, William Rardin was a native of Virginia. Our subject attended the district schools and Bartlett's Academy in the winter and worked on the farm in summer until he was twenty years of age. On April 11, 1870, he came to Portsmouth and engaged with the Singer Sewing Machine Company. In 1895, he went into the Star Shoe Company as secretary and treasurer and on April 14, 1902 he went into The Drew-Selby Company as treasurer. He was married July 5, 1876 to Mary A. Webster, daughter of Isaac Webster of Meigs county, Ohio. They have three children: Irma B. who graduated at Delaware in 1901, married to Rev. George L. Davis August 7, 1902 and she is now a resident of Peking China, where her husband is a missionary of the M. E. church; Glen E. now a sophomore at the Ohio Wesleyan University and Earl W. a student in the same class. Mr. Rardin is a republican and a member of Bigelow M. E. church.

James Boone Ray, M. D.,

is a son of James B. Ray, Sr. M. D. and Hannah (Dunlavey) Ray. He received his early education in the common schools and attended the South Grammar school at Columbus during the winter of 1869, and Armstrong's select school in Columbus during the summer of 1860. The next year he attended a select school taught by a Mr. Finley. He entered the Ohio University at Athens, Ohio, in the spring of 1862, and remained until the spring of 1864, when he enlisted in Company F, 140th O. V. I. on May 2, 1864, and was made First Sergeant. He was mustered out September 3, 1864. He returned to the University in 1865 and remained until the spring of 1867. He read all of the classics in the regular course. He then took up the study of medicine, and after a year, entered the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, and was graduated in the spring of 1872. He taught school several winters while attending literary and medical schools.

He first located at Sciotoville in the fall of 1872. In 1877, he removed to California, in Pike county where he practised until the spring of 1880 when he removed to Harrisonville, where he practised until 1895 and was associated with his father. In March, 1895, he came to Portsmouth where he practised until April, 1899, and then moved to his present location at Harrisonville. From 1893 to 1897 he was a member of the Board of Pension Examining Surgeons of Scioto county. He is a member of the Hempstead Memorial Academy of Medicine, the Ohio Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Doctor Ray has always taken much interest in political affairs as a member of the Democratic party.

He was united in marriage September 28, 1871, to Maria Wheeler, daughter of Isaac Wheeler. Her great-grandfather, Nathan Wheeler was a Revolutionary soldier. (See Revolutionary Soldiers.) They have one child, William Alexander Ray, M. D., now associated with his father in the practice of medicine.

Doctor Ray is a natural sportsman and takes great delight in hunting and fishing. While a lover of the sports, he is also a student, both of professional matters and general subjects. He takes a pride in keeping up in his profession. He is a man of manly principles. He is very deliberate, and searches for truth before giving utterance to his judgment. Integrity is the marked characteristic of his life.

General William Henry Raynor

was born April 4, 1834 at Portsmouth, Ohio. His father was William Raynor, and his mother's maiden name was Mary K. Barber, daughter of Major Uriah Barber. His father emigrated from near Leeds, England about the year 1830 as a married man. The first Mrs. Raynor died very soon after their arrival

at Portsmouth, and about 1832 Mr. Raynor married Miss Barber, before mentioned. She was born June 2, 1803, a twin, the other being Washington Barber. She was the first child born in the town of Portsmouth.

Our subject received only such an education as could be afforded by the Portsmouth Public Schools. His principal instructor was Prof. A. J. Rikoff. His school life ended on his fourteenth birthday when he entered the store of John Rowe & Son. He was afterwards for five or six years a clerk in the dry goods store of B. L. Jefferson, and for about the same period in the private banking house of P. C. Kinney until the beginning of the Civil war in 1861.

On April 16, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company G, 1st O. V. I., was made First Lieutenant April 17, 1861. After going to the front he was appointed as acting aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Robert C. Schenck, Brigade Commander. In this capacity he was in the engagement at Vienna June 16, 1861. After that battle, at his own request, he was allowed to return to his company, and was with it at the battle of Bull Run July 21, 1861. Here he had the misfortune to be slightly wounded, was captured and taken a prisoner to Richmond. Early in September, with two comrades, a successful escape was effected. An account of his escape was published in Harper's Monthly Magazine. He was mustered out September 14, 1861, at Washington, D. C.

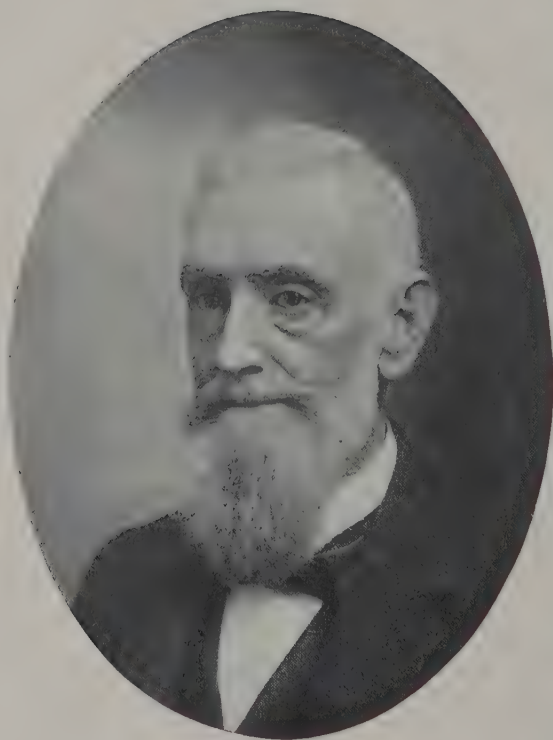
On September 28, 1861, he entered the 56th O. V. I. as Lieutenant Colonel. He was promoted to Colonel April 2, 1863; wounded and captured May 5, 1864, on the steamer John Warner on Red river; discharged October 27, 1864, by order of the War Department. The foregoing is from the Official Record. The 56th Ohio Regiment left Portsmouth February 12, 1862, and reached Fort Donelson in time to take part in the surrender, but not in actual fighting. Immediately after this, the regiment took part with its Division commanded by Gen. Lew Wallace, in the Pittsburg Landing, Shiloh and Corinth campaign. In April, 1863, Col. Kinney resigned and Col. Raynor was promoted Colonel. Under his command the 56th took an important part in the battles and siege of the Vicksburg campaign. After this the 13th Army Corps (to which the 56th belonged) was transferred to the department of the Gulf, and the remainder of its service was there performed. From November, 1863, to May, 1864, Col. Raynor was in command of the 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 13th Army Corps. The regiment suffered severely during the campaign, and Col. Raynor was wounded at Snaggy Point, Louisiana, and a second time captured May 5, 1864. Some six weeks afterward most of the sick and wounded prisoners in the hands of the Rebels, on Red river, were paroled. Col. Raynor returned to his home—his wounds unfitted him for further military service and he was mustered out as before stated. From November, 1863, to May, 1864, he acted as Brigade Commander; and on March 15, 1865, he was breveted Brigadier General for "distinguished and gallant services" in the field. In the political campaign of 1860, Mr. Raynor was a Douglas democrat, but since that time he has been a consistent and faithful republican.

He was married September 9, 1855, to Rhoda O. Kendall, daughter of Thomas and Ann M. Kendall, of Portsmouth. Mr. and Mrs. Raynor have five children as follows: Charles, died July, 1892; Mary, now Mrs. J. B. Math of Chicago; Thomas K., married and now living at Nacogdoches, Texas; Catherine G., unmarried and living with her parents at Toledo; Will E., married, and living in Chicago.

At the close of the war, Gen. Raynor became engaged in mercantile and manufacturing pursuits. For the past ten years he has been assistant manager and in full charge of the Toledo office of the Lozier Manufacturing Company. He served one year on the Board of Trustees, Hyde Park, Cook Co., Illinois. He has been for years an earnest member of the Grand Army of the Republic and is an Ex-Commander of the Toledo Post No. 107, Department of Ohio. His residence is 3339 Cherry street, Toledo.

Joseph Gideon Reed

was born December 4, 1835, in the village of Piketon, Pike county, Ohio. He was a son of William Reed and a grandson of Judge Samuel Reed, who has a sketch herein. His mother was Rebecca Chenoweth. There were six children of his father's marriage, two died in infancy and four survived. He was the



SAMUEL REED.

second of the four who grew to maturity. His father was the auditor of Pike county, and had been for several years at his death in 1840. At an early age Joseph acquired a taste for mercantile affairs. From the age of twelve to twenty-two, he was clerk in the store of his uncle Joseph Moore, of Piketon. When he was nineteen years of age, his uncle had such confidence in him that he sent him east to buy goods.

Our subject remained in his native village until August, 1857, when he came to Portsmouth. He and his brother Samuel Reed went into the dry goods business together, and hoped to make their fortune. They bought heavily in advance of the panic of 1857, and that caused their failure and drove them out of business; but they afterwards paid their debts in full. This experience proved very valuable to Mr. Reed. After that he became a clerk for Jefferson & Kepner, and remained in their employment until 1861, when the firm failed. He then went with Charles Elden in his dry goods store in Portsmouth and remained with him until 1862, when he went into the employment of J. M. Rumsey & Co. In 1865, he became a member of the firm which in the following year on the admission of Josiah Rhodes, became Rhodes & Reed. He remained with them until 1871, when he retired, but continued to be their buyer in the East for several years.

In 1873, the firm of Reed & Peebles was organized, composed of Joseph G. Reed and John Peebles. They engaged in the wholesale notion business and some years afterwards added dry goods. The firm continued in business until 1891, when they changed by the admission of Wm. Jordan and the firm name became Reed, Peebles & Co. In 1897, Mr. John Peebles went out, and the firm became Reed & Jordan, and was such at Mr. Reed's death on June 25, 1897. The business was conducted two and one-half years after Mr. Reed's death, when it was succeeded by the firm of Reed & Jordan, composed of the wife of Wm. Jordan, and his son Edward T. Reed. Mr. Reed never had any other business but this, and engaged in no outside matters whatever. He was always the buyer of the firm. Every spring and fall he would go to New York and spend from six weeks to two months. He had a wonderful talent for buying, which could have secured him a position in the best house of New York city; but he preferred to remain in Portsmouth.

He was always a republican in his political views. He was a devoted, faithful Christian all his life. He joined the Methodist Episcopal church at the age of sixteen. He was a steward of the Bigelow church, and taught the infant class a number of years. He was also a member of the official board. He belonged to no secret orders, except the Odd Fellows. He was a public spirited man, in favor of all public improvements. He was always cheerful and in good spirits. He was fond of good company, and was the very best company himself. He was industrious in everything he undertook, and especially in his own business. He married Miss Anne Newman daughter of the Hon. Wm. Newman, November 16, 1865. They had seven children: Sallie, wife of Dr. Edward M. Semans of Delaware, Ohio; Wm. Pursell; Edward Thomson of the firm of Reed & Jordan; Charles Newman; twin girls who died in infancy; and Bertha, wife of Earl T. Pursell. His sons Wm. P. and Charles were Corporals in Company E, 4th O. V. I., in the Spanish-American war. His son-in-law, Dr. Edward Semans was surgeon in the same regiment.

Samuel Reed

was born September 21, 1833 at Piketon, Ohio. His father's name was William Reed and his mother's name was Rebecca (Chenoweth) Reed. Her father was Abraham Chenoweth, who planted the first crop of corn ever planted in the Scioto valley, on the Pee Pee prairie between Piketon and Waverly. He came to the Northwest Territory, from near Blue Lick Springs, Kentucky. He was originally from the state of Virginia. Our subject had a brother Joseph G. Reed, deceased, and two sisters: Mary S. and Sarah who reside in Portsmouth.

He attended the schools at Piketon until 1846. His father died in 1840 and in 1846 he came to Portsmouth to reside with his uncle, John R. Turner. He attended school in Portsmouth at the Fourth street building under Supt. A. J. Rikoff for about three years. His schoolmates were F. C. Gibbs, Henry E. Jones, Abe Brown and others. He went into the Clerk's office in 1849 as a

clerk, or copyist, for his uncle. He remained in the Clerk's office until 1851 and became a clerk for one Daniel Whittenmyer in his dry goods store. He clerked there for one year and then went into B. L. Jefferson's dry goods store on Front street, just east of the McDowell block. He was there a year or more and then became a clerk in the dry goods store of William Elden on Market street, on the site of the rear of the Washington Hotel. One year after, Mr. Elden moved into the upper building now occupied by the Davis Drug Company. He then went into the retail dry goods business with his brother Joseph G. Reed, as Reed Brothers, in the same building on Front street which had been occupied by William Elden. The firm bought a large stock of goods before the panic of 1857 and as a consequence failed in 1858. Mr. Reed then clerked with Charles and William Elden, a few months in 1859, at their dry goods store on Market street, where A. Hurth has his liquor store.

On November 21, 1859, Mr. Reed entered the Portsmouth Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, as book-keeper, and has been connected with that bank or its successor ever since. In April, 1865, this bank organized as the Portsmouth National Bank and Mr. Reed was elected cashier. He served as such till 1884, when he was elected its vice president and has held that office ever since. He has not been in any other business.

He has always been a republican, since that party was organized. He became a communicant of Christ Church, Protestant Episcopal in 1859. In 1874 he became a communicant of All Saints church and is now a vestryman.

He was married August 20, 1857 to Ellen, daughter of Washington Kinney. His children are: Mary Kinney, William L. and Mrs. Carletta Turley, wife of Leslie C. Turley.

Mr. Reed is a successful banker. He has seen many ups and downs in that business in his forty-three years of banking in Portsmouth. He has been longer in the banking business than any one who has ever resided in Portsmouth and in that time has been connected with but one bank and its successors. In his sixty-ninth year he is as attentive to business as ever and his head is as clear and his faculties as alert as the day he entered the business forty-three years past. From December 4, 1893 until March 1, 1901, he was a Trustee of the Scioto County Children's Home. Mr. Reed delights in work of that kind. He keeps up his health and maintains the spirit of youth by spending much time at Camp McCulloch fishing, boating and resting.

As a citizen he is always in favor of progress. As a churchman he is faithful. He aims to do every duty well and his friends say he has succeeded.

William L. Reed

son of Samuel and Ellen (Kinney) Reed, was born July 6, 1863, in Portsmouth, Ohio. He received his education in the schools of that city, attending school until the Junior year of the High School. He was married October 10, 1888 to Margaret B. Hiestand, daughter of Captain J. M. Hiestand and Elizabeth (Wharton) Hiestand of Hillsboro, Ohio. Their children are: Paul, Mary Kinney, Elizabeth and twin sons: Samuel Chenoweth and Joseph Hiestand. He was first engaged in the clothing business, but later has conducted a general fire insurance agency. He was clerk of the Board of Education of Portsmouth, Ohio, during the years 1901-1902. He is a member of All Saints Episcopal church and has been treasurer of the Sunday school for several years.

Captain William Wallace Reilly,

the son of Christopher and Margaret Young, his wife, was born in Philadelphia, August 5, 1825. He attended school in Philadelphia. He came to Portsmouth in 1839 and clerked in the first book store for Eli Glover, and in the first wholesale dry goods house for Stuart, Jones & Company until 1842. In 1842, he went to Pittsburg and from there to Philadelphia where he clerked in a dry goods store until 1846. When the Mexican war broke out, he enlisted in Company A. New Jersey Battalion, at Camden, New Jersey, May 29, 1847, and was honorably discharged at Jalapa Mexico, and mustered out at Castle William, New York.

In 1849, he returned to Pittsburg and on April 11, 1850 was married to Miss Anna Margaret Young. He went to Cincinnati in 1851, and after remaining there a year, went to Dayton and engaged in the grocery business with



CAPTAIN WILLIAM WALLACE REILLY.

Samuel B. Brown, McGee and Harshman until 1853, when he returned to Cincinnati, and with Drs. Newton and others published the first Ohio Business Directory, under the firm name of W. W. Reilly & Company, and in the spring of 1853 went east to solicit subscriptions for the work. He then returned to Dayton, and was with L. F. Claffin & Company, until 1854, when he went to Chillicothe, Ohio, and assisted Rev. H. R. Johnson to open a book store. Six weeks later, he returned to Dayton and was engaged with More, Clarke & Company in the book business, where he remained until 1857, when he came to Portsmouth and opened the Valley Book Store as an agent for E. A. & T. T. More, and in 1859 bought the stock.

In July, 1861, he raised Company A, Thirtieth O. V. I. He enlisted August 2, 1861, for three years. September 1, he joined Rosecrans and was with him at Carnifex Ferry and through the campaign until they went into winter quarters at Fayetteville, West Virginia. December 20, 1861 he resigned on account of his health, to take effect in April, 1862. He again resumed business in Portsmouth. May 2, 1864, he was ordered out by General Brough as Captain of Company G, 141st O. N. G. and was in command of the post at Guyandotte, West Virginia, until September 3, 1864 when he was mustered out with the company.

After returning from the army, he resumed his business, in which he remained until 1878. In November, 1878, he formed a partnership with his son-in-law, H. C. Murfin, in his old business, under the name of W. W. Reilly & Company, which continued till May, 1882, when Mr. Murfin retired. He continued business under the same name until his death.

His children are: Margaret, the wife of H. Clay Murfin of Jackson, Ohio; Kate More; William Wallace, Jr.; Helen Clark; Sara Louise; John Gordon; Marion Young. He died December 26, 1896, after three years illness. His wife survived him till January 15, 1897 when she died.

He was a member of the Masons, Knights Templars, Royal Arcanum and Odd Fellows, and a Past Commander of Bailey Post, No. 164, G. A. R. Captain Reilly was Commander of Bailey Post for the year 1883. It was during his administration, and owing largely to his influence that the City Council set aside by deed, and the Grand Army of the Republic dedicated what is now known as the Soldier's Memorial Circle in Greenlawn cemetery. From a Grand Army standpoint it is a suitable monument to the memory of Captain Reilly. In the zenith of his powers Captain Reilly was a notable man. He was always dressed neatly and tastily. Everything about him was and had to be "spick and span." He was a delightful companion, especially in traveling. He was a good story-teller and had an extensive vocabulary of fitting proverbs equal to King Solomon or Robert Christy. He could illustrate any subject by an anecdote or a proverb. He was uniformly courteous and genteel. To the public and his friends, he was always on dress parade. He had an inexhaustible fund of humor and it ever sparkled for the delectation of his friends. He was fond of Masonry and of the Loyal Legion. No man was more missed in Portsmouth than he when the afflicting hand of disease was laid on him.

Charles Frederick Reiniger, Jr.,

was born at Portsmouth, Ohio, January 8, 1840. His parents were Major Charles Frederick Reiniger, a native of Germany, and Barbara Suiter, his wife. He was one of thirteen children. His boyhood was spent in Portsmouth where he attended the public schools until sixteen years of age. He was elected a Trustee of Clay township in 1866 but resigned in the spring of 1867 and moved to Portsmouth. In 1871, he was elected Street Commissioner. The vote stood: C. E. Edwards, republican, 823; C. F. Reiniger, democrat, 949; Reiniger's majority, 146. In 1873 he was a candidate for re-election. The vote stood: John McNeal, republican, 565; C. F. Reiniger, democrat, 1,307; Reiniger's majority, 742. In 1874 Reiniger was a candidate for Sheriff on the Democratic ticket. His opponent was Henry Raugh. The vote stood: Raugh, 2,275; Reiniger, 2,765; Reiniger's majority, 469. In 1876, he was a candidate for re-election against T. J. Pursell. The vote stood: Reiniger, 3,184; Pursell, 3,155; Reiniger's majority, 29. He was the only democrat elected that year. In 1880, he was his party's candidate for Sheriff and was elected. The vote stood: Rein-

iger, 3,563; T. J. Pursell, 3,263. In 1883, he was a candidate for Street Commissioner but was defeated by Josiah Barlow by a vote of 1,268 to 1,227. Barlow's majority 41.

Mr. Reiniger has been engaged in farming and teaming and is at present in the coal business. He was married in May, 1865, to Mary J. Ramsey. She was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, in April, 1840. They have six children: Jennie F., the wife of William Cooley, resides in Montana; Minnie M., the wife of S. A. Watkins, lives in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Charles P. resides at Payne, Paulding county, Ohio; Ellen Esther, the wife of William B. Prather, resides in Cincinnati, Ohio; Grace is at home and Edgar James died in infancy.

Ignatius Reitz

was born February 4, 1845, in Hesse, near Hanau, Germany. His father John Reitz, a stone cutter, was born in 1812. His mother was Amelia Weber, born in the same place, in Germany. He was one of three children—himself and two sisters: Mrs. Adolph Hurth and Mrs. Joseph Vollmer of Portsmouth, Ohio. His parents came to this country in 1847, landing near Baltimore. They had friends at Portsmouth and came directly to this place. His father spent the remainder of his life in Portsmouth in died in 1866, and his mother in 1899. Mr. Reitz attended the public schools of Portsmouth for a time and then went to St. Mary's school, until he was fourteen years of age, when he went to learn the business of stone-cutting of his father, John Reitz, who built the first stone-sawmill in Portsmouth on Second and Massie streets in 1865. After his death, his son Ignatius undertook the business and has conducted it ever since.

He has been engaged in quarrying as well as sawing stone since 1866. The quarries are located at Carey's Run four miles from Portsmouth. He employs 75 men, 30 in the mill, 30 at the quarry, and about 15 teamsters. The mill has eleven gangs of saws which run day and night. It cuts 1,000 cubic feet of stone per day. The stone sawed in this mill is used for building purposes, caps, sills, steps, trimmings, and paving. Mr. Reitz also manufactures scythe-stones some of which are sent to Europe. The business is now confined to sawed stone. From 1872 to 1880, he conducted the business with Charles Bode as a partner. Since 1880, he has conducted the business alone. May 29, 1892, the business was incorporated under the name of The Reitz Stone Company. Its capital stock is \$100,000, \$60,000 of which is paid up. The officers of the Company are: Ignatius Reitz, president; Simon P. Reitz, vice president; Albert J. Reitz, secretary and treasurer.

Our subject was married June 9, 1874 to Mary A. Balmert, daughter of Simon and Elizabeth (Hauk) Balmert. They have the following children: Albert J., mentioned above; Eleanor, at home; Simon P., mentioned above; Mary Amelia; Antoinette; Cecilia; John and George. Mr. Reitz was a democrat until seven years ago when, dissatisfied with the financial policy of his party, he became a republican. He is a member of St. Mary's Roman Catholic church and has never sought or held any public office except as a member of the City Board of Equalization.

Captain George Washington Rhodes

was born in Saratoga county, New York, March 23, 1830. His father was Ira Rhodes and his mother's maiden name was Lydia Deming. His grandfather, John Rhodes, was a Revolutionary soldier. (See Revolutionary Soldiers.) His grandfather on his mother's side, Daniel Deming, was also a Revolutionary soldier, whose record is published in this book. His father moved to a farm near Chautauqua Lake when he was four years old. His brother Daniel had come to Portsmouth in 1842 and our subject came here in 1844, his brother John came in 1846 or 1847.

In coming to Portsmouth, he came from Olean to Pittsburg in a skiff and from Pittsburg he came on a steamboat. He attended the Fourth street school in 1845. He went into the lumber business with Dan Rhodes, who operated the first planing mill in Portsmouth in 1850. It was situated on the northeast corner of Third and Gay streets. He remained with his brother until 1857 when the two went to Cottageville, West Virginia, having exchanged property

with Colonel Oscar F. Moore. He remained there twenty years and his brother Dan died there in 1884.

In 1859, he went into the saw-mill business for himself and remained in it until 1862, when he rented the mill for one dollar per day, recruited a company and went into the army. His brother Dan was a prisoner for six months in 1861. George W. went into Company K, Ninth Virginia Infantry, for three years. He was in for one year and was discharged. He was First Lieutenant and was in several engagements.

After he left the army, he returned to Cottageville and was in his brother's store for two years. Then he moved to Syracuse and kept boarders. In 1867, he bought the "Mocking Bird," a propeller, and run her on the Ohio river. He was master and pilot. In 1869 he took this boat to Cincinnati and towed for the company which had the contract for building the Cincinnati Southern bridge. He made \$35.00 a day there and afterwards his boat was sunk in the ice and he lost \$5,000. He built another boat called the "Silver Star" but soon sold her and went on the wharfboat at Syracuse till about 1871. Then he ran on the "Humming Bird" for Captain Melvin Brown for six years, as pilot.

He came to Portsmouth in 1877 and went into business with Frank Keffer and Carl Lehman in lumber and was with them for three years. In 1880, he kept a feed store on Gallia street and was in that business until 1890. He was Truant Officer in Portsmouth for four years from 1889 to 1901.

He was married in March, 1854 to Annis D. Hicks, daughter of William Hicks, at Spencer Chapel. They have had the following children: Mary, wife of Lee Saltzer, died in 1894 and left two children, daughters, Annis Saltzer employed at Drew, Selby & Company's and Esther a teacher in the public schools; Garret Dow, died in childhood; William A. clerk in the gas office in Portsmouth; George H., accidentally killed at the age of sixteen; Lizzie married William Edwards, a book-keeper at Drew, Selby & Company's; Cora lives at home; Susie, the wife of Henry Farmer, a son of James H. Farmer. He has thirteen grandchildren.

He is a member of the Second Presbyterian church and has been ever since he returned to Portsmouth. He has always been a republican. Mr. Rhodes is a quiet citizen, modest and retiring. He tries to do every duty presented to him in every relation of life. He enjoys the respect and confidence of all who know him and is regarded as a model citizen.

Captain James Wood Ricker

was born July 15, 1841 at Jackson Furnace, Jackson county, Ohio. He was the only child of Jacob Hurd Ricker and Mary Frances Wood, his wife, a daughter of Benjamin Wood. His boyhood was spent at Ohio Furnace, Iron Valley and Madison Furnace, where his father was employed. He also attended school in Portsmouth, Ironton and Jackson, Ohio. He was store-keeper at Madison Furnace, Jackson county, Ohio, when the war broke out. On September 1, 1861 he enlisted in Company H, 2d West Virginia Cavalry for three years and was made first duty Sergeant, October 1, 1861. He was promoted to First Sergeant, June 1, 1862, and to Second Lieutenant of Company A, June 1, 1863. He was made First Lieutenant of Company H, May 24, 1864 and was mustered out November 29, 1864.

After his return from the army he went to Madison furnace and bought an interest and became Assistant Manager. The firm was Peters, Ricker & Company. They owned the furnace until the fall of 1868, when they sold out to Clare, Duduit & Company. Mr. Ricker came to Portsmouth in March, 1869, and bought an interest in the drug store of Bartram, Jones & Company, formerly the old Shackleford drug store on Front street. He remained in that business until August, 1873, when he sold out to Doctor John F. Davis. He was then in the Portsmouth Foundry and Machine Works for five years. He had charge of a ranch in Dakota for two years. He was clerk of the city Water Works Board from 1889 to 1894. In 1900, he was sergeant-at-arms of the State Decennial Board of Equalization.

On November 3, 1870, he was married to Miss Louisiana Moore, daughter of Captain William Moore. They have had five children: Margaret Tracy, a teacher in the Portsmouth High School; William Wood, now in Cleveland, a

mechanical engineer; Robert Carleton, secretary and treasurer of the Portsmouth Foundry and Machine Works and of the Portsmouth Pressed Steel Company; Elizabeth Virginia, a teacher in the Portsmouth Free Kindergarten and Mary Frances at home.

Mr. Ricker has always been a republican. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Loyal Legion. He is also a member of the First Presbyterian church and assistant superintendent of the Sabbath school of that church.

James Silas Rickey

was born December 17, 1851. His parents were Ephraim Wanser Rickey and Anna (Rockwell) Rickey. He was born in Madison township, Scioto county, where he now resides. He had a common school education. He played truant as often as he studied. He was raised a farmer. In 1874, he became a partner with Oliver E. Emory, at California, Pike county, Ohio. He went into the cattle business, buying and selling cattle, and was engaged in that for twelve years, buying and selling only. In 1888, he lost all he had in the cattle business and was insolvent. It was caused by his having 600 or 700 head of cattle on hand when the price went down. He sold his farm and was not sued by anyone when his condition was known. The same year he went into the timber business and made back all he had lost. He was in the timber business until 1894, when he was nominated for Sheriff on the Republican ticket and was elected over C. A. Cole, democrat, by a vote of 4,227 to 1,463. He was elected again in 1896 over J. C. Shively by a vote of 5,495 to 3,622.

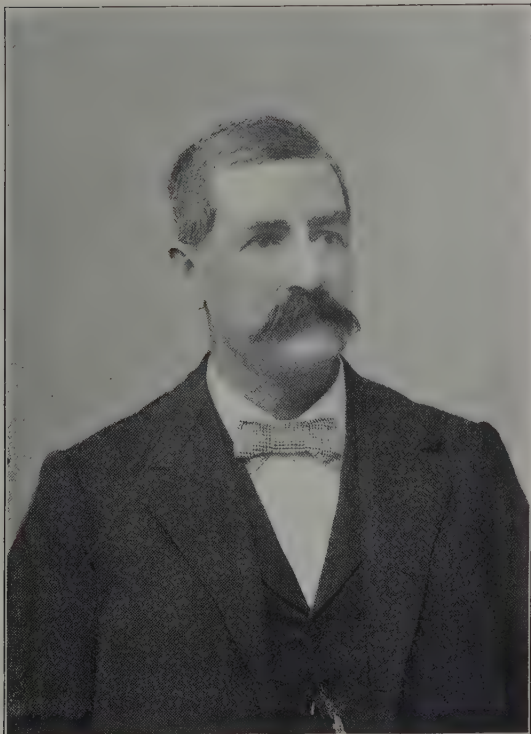
After he left the Sheriff's Office, he went to farming on the Emory place in Madison township and bought the Marshall, the Dawson and also the Hugh Wooten places in the same township. His house and all his farm buildings are new and are built on the most modern plans for convenience and comfort. His house stands on a commanding point just below the foot hills on the right side of the valley coming from California to Harrisonville, and occupies one of the finest building sites in the county. There he and his wife dispense a generous hospitality.

On March 16, 1873, he was married to Alice Wells, daughter of Elijah Wells. She died in 1890. He was married the second time to Harriet Alice Warren, daughter of Lewis Warren. He has a son Lewis Denver, aged twenty-five, residing in Pittsburg. His second son Charles Edmond is a book-keeper at the Excelsior shoe factory in Portsmouth. He has a son Ephraim Elijah residing at home. Of the second marriage, he has had two daughters Rosetta Frances and Margaret Adelaide who died in infancy. He has one surviving daughter Jessie Marie aged seven years. Mr. Rickey is a man of a generous disposition, genial and courteous with everyone, free-handed to every good and public enterprise. He is a man very popular in his neighborhood and throughout the county. He has as few enemies as any man could have who is extensively engaged in business as he is. He has a good farm, but his forte is stock raising.

Nathan T. Rickey

was born in Madison township, Scioto county, Ohio, February 9, 1859. He is the son of Ephraim W. and Anna (Rockwell) Rickey. His paternal grandparents were Jacob and Tryphena (Strong) Rickey, who came from New York to Ohio in 1817. His maternal grandparents were Jonathan and Rebecca Mead Rockwell, natives of Madison township. The Rickeys are of Scotch-Irish descent. The boyhood and youth of Nathan was spent on the farm and in the district school. He completed his education by a two years course at Dennison University, at Granville, Ohio. He is a republican, and was at one time president of the Blaine Club, of Portsmouth. He is a Mason and a member of the Third Street Christian church.

He married Lois H. Brown, daughter of Nathan and Julia (Wells) Brown, of Pike County, August 3, 1880. They have four children, Anna, Nathan Ernest, Angus L. Sanford, and J. Huston Varner. Mr. Rickey was traveling salesman for Sanford, Varner & Company, clothiers, from 1887 to 1892 and for J. Elsmann, clothier, from 1892 to 1898. Since 1898, he has been engaged in the real estate business.



JAMES SILAS RICKEY.

Mr. Rickey has the happy faculty of adapting himself to any situation confronting him. He is noted for his even disposition and good temper. No one ever saw him angry or perturbed. He is a born philosopher without making any professions on the subject. As a result of this happy disposition, Mr. Rickey is popular with all sorts and conditions of men. But while he is philosophizing, he never lets any business escape him. Mr. Rickey is one of the most honorable of men. He can never do too much for a friend. He never lost any position he ever held, but made all changes of his own motion. He is one of the best types of the progressive, energetic, young American.

David Riesman, M. D.,

was born in Stadt, Lengsfeld, Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, March 25, 1867, the son of Nathan Riesmann and Sophie Riesmann, nee Eisman. He attended the public schools in Salzungen until the age of twelve, and then the Gymnasium at Meiningen the two years following. He emigrated to the United States in the fall of 1881, with his mother and sister. They came at once to Portsmouth and our subject entered the employ of his maternal uncles, L. Eisman & Brother. He attended the public schools in Portsmouth and worked in the store before and after school hours. After completing the course in the High School, which he did in three years, he became a clerk in his uncle's store, where he remained for three years, having charge of the manufacturing, after the demise of Leopold Eisman.

He entered the Medical School of the University of Michigan in 1889 and remained there one year. The next two years, he studied in the University of Pennsylvania where he completed his course in medicine and was graduated in 1892. After graduation, he served for fifteen months as a resident physician in the Philadelphia hospital. He then located in Philadelphia and became attached to the University of Pennsylvania, first in the Department of Pathology where he was demonstrator for several years. At present, he is teaching clinical medicine, and is engaged in private and consulting practise.

Among the positions held by him are the following: Visiting Physician to the Philadelphia and Polyclinic Hospitals, Consulting Physician to the Jewish Hospital, Professor of Clinical Medicine in the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine, Instructor in Clinical Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, Visiting Physician to the Northern Day Nursery, and Neurologist to the Northern Dispensary.

He is a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; a member of the County Medical, Pathological, Neurological and Pediatric Societies, and of the American Medical Association; an honorary member of the Cumberland County, New Jersey, Medical Society; a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and of the German-American Society; president of the Northern Medical Association and a member of the University and Faculty Clubs.

James Richardson

was born in Ireland, December 24, 1825. His father was Robert Richardson, and his mother was Martha McDonald. His parents had four children of whom James was the youngest. His father was a farmer. He went to school in Ireland, and married Margaret Simmons, in the year of 1847. On July 4, 1847, he landed in New York, coming from Ireland with his wife. He had four children of his first marriage, but all died young. His wife died in 1860.

On reaching the United States he went to Lansingburg, New York, and engaged in business in a brush factory. He remained there till 1853, when his wife, having a sister in Portsmouth, wished to locate there, and he came to Portsmouth and became pay-master for his brother-in-law, James Connolley, on the Scioto and Hocking Valley railroad. He remained as such for a year. In 1856, he engaged in the grocery business in Portsmouth, on the corner of Fifth and Chillicothe streets, and continued in that until 1875. In that year, he built the three-story building on the corner and retired from the grocery business. He continued farming until 1893, since which time he has been retired entirely.

Mr. Richardson has always been a democrat. In 1861, he was appointed Infirmary Director to fill a vacancy. In 1862, he was a candidate for that office,

and was elected, receiving 1,862 votes to 1,294 for John McDowell. In 1865, he was again a candidate for the same office, but was defeated by Valentine Burkel. He received 1,760 votes to 2,185 for Burkel. In 1867, he was again a candidate for the same office, and defeated Silas W. Cole, receiving 2,532 votes to 2,306 for Mr. Cole. In 1877, he was a candidate for County Commissioner and received 2,699 votes to 2,777 for James Skelton. Mr. Richardson has always enjoyed the confidence of the business men of the city and county. He served as a member of the city Board of Equalization from 1875 till 1894, and made a most efficient officer.

On February 29, 1864, Mr. Richardson was married to Mary Jane Orme, daughter of John Orme. There are five children of this marriage: James, Jr., in New York city, engaged with Hill Brothers at the corner of Washington and Beach streets; Anna B., wife of John Ives, superintendent of the Tremper Shoe Company; Florence A., at home; William Benjamin, engaged in the store of Richardson, Neudorfer & Silcox; Alfred Hayward, with Brokaw Brothers, wholesale clothiers at the corner of Fourth avenue and Astor Place, New York. Mr. Richardson was once prominent as a Mason, but is now retired. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church of Portsmouth. Like all Irishmen, he has made money and saved it, and perhaps in this respect has done better than most of his countrymen. He is reluctant to create obligations, but when he makes one, he keeps it.

Captain Richard Parker Rifenberick, Sr.,

was born in Greenville, Clarion county, Pa., April 23, 1839. He was the son of Sylvanus Drake and Maria Parker Rifenberick. He grew up in Pennsylvania, and when very young came to Ironton, Ohio, and became a clerk in Clark Brothers' grocery.

In 1861, when the war broke out, he enlisted in Co. E, 18th, O. V. I., April 22, 1861, and was appointed First Sergeant and served in the regiment, until it was discharged August 28, 1861. He re-entered the service the second time on September 17, 1861, and was made First Lieutenant of Co. G, 4th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and was promoted from First Lieutenant, June 2, 1862, to Captain of Co. I., and resigned February 13, 1864. The regiment was organized at Camp Dennison, November 6, 1861, and was in the following battles: Bowling Green, Ky., Feb. 15, 1862; Nashville, Tenn., March 8, 1862; Huntsville, Ala., April 11, 1862; Bridgeport Ala., April 29, 1862; Lexington, Ky., October 17, 1862; Murfreesboro, Tenn., January 1-2, 1863; Lebanon, Tenn., February 8, 1863; Bradyville, Tenn., March 1, 1863; Snow Hill, Tenn., April 2-3, 1863; Chickamauga, Ga., September 19-23, 1863; Middleton, Tenn., May 21, 1863; and Cleveland, Tenn., November 27, 1863. Captain Rifenberick was in numerous skirmishes incident to cavalry service, which are not given in the Ohio Roster. At Bradyville, Tenn., on March 1, 1863, he was in an engagement, in which he was wounded in the hip, and was absent from that time until February, 1864, on account of his wounds. He resigned at the latter date, his resignation being necessary on account of his disability from wounds. Captain Rifenberick has carried the bullet from this wound ever since he received it.

After his return, he made his home in Cincinnati, and engaged in the commission business. He was married to Miss Lucy Bell, the daughter of the late Robert Bell, of Portsmouth, Ohio, November 21, 1866, and he engaged in the shoe business in Portsmouth, in partnership with his father-in-law, and resided there until 1876. He was a member of the City Council of Portsmouth for four years. In 1876, he moved to Cincinnati, and was engaged in various enterprises until 1880, when he engaged in the railroad business with the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, which position, he still holds. He has two sons: Robert Bell Rifenberick, born March 30, 1868, at Cincinnati; and Richard Parker Rifenberick, born October 4, 1872, at Portsmouth, Ohio. Capt. Rifenberick is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Loyal Legion.

His son Robert Bell Rifenberick graduated at Chalfant and Marsh's school at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and afterwards entered Miami University. He made a special study of Civil Engineering and has been following that profession ever since, and has been in the employ of one of the largest

street railway syndicates in the country. He now has an office as Civil Engineer in Cleveland. He was married to Miss Ada Cornelia Marsh, of Cleveland, and they have one daughter, Eleanor.

Captain Rifenberick's second son, Richard Parker Rifenberick, Jr., graduated at the military school at Gambier, Ohio, and afterwards attended Kenyon College. While at Kenyon, he received his West Point appointment and passed a very creditable examination, but was compelled to give up that career, for the time being, on account of trouble with his eyes. He traveled for the Wilson & McCallay Tobacco Co., of Middletown, Ohio, until 1899, when he received one of the four appointments of Second Lieutenant in the U. S. A., from civil life, allotted to the State of Ohio. There were not less than 8,000 applicants for the four appointments. He passed the necessary examination and received his commission April 10, 1899. He was assigned to Co. B, 16th Regiment, U. S. I. On May 30, 1899, he sailed from San Francisco for the Philippines and was there for eighteen months. His health, having broken, he was sent back to this country, and put on duty at the Columbus Barracks, where he was examined for promotion and made a First Lieutenant. He was transferred to the 29th Regiment and detailed as Adjutant of the First Battalion of the 29th, which position he now holds. The regiment was stationed at Columbus Barracks until February 22, 1902, when it was sent to San Francisco, Cal., from which place, it was sent to the Philippines.

Captain Rifenberick is honorable and upright and is faithful to all matters entrusted to his care. He is a loyal and patriotic citizen, and a capable business man. He is ambitious to excel and is zealous in the performance of all duties. He is a modest, high-minded and kind-hearted man.

Samuel Agnew Riggs

was born at Hanging Rock, Lawrence county, Ohio, March 1, 1835, and came an infant to Portsmouth with his parents. He received his early education in the public schools of Portsmouth, graduating from the High School in 1849. In 1851, he entered an academy at Marietta, Ohio, where he prepared for Marietta College, which he entered in the fall of 1852. He remained at this institution until the close of the second term of his junior year, when he entered Jefferson College, Canonsburgh, Pa., from which he graduated in 1856, with the degree of A. B., later receiving the degree of A. M. He studied law in Pittsburg for a time, and in 1858, graduated from the Cincinnati, Ohio, Law School and was admitted to the Hamilton County Bar.

In the spring of 1859, he located at Lawrence, Kansas, where he has since resided. From January, 1860, to January, 1862, he was County Attorney of Douglas county, Kansas; from January, 1862, to January, 1866, he was District Attorney of the Fourth Judicial District of Kansas, a district comprising eight counties and containing at that time, about one-fourth of the population of the state. In 1866, he was elected to the State Senate on the Republican ticket, was chairman of the Judiciary Committee and one of three commissioners appointed to "revise and codify the Civil and Criminal Codes of procedure and all laws of a General Character of the State of Kansas." The volume of "General Statutes of Kansas" of 1868, is the product of their labor. He resigned from the Senate in 1867, to become United States District Attorney for the District of Kansas, which office he held for two years.

In 1870, he left the Republican party, and in 1872, he was a delegate to the Liberal Republican convention in Cincinnati, which nominated Horace Greeley for the presidency, and was chosen as Kansas member of the National Committee. He was the candidate of his party in 1872, to represent the state at large in Congress. In 1878, he was a member of the Kansas House of Representatives, chairman of the Judiciary Committee and member of the Railroad Committee; and as the author of the "Riggs railroad bill" initiated the legislative effort to place the railroads of Kansas under the control of a board of Commissioners. In 1885, he was the Democratic candidate for Congress to take the seat made vacant by the death of Dudley C. Haskell. At the National Democratic Convention of 1896, he was a delegate and a member of the Committee on Organization. In the fall of 1896, he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, Judge of the District Court, for the Fourth Judicial District of Kansas,

embracing the counties of Douglas, Franklin and Anderson. This district usually gives a republican majority of from 1,000 to 2,000. For the past ten years he has been connected with the Kansas State University as a lecturer in its law department.

He married in Pittsburg, Pa., December 31, 1861, Kate Doane, daughter of Henry and Jane (Kirkpatrick) Earle. Her father was for many years a wholesale and retail merchant and prominent citizen of Pittsburg. They have one child, Henry Earle Riggs, who graduated from the University of Kansas, in 1886, was for six years chief engineer of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railroad, and is now a prominent sanitary engineer at Toledo.

Judge Riggs is a Congregationalist, while his wife is a member of the Episcopal church.

Charles F. Robey

was born February 4, 1834, near Wheeling, W. Va. His father was Isaac Robey, a native of Maryland, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Ann West, the daughter of Rev. Abel West. Isaac Robey disappeared in 1837, and was never after heard of. It was believed he was murdered. His wife survived him but three years, leaving our subject and another son, James H., who was taken by relatives to Pennsylvania. Charles F. was reared in Ohio county, West Virginia, and kept in ignorance of the history of his parents and their family. He was reared by a guardian, who was cruel to him and with whom he resided until 1860, when he learned photography, and became a traveling photographer. He followed this occupation in various places and in farming until 1888, when he located in Glouster, Ohio, and has since given his entire attention to the real estate business. In traveling about, Mr. Robey spent much time in attempting to solve the mystery of his life's history. He had a guardian who imposed himself wrongfully into the position and did all in his power to conceal from his ward the facts of his history. Mr. Robey is a republican and a faithful member of the Methodist church as his mother was before him. He tries to do the best he can for himself and those about him.

Joseph Rockwell

was born on the Judge Dawson farm, in Madison township, Scioto county, Ohio, November 22, 1847. His father was Charles Rockwell, and his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Norris. He was the oldest of eleven children of his parents. He attended school in the neighborhood and was reared a farmer. He was about fourteen years of age when he started to go out for himself, and engaged in farming. He went to work for James D. Thomas, where he remained seven years, then he started in farming for himself at the age of twenty-one and farmed one year. He then moved to Clay township and resided nineteen years on the James D. Thomas farm in that township, which was originally the Charles T. Mastin farm. He left there in 1890, and moved near Lucasville on the Wm. M. Thomas farm. He has lived there ever since, and has been a farmer all his life.

He was married in 1870, to Mary Field, daughter of James Field. They have the following children: Charles, residing on the James D. Thomas farm, married, and is engaged with his father in farming; Eli, residing with his elder brother on the Thomas farm; Leroy, at home; Mary Elizabeth; Bertha, married Arthur Moulton, the son of Hon. Chandler J. Moulton, and is engaged in the timber and mercantile business with his father; John Henry, at home; Mary Belle and Ethel Louise. All of his children are living and in good health.

Mr. Rockwell had a brother John, who died in the service of his country in the civil war. He enlisted in Company B, 173rd O. V. I., August 26, 1864, at the age of eighteen, for one year. He died January 14, 1865, in the U. S. General Hospital, Nashville, Tenn. He is buried in the National cemetery seven miles north of Nashville, on the Gallatin road. His father, Charles Rockwell, entered Company F, 140th O. V. I., May 2, 1864, and served 100 days, until September 3, 1864. He died in 1898.

Our subject would have been in the service himself but he could not pass physical examination. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Lucasville, and Mt. Vernon Chapter and Calvary Commandery at Portsmouth. He has always



GEORGE KINNEY ROSS.

been a republican, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Lucasville.

George Kinney Ross

was born at Portsmouth, Ohio, July 1, 1855, in the old family Ross residence where his father and mother went to house-keeping directly after their marriage in 1847. His father was Samuel Randall Ross, who has a separate sketch herein, and his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Kinney, eldest daughter of Washington Kinney, who was then a prominent banker and business man of Portsmouth. Our subject attended the public schools of Portsmouth until the age of sixteen, when he was in the Junior Class of the High School. He left school then and at once engaged in business with his father for whom he clerked for about five years. For two years afterwards he was a commercial salesman.

In 1878, he located in Warren, Ohio, and formed a partnership with John H. McCombs, a banker and capitalist, in the wholesale grocery business. The firm was McCombs & Ross. They carried on the business in Warren, Ohio, until 1890, when on account of Mr. McComb's death, Mr. Ross moved the business to Cleveland. In the latter city, Mr. Ross formed a partnership with Leonard F., and Solon Burgess, under the firm name of Burgess & Ross. In 1894, Solon Burgess died and L. F. Burgess retired from the business, which was purchased by our subject, William F. Sprague and Thomas Waller Ross. They conducted it for four years under the firm name of Ross, Sprague & Co.

In 1898, the business was merged into a corporation as The Ross & Sprague Co., with George K. Ross, president, Thomas Waller Ross, secretary and treasurer, and William F. Sprague, vice president. The business was capitalized at one-half million dollars and is now successfully conducted by the same corporation. The company is one of the largest in Ohio, with sales of over two millions annually. The Ross & Sprague Company occupies a whole block in Cleveland, and have railroad trains deliver their goods into their building in carload lots, and ship them out in the same way. Their business has every modern convenience and the Company is the only one in its line in Cleveland, having railroad connections with every railroad in the city. It employs twenty-five traveling men and over one-hundred other employees.

In 1901, the Knickerbocker Sugar Refining Company of New York, composed of some of the larger wholesale groceries of the West and Northwest, was organized, with a capital stock of of \$1,500,000. Mr. Ross was elected its president, and spends much of his time in New York city in connection with its business.

Mr. Ross was married in Warren, Ohio, Dec. 24, 1879 to Miss Helen McCombs. She died in January, 1881, and in November, 1882, he married her sister, Charlotte McCombs. Mr. Ross has two children, John McCombs, who reached his majority in 1901, and the same year graduated from Harvard College. He has a daughter, Bessie.

Mr. Ross is a very busy man, and is highly appreciated wherever he is known. He is president of the American Exchange National Bank of Cleveland. He is a vestryman of the St. Paul's Episcopal church of Cleveland, a member of the Missionary Committee of the Diocese of Ohio, and a trustee of the Hiram House, in Cleveland. He is also a member of the Union and Colonial Clubs of Cleveland, and of the Manhattan and Merchants' Clubs of New York. Mr. Ross enjoys the singular distinction of never having had any reverses or backsets in his business career, but of having been uniformly successful.

Mr. Ross is everything that is noble and true. His greatest ambition is the welfare of his family and the happiness of his friends. He is a model churchman. He is active in every work he undertakes, whether it be business or social. In business he is most successful—of absolute integrity—does exactly what he agrees to do, and requires the same of all others. To all those under him, he is kind and firm, and he treats his business associates with the greatest respect. His relations with his associates in business are uniformly harmonious and pleasant. He is at all times a gentleman, has the highest ideals of life, and lives up to them. He is a prominent figure in the Chamber of Commerce in Cleveland. Not one does more work, or takes more interest, in charitable enterprises than himself. He is always level headed and cool, and is

never perturbed or excited. From every point in which he may be viewed, he is a first-class citizen and business man. He endears himself to all his friends. He has taken a high position socially in Cleveland since his residence there. His residence is at 785, Prospect street.

Benjamin Franklin Royse

His earliest ancestors, on the paternal side, of which we have definite knowledge, were William Royse and Elizabeth Philson of Flemingsburg, Kentucky. Benjamin Royse, their son, married Rebecca Nichols of Adams county, Ohio, who was the daughter of William Nichols of Maryland, and Nancy Bacon, of Steam Furnace, Adams county, Ohio. To them were born William; B. Frank; George; Mrs. Elizabeth Teeters, afterwards Givens, late of Kansas; and John N. Royse. John Nicholas Royse, father of our subject, married Sarah Piatt, daughter of John H. Piatt, who came to Adams county, Ohio, from Virginia, and of Sarah Jones, a daughter of Andrew Jones, late of Brush Creek, Ohio. Mrs. J. N. Royse's grandparents were John H. Piatt of Virginia, a soldier of the war of 1812, and Sarah Caine.

John N. Royse was born March 6, 1833, in Nile township, Ohio. He was left an orphan at the age of six years, but, possessed of an unusual amount of energy and grit, by his own efforts, acquired considerable wealth. For several years, he engaged in general merchandising and lumbering at Friendship, Ohio. In 1870, he was elected County Commissioner and moved to Portsmouth. From 1873 to 1876, he served as County Treasurer. In 1878, he moved to his large farm near Harrisonville, Missouri. Of late years, he has resided in Kansas City, Missouri. His family consists of Benjamin Franklin, Portsmouth, Ohio; Lemuel E., Sumpter, Oregon; Otho O., Harrisonville, Missouri; Thomas B., Kansas City, Missouri; Orville D., Joplin, Missouri; Mrs. Roberta Von Volkenburgh, Kansas City; William Kinney, Kansas City, Missouri; Miss Nellie, Kansas City. Two daughters, Alice B. and Ina J. died in childhood.

B. Frank Royse, oldest child of John N. and Sarah Piatt Royse, was born on Carey's Run, Scioto county, Ohio, October 11, 1854. He received his early education at Friendship, Ohio, but on moving to Portsmouth, in 1871, attended its public schools. After leaving school, he went to work at the Court House in the Auditor's office, under Captain James Skelton, and afterwards in the Treasurer's office with his father and then served as Deputy Sheriff under Fred Reiniger.

On December 26, 1877, he was married to Miss Mary E. Feurt, daughter of James H. Feurt, of Portsmouth, Ohio, and a teacher in the Portsmouth Public public schools. For about a year thereafter, Mr. Royse was proprietor of the Massie House in Portsmouth, after which time he purchased a farm two miles below South Portsmouth, Kentucky, and removed thereto. After eleven years of farming, he returned to Portsmouth, and has since been engaged in the manufacture of red brick, being at present proprietor of the Royse Pressed Brick Works. With the exception of one year, he has been a member of the School Board for the past eight years, serving two years as its president. His children are: Edith a teacher in the Portsmouth public schools, Sarah Helen, and Benjamin Harold.

Mr. Royse is a gentleman who asks no political distinction. While a republican, he has no anxiety to follow a career of office holding. He devotes his whole time to his business and seeks success through it. He is a good neighbor and a good citizen. He is a very shrewd business man and can always hold his own in making a bargain. He has excellent judgment in all the affairs of life.

Henry Benjamin Ruel

was born at Burning Springs, West Virginia, June 10, 1861. He is a son of Jacob W. Ruel and Artemesia (Lankford) Ruel. His boyhood and youth were spent in Portsmouth. He attended the Fourth street school and obtained only a common education. His father was in the Civil war. He first engaged in liquor business in 1897. In 1900, he commenced in the feed and grocery business and is still engaged in that and the liquor business. He is a republican. At present, he is a councilman from the First ward. He was married December

31, 1900, to Barbara A. Gasele, daughter of Michael Gasele, a native of Germany. They have three children: Henry G., Hugh H., and Madeline. Mr. Ruel is an industrious, active and energetic business man. He makes a good impression on all his acquaintances. He is prompt to observe all his obligations and possesses the confidence of the business community.

Robert Charles Ruhlman

was born May 30, 1879 at Portsmouth, Ohio, and has always resided in his native city. His father was Philip Ruhlman and his mother's maiden name was Amella Goetz. His mother was born in Germany, and his father in Portsmouth. He is one of a family of two daughters and two sons. He obtained his education in the Portsmouth schools up to the B Grammar, when at the age of thirteen he left school and went to work in the Drew-Selby shoe factory, and worked there for eight years. He then went into Jenkins & Company's plumbing establishment and there learned plumbing and steam fitting. He worked with them until they failed in business in June, 1896. He then went into business for himself opening a shop at No. 98 Gallia street, August 13, 1900, and has conducted the business on his own account ever since. Sept. 1, 1901, he changed his place of business to No. 94½ Gallia street, where he is now located. He employs three men and carries on an extensive business. He is a steam fitter as well as a plumber, and puts up steam heating apparatus.

He was married May 14, 1901 to Catharine Bauer, a daughter of Philip Bauer, of Eleventh street, the well known broom-maker. Our subject resides on Kinney's Lane, No. 1,077. He attends the Second Presbyterian church and is a republican in his political views. He is a member of the Order of Red Men and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a young man of excellent character and habits, and bids fair to be one of the prominent business men of the city.

Oscar Taylor Rupel

was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, September 23, 1848, son of Oscar and Mary G. Rupel. The early years of his life were spent at Slate Mills, a few miles from Chillicothe; later he moved to Chillicothe and attended the public schools. Among his classmates were Rev. John Ely, Henry and James Taylor Franklin, and Angus L. Sanford. After a course in business college, he was given a clerkship in his uncle, Theodore Rupel's store in Chillicothe, his mother being a partner. He was industrious and ambitious. On September 20, 1866, he was made entry clerk for the wholesale dry goods house of Rumsey, Road & Reed of Portsmouth, Ohio and remained with them until 1869, when he entered the wholesale clothing house of Miller, Voorheis & Company of Portsmouth. In December, 1875, he bought an interest in that business, which at that time was removed to Cincinnati, Ohio.

On November 16, 1876 he married Miss Julia Pursell, daughter of James and Amanda Pursell.

In 1880, the firm became Voorheis, Miller & Rupel. Mr. Rupel devoted himself to his chosen work with great earnestness. As a result from overwork, he was taken sick, April 4, 1891, at his home in Avondale, and died May 24, 1891. He was laid to rest in Greenlawn cemetery, Portsmouth, Ohio.

His boyhood days were spent in Chillicothe, his manhood and commercial life in Portsmouth and Cincinnati. He set himself to be true to God and man and succeeded. The people who knew him, loved him; the aged were sure of his reverence, the children of his love and strength. In his business career of over twenty-five years, he kept his name untarnished and demonstrated that business prosperity is consistent with perfect integrity of character. He was quiet and unobtrusive in his manners, genial and true to his friends. He was active and useful in church affairs. He occupied important official relations in Trinity and Avondale M. E. churches, Cincinnati, Ohio. He was liberal and active in charitable and religious work, but without ostentation. He was called away in the prime of manhood and at the height of his usefulness. He left to his friends the memory of an honorable Christian life.

James Madison Russell

was born June 25, 1858, at Portsmouth, Ohio. His father's name was Henry Russell, and his mother's maiden name was Nancy Jane Grimes, daughter of William Grimes. Our subject received his early education in the common schools of Rush township. He attended the Lucasville High School one year. He has always been a farmer and fruit grower. He was married September 20, 1898, to Miss Mertie Chesnut, daughter of E. P. Chesnut. They have one child, Nancy Alice. Mr. Russell is a republican and always has been. He is a member of the Methodist church at Lucasville. He is mail carrier on the Rural Free Delivery Route No. 1 from Lucasville, Ohio. He owns a farm of 180 acres in Rush township.

Mr. Russell is honest, upright and truthful; of excellent habits, of high moral belief, and is an exemplary citizen in every way. He is public spirited and progressive, always ready to do that which will advance the interest of the community in which he dwells. He is always firmly fixed in his purposes, and treats everybody with kindness and courtesy. He has held positions of public trust with credit to himself and to the public service, and is a man of strong force of character, and good natural intellect.

Daniel Martin Ryan

a son of Michael P. Ryan, a native of county Clare, Ireland, and Bridget (Pat) Ryan, was born at Burlington, Ohio, July 18, 1861. His father brought him to Portsmouth when he was only five years old. His father died in 1888, and his mother died in 1898. Our subject attended the parochial school of the Holy Redeemer church of Portsmouth and the Portsmouth public schools until he reached the A Grade in the High School, when he went to clerk in Harry Buskirk's store on the corner of Second and Chillicothe streets. He remained here for a year, and then went into the employ of Drew, Selby & Co. The next year he worked for Padan Brothers, shoe manufacturers. He then went to Cincinnati and engaged in the same work for a short time there. He returned to Portsmouth and was engaged with Drew Selby & Co., for ten years, as a finisher. In 1894, he went into the general insurance business in Portsmouth, and has been in it ever since. He is also a real estate agent, and has his office in the Elk Building. Mr. Ryan was originally a democrat, but in 1884, he was "regenerated" and is now a republican. He is a communicant of the Holy Redeemer church of Portsmouth, Ohio. He is a member of the Columbus, Ohio, Council, No. 400, Knights of Columbus.

George Moses Sallady

was born February 6, 1847. His father was John Miller Salladay and his mother's maiden name was Martha Hayward, the daughter of Moses Hayward. He was the youngest of three children. His eldest sister, Harriet Jane died at the age of seventeen. Mrs. Sam Bierly is also a sister. He was reared on a farm and attended the district school. He has never held a public office. He is a member of the Old Town M. E. church. March 11, 1874 he was married to Nettie Iams, daughter of John D. Feurt and Maria (Oldfield) Feurt. After his marriage he removed to his farm near Wharton station, Washington township, on the Cincinnati division of the Norfolk & Western railroad where he now resides. He has a farm of 190 acres of land, of which, 90 acres lie in the Scioto bottoms east of the canal. He has one child, Martha, wife of Charles F. Tracy. They have two children: Lucile and Harold. Mr. Sallady is a Mason. Mr. Sallady gives all his time and labor to his business and has been very successful. He is highly esteemed as a good neighbor and model citizen.

Enoch John Salt

was born in Covington, Kentucky, April 9, 1857. His father, Enoch Salt, was a native of Shropshire, England. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Davis and she was also a native of Shropshire England. They were married in England and came to the United States in 1845. Our subject had a common school education and left school in 1877. He then attended Commercial College in Cincinnati for one year. In 1878 he engaged in the wholesale grocery

business in Covington, Kentucky, and remained there for two years. In the Spring of 1880, he came to Portsmouth, Ohio, and went into the Portsmouth Woolen Mills. The business was conducted under the name of The Portsmouth Woolen Mills, and the firm was composed of Enoch Salt, Sr., and Enoch Salt, Jr. The latter remained in the business ten years when he went to Superior, Wisconsin, engaged in the same business and was there for five years. In 1895, he came to Columbus, Ohio, and was advertising manager for F. R. Lazarus for seven years and then went into business with W. S. Moler, under the firm name of Salt & Moler, general advertising, at No. 508, Shultz Building, Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Salt has directed many cantatas and operettas both in Portsmouth and Columbus. He is a composer of music. He composed the words and music of the following poems: "Mabel Gray," "Love's Regret," and "Blaine, the Light of Maine." He was at one time a contributor to "Flowers by the Wayside," a periodical since discontinued. He composed the poem, "He answered the Call on High," referring to General Grant. He composed the poem entitled "The Battle of Manila." He has written three works on advertising, "Over Rough Places," "Nuggets," and "My Advertising Partner." He has traveled all over the country, to South America, and South Africa. He has an autograph-letter from each of the Presidents, from Grant down, as to his writings, and has letters from Africa, South America and other countries as to his poems.

He was married June 16, 1880, to Ella Green, daughter of Charles S. Green, of Portsmouth. They have had five children: Clifford G., Nellie B., Lora B., died in infancy, Sara and Charles F. Mr. Salt is a republican and a member of the Baptist church. During his residence in Portsmouth, he was organist at Sixth Street M. E. church. Since he has resided in Columbus, he has been organist at Third Street M. E. church. He is an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias.

Angus Lansing Sanford

was born in Chillicothe, September 8, 1849. His father was Joseph Sanford, a native of Chillicothe. His mother was Julia (Fleury) Sanford, a native of Washington, D. C. He was the fourth of his father's six children. He received his education in the Chillicothe schools, but quit one year before graduation. He went into a dry goods store in Chillicothe with Joseph Stewart and was there for two years. On July 9, 1866, he came to Portsmouth and was a clerk for Rumsey, Rhodes & Reed and remained with them for nine years. After that he went to Philadelphia and was with a wholesale house there until 1877. He came to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1877 and was with Tolle, Holton & Company. He was with Miller, Cissna & Company when they started in 1877.

When Colonel Varner died he came to Portsmouth and became a partner in the firm of McFarland, Sanford and Company in 1880. He bought Mr. Towell out and the firm became Sanford, Varner & Company and was composed of himself, W. H. and J. H. Varner. After Mr. Will Varner's death in May, 1896, he bought out his interest and continued to do business in Portsmouth until November 1, 1898, when his firm bought out Voorheis, Miller & Company of Cincinnati. The firm is composed of J. H. Varner, John S. Storrs and A. L. Sanford and is known as Sanford, Storrs & Varner. He is a partner in the firm of Burt, Hall & Company of Portsmouth. That firm succeeded Sanford, Varner & Company in 1889 and is composed of William Burt, Charles S. Hall and A. L. Sanford.

On October 11, 1870 he was married to Margaret Anna Varner, daughter of Colonel Sampson E. Varner. He has two sons: Clay Varner, aged thirty, in business with his father and Louis Angus, aged twenty-eight, also in business with his father.

He is a republican but has never held any office. He is a member of the Episcopal church and also a Mason, a Knight-Templar and an Elk. He was president and director of the Morton Club. He is a member of the Business Men's Club of Cincinnati.

The late Rev. James T. Franklin once remarked in the presence of Mr. James F. Towell that, "Mr. Sanford was a good son to his mother." Some time after, when the firm of Towell & McFarland had taken up the manufacture of clothing in addition to their dry goods business and were needing an exper-

ience salesman, the remark of Mr. Franklin was recalled to Mr. Towell, and as a result Mr. Sanford was invited to become a member of the firm of Towell and McFarland, which he accepted. The partnership was one of mutual confidence and esteem, and Mr. Sanford did his part of the business. The health of Mr. McFarland becoming impaired he was compelled to withdraw from the firm and take up his residence in California with his family. When Mr. Towell desired to withdraw entirely from business, he invited Mr. Sanford to take over the whole stock on credit, without any security whatever, in easy payments, thus manifesting confidence in one who had been "a good son" as well as a faithful partner. He was permitted to take an account of stock and place his own valuation on the same which he did to the entire satisfaction of Mr. Towell. Mr. Sanford was able to meet each and every payment to the day it was due and in the mean time he earned sufficient capital to purchase goods thereafter on a cash basis. His removal to Cincinnati, succeeding to the large and well established business of Voorheis, Miller & Company, was brought about by his success in Portsmouth and in recognition of his ability and integrity. This tribute from his late partner, Mr. James F. Towell, is as favorable as could be given to any person who has a sketch in this work.

John Stanton

was born May 1, 1840, in county Mayo, Ireland. His father was John Stanton and his mother's maiden name was Catherine O'Reilley. The family came to the United States in 1848, in a sailing vessel, and were six weeks on the ocean. They landed at New Orleans and came up the rivers to Portsmouth. They then went to Xenia and resided there one year and from there to Springfield, Ohio, where they resided two years. John Stanton, Sr., was engaged in railroad work. In 1851, he came to Scioto county and engaged in the construction work on the Scioto and Hocking Valley railroad, being then built from Portsmouth toward Jackson. John, Jr. began work on the line by carrying water for the men. The family made two moves in the meantime, one to Maysville, Kentucky, and one to Vinton county, O., but at the completion of the railroad from Portsmouth to Berlin Cross Roads, located at the latter place. John Stanton, Sr., died in 1858 and his wife survived until 1862.

Before he was of age, John Stanton, our subject, engaged in the mercantile business at Berlin Cross Roads and made a fortune by close attention to business. He enlisted in Company B, 196th O. V. I., for one year, on February 25, 1865. Soon after his enlistment, he was taken with the measles and unfitted for duty. He was mustered out May 13, 1865, at Cumberland, Maryland. He returned home and enlarged his business very much and continued in it until 1897, when he sold out to his sons, William and John, who conducted it as Stanton Brothers. Our subject had made a number of investments in Portsmouth. He also made investments in coal lands in Jackson county and after selling out his mercantile business gave his whole attention to the former.

On November 13, 1866 he was married to Miss Ellen Gallagher, daughter of Edward and Mary Gallagher, born in Donegal, Ireland. They had eleven children, six of whom grew to maturity. Their son, William, is a merchant at Berlin Cross Roads, Jackson County; John is a real estate agent at Portsmouth; Mary and Helen reside with their mother in Portsmouth; Robert E. is a student at Notre Dame, Ind. and Thomas Francis is a school boy at home.

John Stanton was always a democrat in politics. He was a communicant of the Roman Catholic church. He was very much devoted to his family and those dependent on him. He took great interest in all public improvements. He died August 19, 1898. His widow purchased the John W. Overturf property on the northeast corner of Ninth and Gay streets, soon after his death and removed to Portsmouth in November, 1899.

Peter Schafer

was born in Germany, in 1839. His father was Nicholas Schafer, and his mother was Agnes Fresh. When Peter was six years of age, his parents came to this country and settled in Brown county. His father had secured lands and was prospering when death overtook him. This changed the family fortunes and the mother took what was left after settling the estate and bought

a small farm near Wrightsville, in Adams county. There he was reared on a farm. On September 8, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, 7th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry and served until July 1, 1865. While in the service, he had his skull crushed by a kick from a horse and has been permanently disabled. After the war, he was a farmer at Wrightsville till 1881 when he moved to Buena Vista. He resided there until 1896 when he removed to Portsmouth. He was married June 1, 1870 to Mrs. Maria Zimmerman, widow of Oliver Zimmerman. They have had five children. Their eldest, May Victoria, died at fifteen years. Cora Ethel, their second daughter is the wife of Noah Gray, a shoemaker. Flora E. is the wife of Charles Bussey, a carpenter. Kate is the wife of David Blenin, of Buena Vista. Their youngest, Curtis died in infancy. Mr. Schafer is a modest, retiring citizen. He carries on the business of package delivery in Portsmouth. He looks years older than his years, but he tries to make it up in cheerfulness, for he is one of the most cheerful men of the city and tries to put the best side forward at all times.

George Jacob Schirrmann

was born at Neiderhochstadt, Bavaria, Germany, November 20, 1834. His parents were George Theobold and Margaret (Miller) Schirrmann. His father was a farmer. He attended school in Germany until he was nineteen. In February, 1854, he started to the United States. He shipped from Havre de Gras on a sailing vessel, and after a voyage lasting forty-two days, he landed at New Orleans. From there he went to St. Louis, where he had relatives. He attended night school and the High School, in St. Louis, and studied languages, drawing and the higher branches. He attended school there for five or six years at night and learned the trade of carriage making in daytime. He also studied book-keeping. January 1, 1860, he went to Okolona, Miss., and was there until August, 1860, when he left, as there was too much war talk and he took a paper with Abraham Lincoln's name on it, as a candidate for President. He went to Cincinnati and was directed by a friend to go to Portsmouth.

He came to Portsmouth in August, 1860, and has been here since. He first worked for Metzger & Kricker, at his trade, where Fisher's drug store now stands. In 1864, he went into business with William Angle, a blacksmith. They took in John Heid and Fred Deutschle as partners, and the firm name was Schirrmann, Heid & Company. He continued in this business until 1878. In 1880 he went into the livery business, and has been engaged in the livery and carriage repair business ever since.

On April 13, 1862, he was married to Augusta Kaufman. They have the following children: Kate, the wife of Charles Grassman, baker and confectioner; Emma; Lena; Charles, book-keeper at Harsha's mill; Alfred, a book-keeper; Hattie, clerk at Grassman's; George, in business with his father; Henry A., a physician. The latter is a graduate of Ann Arbor; Theobold, is a carriage maker in Cincinnati; and Marguerite, is a graduate of the High School, class of 1901. Mr. Schirrmann was a republican before and during the war, but since 1872, has been a democrat. He is a member of the German Evangelical church.

George John Schmidt

was born in Baltimore, August 9, 1865. His father was George Schmidt, a minister in the United Brethren church. He was a native of Bavaria and his wife, whose maiden name was Catherine Dauman, was a native of Hanover, Germany. Our subject was the fifth of seven children. He attended school at Danville, Illinois, Zanesville and Cincinnati, Ohio. When he was twelve years of age, he began to learn the trade of confectioner and candy maker in Baltimore, and worked at it six years, two and a half years in Baltimore, and three and a half years in Portsmouth for B. Augustin. He was city salesman for B. Augustin for five and a half years. In 1889, he went into business for himself on Findlay and Ninth streets, and was there for seven years. In 1895, he formed a partnership with J. F. Menke, under the firm name of The Central Grocery Company, in the Kricker building. They remained partners for seven years and then dissolved. Mr. Schmidt has since continued the same business at the same stand under the name of The Central Grocery Company.

His father came to Portsmouth as minister of the United Brethren church in 1881. He died in Danville, Illinois, in 1897. His mother died in 1900, at Danville, Illinois, where they were making their home.

He was married September 22, 1888, to Kate Klink. He has two children: Gertrude and Elton George. He is a democrat in his political views, but liberal; is a member of the First United Brethren church of Portsmouth; has been superintendent of the Sunday school for ten years, and is a trustee of the same church. He is a member of Massie Lodge, Knights of Pythias. George J. Schmidt makes friends of every one with whom he becomes acquainted. He is most genial in his intercourse with his fellow men. As a business man, he is ahead with all modern ideas and improvements and has made a success of his undertakings.

Fred Schmitt

was born in Bavaria, Germany, November 7, 1836. His father was John Adam Schmitt and his mother was Elizabeth Margaret Wolfe. They had six children, of whom our subject was the fifth. He attended the schools in the old country for four years. At the age of ten, his parents emigrated to this country, starting from Havre de Gras in France. They came in a sailing vessel called the "Kate Hunter," and were thirty-nine days on the ocean. From New York they came direct to Portsmouth. Our subject attended school in Portsmouth and learned the blacksmith trade with his father, but not liking it, he began to learn the cigar makers trade at the age of nineteen. He followed that from 1856 to 1861 in Portsmouth with the Doerr Brothers.

On July 10, 1861, he enlisted in the regimental band of the 28th O. V. I. and served until October 23, 1862, when he was mustered out by order of the War Department. He returned home and worked with the Doerr Brothers in the cigar business until 1865. Then he entered into the hardware house of George A. Waller and remained with him until 1875. From 1875 until 1889, he was in the grocery business on Gallia street.

Mr. Schmitt voted for Lincoln in 1860 and in 1864, but in 1867, he became a democrat and has remained such. In 1886, the democrats placed him on the city ticket for Water Works Trustee, and he received 919 votes to 869 for Wm. Burt. He served in that office one term. In 1889, he was a candidate for Marshal on the Democratic ticket against John W. Lewis and received 1,247 votes to 1,099 for Lewis. In 1891, he was again a candidate for the same office and received 1,391 votes to 1,139 for Wm. A. Stokely. In 1893, he was again a candidate for Marshal against Samuel J. Williams and received 1,377 votes to 1,238 for Williams. In 1895, he was again a candidate for Marshal and received 1,223 votes to 1,440 for Frank H. Watkins, his opponent. Watkins' majority was 217. In 1897 he was again a candidate and was opposed by Frank H. Watkins. The vote stood 1,622 for Schmitt and 1,576 for Watkins, Schmitt's majority being 26. In 1899, he was again a candidate against Watkins and received 1,697 votes to 1,596 for Watkins, majority, 101. He was a member of the Board of Health of the city of Portsmouth from 1871 to 1889. He was a member of the Scioto Lodge of Odd Fellows from 1865 to 1869 and since that time has been a member of the Portsmouth Lodge. He is also a member of the encampment.

He was married May 26, 1864, to Miss Mary E. Buchert. They have the following children: John, engaged in the grocery business in Covington, Kentucky; Daniel, engaged in the manufacture of cellulose in Danville, Kentucky; Fred, a Presbyterian minister in Downs, Ills. His son Louis, was born January 19, 1877. He attended the schools of Portsmouth, Ohio, to the A Grammar and then engaged in the grocery business with his father. He was then engaged as a clerk for Brodbecks for two years from 1893 and then engaged with Reed & Jordon in 1895 and was with them until his death. He was drowned accidentally in the Big Sandy river near Pikeville, Ky. February 20, 1902. He was a member of the First Presbyterian church and was a most exemplary young man, was much thought of by his employers and of excellent habits. His death was a great misfortune to himself, his family and his employers. There was no more promising young man in Portsmouth than he. Mr. Schmitt's fifth child is Elizabeth, married to Oscar Schleifer, minister of the Evangelical

church, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Emma; Esther and Minnie, deceased; Philippine, a teacher in the public schools; Rosa, who died in infancy, and Clara, a student in the High School.

Mr. Schmitt is one of the most popular men in Portsmouth. He is polite and obliging. He treats every one with respect and consideration. He is an excellent judge of human nature and cannot be imposed on. He made one of the best Marshals the city ever had.

William Henry Schwartz

was born August 11, 1869, at Circleville, Ohio. His father, who died when he was five years of age, was Christian Schwartz and his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Fisher. When he was nine years of age his mother moved to Portsmouth, Ohio, where he has since resided. He attended school in Circleville, Ohio, and in Portsmouth until he was fifteen years of age. Then his practical business education began. He went into the employment of G. W. Anderson & Company, in a general store, for two years. Then he engaged with J. Eisman & Company, in the clothing business, for seven years. In 1893, he determined to go into business for himself and the firm of Haas, Schwartz & Smith was organized.

In 1895, Mr. Smith retired, leaving Mr. Schwartz and Mr. Felix Haas to conduct the business, under the firm of Haas, Schwartz & Company. This firm conducted a merchant tailoring business at 102 West Second street for eight years. They added the manufacture of mens' clothing for the jobbing trade and had a manufactory on Front street. Desiring to combine the two, they leased the Connolley building on Fifth and Chillicothe streets and had it changed to suit their business. They occupied it in March, 1902, and have one of the finest establishments in Ohio. The two lower floors are occupied by their merchant tailoring business and the two upper by their manufacturing business.

If any one wishes to propound the question, "What can a young man do?", Mr. Will Schwartz can answer it and need only refer to his own career. He has been successful from the start and his success is due to his hustling qualities. Mr. Schwartz has always been noted for his integrity and his pure and honorable life. In starting out, he adopted high standards and has lived up to them. He has always done the very best for himself under any and every condition. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church and lives up to it. He is very fond of music and is a member of the choir of his church. He is social in his disposition and is a Mason, an Elk, and a member of the United Commercial Travelers. Mr. Schwartz is a very popular man and stands well with all who know him. He holds the confidence of the entire business public.

He was married November 28, 1900 to Miss Ethel Cotton, daughter of Doctor David B. Cotton. They have one child, Priscilla.

Orpheus Alphonso Searl

was born March 20, 1848, in Vernon township, Scioto county, Ohio. He is the son of Judge F. C. Searl and Julia A. Schoonover, his wife. His early childhood was spent in Vernon and Bloom townships where his father and his family lived until 1858 when they moved to Portsmouth, Ohio. He attended the public schools in Portsmouth, Ohio, and the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio.

He enlisted in February, 1864, in Company C, 91st O. V. I. On July 20, 1864 he was captured by the enemy at Martinsburg, West Virginia and taken to Richmond, Virginia and confined in Libby prison for three months where he experienced all the horrors of that rebel prison. When paroled he was reduced to a mere skelton. After careful nursing at Navy Yard hospital, Annapolis, Maryland and a short stay at home on furlough, gaining in flesh and strength, he rejoined his regiment at Winchester, Virginia and served until the close of the war, when he was mustered out with his company, June 24, 1865.

He taught in the public schools of the county from 1867 until 1891, a greater part of the time at Wheelersburg and Sciotoville. In 1874, he was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace in Porter township and continued in the Justice's office at Wheelersburg and Sciotoville until December 31, 1897, when he was appointed postmaster at Sciotoville. He was reappointed January,

1902. He received the nomination on the Republican ticket for County Recorder in 1882, but was defeated. In young manhood he joined the Methodist Episcopal church and was one of the stewards of that church for a number of years, while living at Wheelersburg, and has been one of the trustees of the church at Sciotoville since 1887.

In 1868, he was married to Mary F. McFann, daughter of David and Rachel McFann, early settlers of Vernon township. They have four children: Franklin D. Searl of Fire Brick, Kentucky; William A. Searl of South Webster, Ohio; Fernando C. Searl of Portsmouth, Ohio and Nellie S., the wife of W. J. Gaynor of Sciotoville, Ohio.

While our subject was employed as a teacher, he edited acceptably for some time the teacher's column in the county papers, took an active part in all institute and educational work and was recognized generally as a teacher of influence and ability. In the capacity of magistrate, which office he held for many years he was admitted to be just, capable and impartial. In whatever vocation he has been engaged he has discharged the duties of his position with fidelity and general acceptability. By nature he is open, generous and free-hearted, and this trait may be said to be the keystone of his character. In many instances, indeed, his well known generosity has been taken advantage of to his own detriment. All in all, Squire Searl is a useful citizen, an influential republican, a worthy representative of a prominent, widely known family, a consistent church member and a loyal true hearted friend.

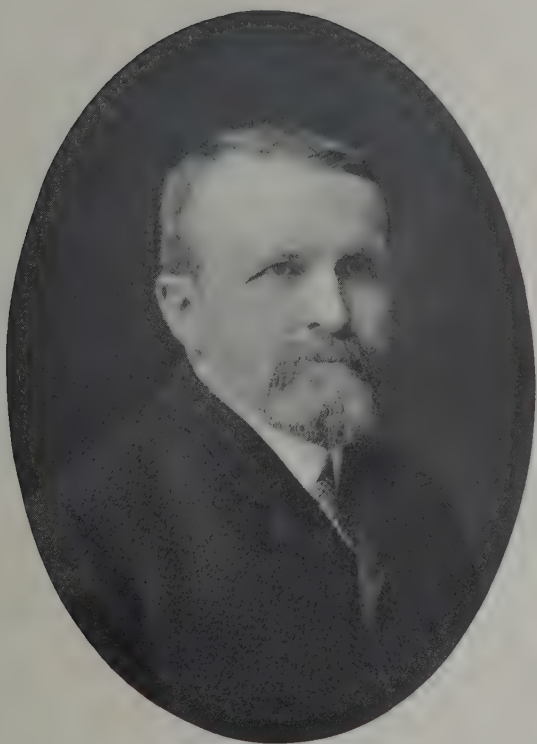
Adam Seel

was born October 8, 1844 in Kulmbach, Bavaria, Germany. His father was Michael Seel who died when he was 15 months old. His father was a blacksmith. His mother was left with four children. He was the youngest. They emigrated to the United States in 1856. There were two sons and two daughters and they came in a sailing vessel and landed at Baltimore. They were on the ocean fifty-seven days, from Bremen to Baltimore. They located in Hagerstown, Maryland and there Adam worked in the brick yard until 1857. He then resided with J. P. Crist for two years and went to school. At fifteen, he became apprenticed to George Bromon to learn the baker's trade and was with him two years and six months. He worked at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and in the spring of 1864, he came to Portsmouth and took employment with B. Sweitzer, who had a confectionery on West Second street, just west of where Fuller Brothers are now. He was with him until 1868 and then started in business for himself, on Sixth street near Chillicothe. In 1869, he moved to Second street, on the former location of B. Sweitzer. In 1872, he removed to 11 West Second street, and has conducted business there ever since. In 1882, he bought the lot just east of his present building and built there. In 1895, he built the building just above his bakery.

On July 10, 1866, he was married to Eliza C. Lease, daughter of Catherine Lease of Hagerstown, Maryland. Of this marriage there were two daughters: Clara at home and Kate the wife of Frank Legler. His wife died December 27, 1877. February 22, 1879, he was married to Harriet Wolfe. Of this marriage he has two daughters: Nellie, the wife of Walter Patterson and Norah a student in the High School. He is a democrat and a member of the Lutheran church. He is a Mason, a member of Aurora Lodge, Mt. Vernon Chapter, Solomon Council and Calvary Commandery. He was a councilman in the Third ward for eight years. Mr. Seel is one of our best business men, a good citizen, courteous and obliging to all, and highly regarded by all who know him.

George Dyar Selby

was born in Athens county, Ohio, April 1, 1846. His father was Hines Cone Selby and his mother's maiden name was Sarah Ann Rardin. His father was born in New York near Palmyra and his grandfather Dyar Selby was born in Connecticut. Doctor William Selby was the founder of the family in this country and settled in East Haddam Connecticut before the Revolution. His father and mother had twelve children, ten of whom lived to maturity. Our subject was the fourth in order. His father was a farmer and this son was brought



GEORGE D. SELBY.

up as such. He went to the common schools until he was eighteen years of age.

He enlisted in Company H, 186th O. V. I. on the 14th day of February, 1865, for one year. He was a Corporal and was mustered out September 18, 1865. The regiment's service was guard duty in Tennessee and Georgia. He returned from the army and attended the Miller's Seminary, ten miles east of Athens, for one year.

He came to Portsmouth, Ohio, in May 1867, as agent for the Singer Sewing Machine and canvassed for the sale of the machines. He was engaged in that business until 1885. On January 1, 1880, he became interested in the manufacturing of shoes with Irving Drew and B. Damon. The firm was Drew, Selby & Company. This history of his connection with the business of shoe manufacturing in Portsmouth from that date until the present will be found under the title of Drew, Selby & Company, elsewhere in this book. From 1885 to the present time, Mr. Selby devoted himself to the shoe business.

He was married September 26, 1867, to Lydia Verlinda Webster, daughter of Isaac Webster of Chester, Meigs county, Ohio. Their children are: Pearl Edgar, married and engaged in the manufacture of shoes, as one of the Drew-Selby Company; Cora wife of Benjamin H. Dillon, of the Wait Furniture Company; Mark Webster, married and engaged in the manufacture of shoes with the Drew-Selby Company; Homer Clifford a student at the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio; Roger Alfred, a student at the University School, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Selby is a member of Bigelow Methodist Episcopal church and of its board of trustees. He is a republican in his political views. He is a trustee of the Scioto County Children's Home and has been since May 5, 1895.

Mr. Selby has had a career in Portsmouth of which he and his friends may justly be proud. He came to Portsmouth without any friends or acquaintances and without financial resources. He had plenty of pluck and perseverance. He had a capital of energy and industry which was limitless and he had a natural capacity for organizing and extending any business he took up. He had King Midas' power of touch, but was never conscious of it and it will be news to him, when he reads this. When he took up any business, he studied it in all its ramifications, never got tired of studying it. He was always of the disposition to do his utmost in anything he undertook and the habit with him has become a part of his life. He is fond of finding for himself those economic laws which govern trade and manufacturing and he understands more about these laws practically than a half dozen of the best professors of political economy in the land. By studying his business and uniformly adopting the safest and most conservative courses, he has made his own fortune and endeavored to add to that of the persons connected with him in business.

Mr. Selby in the best sense of the word is a public benefactor. He does not confine his benefactions to the direct results of his business, but in his church and in all the various organizations of which he is a member, he is an earnest worker. His work stands for religion, for morality, for temperance and for the public good. He aids every charitable or public enterprise which presents itself to his attention and does it without the least ostentation or pride. He can be approached by any one on any subject, with the assurance of a respectful hearing and if the cause has merit, he will aid it. He stands for the best in politics, in religion, and in society and his influence in the position he occupies, makes him an invaluable citizen. As he grows older, this influence for good widens and broadens till it is felt in every part of the community. His character and influence is a tower of strength, and it is to be hoped he may be blessed with a long life of good health to carry out the good works in which he is constantly engaged.

Pearl Edgar Selby

was born January 19, 1870, in Portsmouth, Ohio, the eldest child of his parents, George Dyar Selby and Lydia Webster, his wife. He attended the Portsmouth schools until 1889, in which year he graduated from the Portsmouth High School. He then went into Drew, Selby & Company's factory to learn the entire business. He began as a pattern maker and learned that. Then he mastered cutting, fitting, and bottoming. He kept on till he learned each part

thoroughly. He became a member of the firm of Drew, Selby & Company in 1892. While with them, he was superintendent of the bottoming and fitting departments. When the company changed to a corporation in 1902, he became a director and superintendent of the entire business of the new corporation, The Drew-Selby Company. He was married June 8, 1892 to Miss Blanche Smith, daughter of Thomas L. Smith of Bedford, Indiana. They have one son, Harold Rea in his eighth year. Mr. Selby is a republican. He is a member of the Bigelow Methodist Episcopal church. He is a young man of great force of character, and large executive and administrative ability.

Francis Seymour

was born Nov. 19, 1834, in France. His father was Nicholas Seymour, and his mother's maiden name was Barbara Bernard. He left France at the age of thirteen years and came to America with his parents, and located on Pond creek. His father and mother died there. With the exception of the years 1858 and 1859, when he went to the State of Iowa, about thirty miles from Keokuk, he has lived on Dry Run all his life since 1850. He was married August 31 1869, to Miss Mary J. McKane, a daughter of John McKane, who was a native of this country. He had nine children: Flora and Rose of Portsmouth, dress-makers over Corson's grocery; Mary at home; Frank, who lives on Dry Run; Ernest, at home, aged twenty-one; Lena, Mary, Albert, aged thirteen, and Veronica.

He has been a farmer all his life. He is a democrat in his political views. He is a member of the Catholic church on Pond creek. He owns about 800 acres of hill land, about 65 acres of Scioto bottoms and forty or fifty acres on Dry Run. He can always be depended on to do anything he undertakes.

Andrew Sproull Shannon

was born July 20, 1823, in Butler county, Pennsylvania. His father was Samuel Shannon. He lived in Butler county, Pennsylvania, until 1854, when his father's family came to Scioto county and located at Mt. Joy. He married Margaret Dodds, daughter of William Dodds, in 1846, in Butler county, Pennsylvania. They had ten children: William John Shannon was born July 21, 1847, in Butler county, Pa.; James Shannon, born in October, 1849, and lives in California, Missouri; Samuel lives in Cedarville, Green county, Ohio; Nancy Elizabeth is the wife of Martin Luther Bonner; Louisa died at the age of seven years; Jesse lives at Sabina, Clinton county, Ohio, and is a farmer; Susannah Clarissa died in childhood; Jemima Adaline died in infancy, and Hattie is the wife of John Canter.

Mr. Shannon was always a republican, and a member of the United Presbyterian church. He enlisted in Company E, in the 179th O. V. I., August 31, 1864. He served until June 17, 1865. After the war, he returned to Scioto county, and resided on his farm until his death July 26, 1900. Mr. Shannon was a model citizen in every respect, a man who lived up to his profession in his church and elsewhere. He was respected by all who knew him for his civic virtues.

William John Shannon

was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, July 21, 1847. He came to Scioto county, Ohio, with his father in 1854, and has been a resident of this county ever since. He was married September 23, 1879 to Lucy Ellen Wolford, of Wheelersburg, Ohio. She was of French descent. He has the finest locality in Scioto county for a summer resort, and has probably the highest point in the county. Mr. Shannon is respected by all who know him. He is a model citizen. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church at Mt. Joy and a republican.

Jacob Shela

was born July 17, 1843 at Portsmouth, Ohio. His father, Jacob Shela, was born at Baden, Germany. His mother's maiden name was Margaret Franck, also a native of Baden. His father died when he was six years of age, and his mother remarried and survived until 1886. At the age of ten years he went to Pike county and began work with John Adams, a farmer near Beaver. He remained there until he was eighteen years of age. He then went to farming

on the Big Scioto for John Baker and continued there until the war of 1861.

On November 13, 1861, he enlisted at the age of eighteen, as a private in Company B, 56th O. V. I., commanded originally by Captain Reiniger. He remained with the regiment from enlistment until June 15, 1862, when he was captured by the rebels near Memphis, Tennessee. He was paroled within a week after his capture and sent home. He was discharged March 5, 1863, and then enlisted in the Navy for two years as a seaman. He served on the gun boats on the Mississippi river until March 5, 1865, when he was discharged at Carlyle, Illinois. He served on two gun boats: "Little Rebel" and the flag ship, "Black Hawk." He was up the Red river in an engagement at the capture of Vicksburg. Thus he enjoys the distinction of having served one year in the Army of the United States and two years in the Navy, and was always able for duty.

When he came home he went to making cigars for Charles Schumann two years, and afterwards worked for David Strahn for over two years. He was married December 26, 1865 to Mary Dressler. There were two daughters of this marriage: Ella Margaret residing in California, a deaconess, and Elizabeth, living in Portsmouth, a dress maker. His first wife died on December 24, 1867. He was married the second time to Sophia Gabler, Sept. 22, 1870. There are the following children: Jacob Frederick, a mail carrier in Portsmouth; John William, died at the age of twenty-five, unmarried; Emma Christina, married John Messer residing on Dogwood Ridge; George Wesley, a farmer residing with his father; Louis Edward, a teacher at Wait's station; Mary Barbara, residing at home; Charles Samuel, aged sixteen; Stanton Elmer, aged ten.

In 1870, Mr. Shela concluded to take up the life of a farmer and rented land on Munn's Run for one year. He was not satisfied and then went as a foreman in J. E. Doerr's cigar factory for two years. In the spring of 1873, he bought the place where he now resides on Dogwood Ridge, and has lived on it ever since. At the time he purchased it, it had no buildings on it of any consequence, and all the buildings now, including a handsome residence and a model barn, have been added by him. It makes the heart of any one glad to look at Mr. Shela's farm; and it says for him, that he is a model farmer. He has been a republican all his life, and is a member of the German Methodist church on Dogwood Ridge.

Just why a large portion of Dogwood Ridge came to be occupied by a German Methodist Society in preference to some other locality may not be easily answered. But, however it came about, there they are now, firmly rooted in a pleasant, prosperous neighborhood, with their German church and minister. Their children intermarry and spread over adjacent areas, and together they form an intelligent, thrifty, industrious, prosperous community—one of the most desirable neighborhoods to live in that can be found anywhere. Honesty—old fashioned honesty—is a marked characteristic of this people, and Jacob Shela stands as a fair type of the better traits exemplified in the membership of this Methodist Society. He is a progressive farmer withal, as his tasteful, commodious residence, his large, well arranged barns and other buildings, and his neat, thorough methods of agriculture plainly indicate. If Mr. Shela agrees to do anything—it may be considered the same as already done. As Napoleon said of his Old Guard—he is one of the reliables. He exemplifies, in short, those principles for which his German Methodist Society stands. He is a respected citizen, a useful member of society, and a loyal friend.

John Shepherd

is a native of the good old reliable state of Pennsylvania. He was born in Green county, March 4, 1843. His father was Edward Shepherd and his mother was Louise Killen, a sister of Captain William Killen, who formerly resided in the Kentucky bottoms opposite Portsmouth, Ohio. His father was a carpenter. He had five children of whom our subject is the eldest. The family left Pennsylvania in 1853, and went to Kokomo, Indiana. There his father and mother died, and he was forced to seek the custody of relatives. He came to his aunt Killen when he was about fifteen years of age. He attended school in Kentucky and some in Portsmouth, but his education was very meager. In

1856, he began to work for himself and for five years he worked in Uriah White's livery stable in Portsmouth. Then he set up the teamster and hauling business for himself and has been in it for a period of forty-one years. In all that time, he has enjoyed the confidence of all who have employed him.

He was married July 7, 1877, to Eliza Kirkendall. They have had three children. Their eldest son, William, is married and lives on Lawson Heights. Their daughter, Nellie, is married to Arthur McCloud, and lives in Birmingham, Alabama. Their youngest son, John, is married and in business with his father. Mr. Shepherd is a republican, and has always been. He is as regular in his habits as the sun, moon and stars. He works every day in the week, and glad there is a Sunday for rest. He likes to take a day off occasionally, and attend some fair or public gathering, and no man enjoys a holiday more than he does. There is not a man who knows him, but will vouch for him.

George Wesley Sheppard,

Recorder of Scioto county, is the son of John Sheppard, a Baptist minister of Vernon township, of German descent, and a native of Floyd county, Kentucky. His mother was Eliza J. (Brown) Sheppard, daughter of George W. Brown, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, who came to America in 1848, shortly after his marriage to Lily M. Foster, a native of the same country and town. His father served in the 22nd O. V. I., Company D, for three months, from April 22, to August 19, 1861, afterwards in Company B, 22nd O. V. I., from September 2, 1861, to September 5, 1862, when he was discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability at Corinth, Miss. He afterwards re-enlisted in Company G, 27th O. V. I., February 28, 1864, and was finally discharged July 11, 1864.

Our subject was born near Lyra, P. O., in Vernon township, May 14, 1867, and received his early education in the country schools, later attending the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, for a short time. The greater part of his education was obtained through his own studious habits. The greater part of his life has been spent in teaching, commencing at the age of eighteen and continuing for seventeen years. He was appointed School Examiner August 31, 1897, to fill an unexpired term of one year and was re-appointed on August 31, 1898, and served two years when he resigned, August 31, 1900, having been nominated by his party (Republican) for Recorder, and the nomination meant his election. He has always been active in politics and has served his party in numerous capacities. He was assessor of Vernon township, from 1894 till 1895; clerk of same from 1892 till 1894. Justice of Peace of same from April 20, 1896, till April 20, 1899. He served as postmaster at Lyra from 1897 till November, 1900.

He is a member of the Mt. Hope Free Will Baptist church and has been such since he was ten years old. He is at present clerk of the Ohio and Kentucky yearly meeting of Free Will Baptists. He was married October 12, 1890, to Anna Bertha Cook, eldest daughter of Dr. Thomas C. Cook, deceased, of Vernon township, who came to Ohio from Virginia, and settled in Lawrence county, afterwards in Scioto county. They have one child, Arthur Preston, born July 25, 1891.

Mr. Sheppard is one of the most popular men in his county and deservedly so. He seeks to oblige whenever he can and the qualities of his character are such as to elicit admiration and respect. Nothing can be said of him or his qualities but what is good. His sympathies are strong, his impulses liberal and charitable and those who know him best, like him best.

Milton H. Shumway

was born January 5, 1861, at Scioto, Ohio. His father was John Q. Shumway, and his mother's maiden name was Mehetabel Snyder. His boyhood and youth were passed on the farm. He attended the district schools and spent one year at Oberlin College. He taught in the public schools of this county, fifteen years. He was Clerk of Harrison township from September, 1884, to September, 1889, and was Treasurer of the same township from 1889 to 1893. He was appointed Deputy Auditor April 9, 1894, and was elected to the office of County Auditor in November, 1898. He was re-elected in November, 1901, and is at present serving in that capacity. He is a strong republican. He is a member



FRANK LEE SIKES.

of the Sixth Street M. E. church of Portsmouth. He was married January 1, 1884, to Miss Emma L. Sampson, a granddaughter of the old pioneer Simeon Wood. They have four children, as follows: Herbert S., age seventeen; Morton, age fourteen; Roswell B., age eleven; and Harold B., age three years.

Mr. Shumway began his career as a teacher of the public schools. He at once showed a great aptitude for the work and placed himself in the first rank of that profession. He is possessed of a forceful character, strong will and excellent judgment. He aims to understand all details of every work set before him and to bring to it the aid of all his natural abilities. As Deputy Auditor he was faithful and efficient. As the County Auditor he has fulfilled the duties of the office in a manner acceptable to every one concerned. His attainments are such that he would fill acceptably any office or position he would accept. He comes from a long line of ancient and honorable Revolutionary ancestry, and acts out the good qualities of each generation which preceded him. He has an intelligent and well trained conscience and lives up to its dictates. In the moral and religious views Mr. Shumway's character is one for favorable comment and praise.

Reuben B. Shumway

was born in Harrison township, Scioto county, Ohio, January 3, 1844, eldest son of John Q. and Mehetabel Shumway. He attended the common schools of Harrison township, two terms of select school at Harrisonville, and took up teaching as a profession. He completed the study of book-keeping and surveying at the same time. He enlisted in Company F, 140th O. V. I., May 2, 1864, and was mustered out September 3, 1864. He was elected Assessor of Harrison township in 1865, re-elected in 1866.

He was married December 24, 1865, to Barbara Schuster, daughter of John and Margaret Schuster (nee Geyschel). They have had twelve children, of whom nine are living. They are: John W., chief clerk of the Wabash railroad, at Council Bluffs, Iowa; Mrs. Louella Thompson, of Galt, Kansas; Henry, Charles, and Edward, all prosperous farmers and stock-raisers in Rice county, Kansas; Mrs. Hettie Plauk; Mrs. J. M. Williams, of Lyons, Kansas, and Clay and James at home.

Mr. Shumway was always a republican. He was elected County Surveyor of Scioto county, in 1883, and resigned the office in April, 1885. He located in Rice county, Kansas, May 1, 1885, where he now resides. In the fall of 1885, he was appointed Deputy County Treasurer, which position he held for eight years, when he was elected to the office of County Treasurer and served two terms. In addition to his official work, he was made assignee of the Bank of Lyons, the largest institution of its kind in Central Kansas, whose affairs he successfully closed up. Mr. Shumway is a citizen of the highest character. He has acquired a competence, and is living the life of a christian gentleman, honored and respected by all.

Frank Lee Sikes,

son of Melvin Sikes and Marian Seeley, his wife, was born September 24, 1859, at Haverhill, Ohio. His grandfather, Levi Sikes, was one of the first settlers of Portsmouth. His grandmother Sikes was a sister of James Keyes, and daughter of Salma Keyes. His mother was a daughter of Amos Seeley from New York. Mr. Sikes had two brothers: Owen and Thomas. His sisters were Laura, wife of Walter Hope, of Kansas; Lorene, wife of Lewis S. Nourse, of Wheelersburg, and Flora, wife of Oscar M. Keyes, of Cripple Creek, Colorado; Ruby, unmarried, living at Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Mr. Sikes received a common school education and began to teach in 1879, at Franklin furnace. He taught for ten years, the last five years of which he was superintendent of the schools of Sciotoville. On December 1, 1889, he was appointed deputy Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Scioto county. He resigned after serving fourteen months. In the fall of 1891, he was elected Recorder over Simpson by a vote of 3,798 to 2,922. He served his term of three years and was appointed for eight months more. He left the office September, 1895. He was elected Clerk of Courts in November, 1895, vote: Sikes, 4,554, J. G. Basham, 2,260, and served till August 5, 1899. On August 5, 1899, he was

elected Clerk of City Water Works and served one year. He was superintendent of the Water Works eight months. He was elected City Clerk, April 17, 1901, for two years, which office he still holds.

Mr. Sikes has always been a republican, and is a member of Bigelow M. E. church of Portsmouth, Ohio. He is a member of the Masonic, Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen Lodges.

On March, 4, 1886, he was united in marriage to Marie Emily Erlich, daughter of Charles W. Erlich and Laura Colegrove, his wife. In 1902, he was nominated by the Republican party of the county for Probate Judge and was elected. He is tall, of full habit, and of fine physical presence. He is full of energy and purpose and of great will-power. As a politician, he possesses all the qualities which insure success. He is a good organizer and knows how to deal with men. The people of Scioto county have confidence in his honesty and integrity. He has been faithful and honorable in the administration of every public office he has ever held. Owing to his strong discriminating powers and excellent judgment, he will undoubtedly make an excellent Probate Judge.

Colonel Thomas Sikes

was born March 11, 1836, at Wheelersburg, Ohio. His father was Levi Sikes, and his mother Mary Keyes, sister of James Keyes. Levi Sikes was born in 1794, in Massachusetts, and came to Ohio in 1804, with his father John J. Sikes and his mother Sarah. John J. Sikes went on a produce boat to New Orleans, in 1810, and after leaving Cincinnati, he was never heard from. John J. Sikes had served in the Revolutionary War and his record will be found under Revolutionary Soldiers. His widow Sarah, drew a pension in 1857, and survived until 1860.

Our subject attended the common schools until he was seventeen years of age, and then for two years attended school in Portsmouth, Ohio. He then learned the trade of brick-making and worked under Asa R. Cassiday and his son Ed., until the war broke out. He enlisted in Company G, 1st O. V. I., April 16, 1861, for three months. He was appointed a corporal April 29, 1861, and served until August 1, 1861. He entered Company E, 33rd Ohio, on September 3, 1861, and was promoted from First Lieutenant to Captain on March 3, 1865. He was promoted to Major on May 18, 1865, being the fourth Major in the regiment. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, June 6, 1865, but was not mustered out owing to the regiment not having enough men. He was mustered out July 12, 1865.

At the close of the war, he was offered a captain's commission in the regular army, by General George H. Thomas, and regrets very much that he did not accept it, for he believes, and all his friends believe, he would have made a most efficient officer in the Regular Army. He said that at the time he was offered a Captain's commission, General Miles was only a Captain and he believes that by this time, he might have worked up to where General Miles is now. He was wounded twice, once in the shoulder in May, 1862, by a minie-ball. He was wounded at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, by a buck-shot, behind the right ear, which wound has never troubled him any at all. He was in all the battles in which his regiment participated during the war.

After retiring from the service, he followed his occupation of bricklaying in Portsmouth, until the spring of 1872, when the town of Huntington was laid out and he removed there. While residing in Portsmouth, he was a member of the Council from the Fourth ward from 1868 to 1872. He was Chief of Police in Huntington, in 1886. In 1887, he went to California, located in Los Angeles and staid there until 1890, when he came back to Huntington. While in California he was engaged in brick-laying. He followed the same occupation after his return to Huntington, until April, 1901, when he was elected City Treasurer of Huntington, for two years.

He was married in May, 1866, to Minerva J. Williams, daughter of Ewell Williams, of Scioto county, Ohio. He has six children: Ida M., widow of Samuel Johnson, resides in Huntington; Mamie K.; George H., married and lives in Central City; Maudie; Austin M., court stenographer for Cabell, Wayne, Lincoln, Mingo and Logan counties, West Virginia; and Herbert A., at Marshall

College. Colonel Sikes is a member of the Methodist church. He has always been a republican and is a Blue Lodge Mason.

John Harold Simmons

was born September 23, 1839, at Marion, Lawrence county, Ohio. His childhood was spent at Burlington, Lawrence county. When "Jack" was about eight years old, his father moved to a large farm known as "The Homestead" in the valley, five miles below Marion. Here Jack resided until he was twelve years of age. His father became Sheriff, a second time through a tragedy, and afterward Treasurer, and the family moved to Ironton, where the county seat had been removed. Until he was eighteen, Jack attended the graded schools of Ironton, when not assisting his father in the office. His first vote was for President Lincoln, in 1860. He taught the home district school that winter, and in the spring of sixty-one entered at Lebanon, Ohio, intending to follow a short term there, with a full course at the Athens University, where he had the tender of a free scholarship, and beyond that he contemplated the law as a profession.

He and William Betts, a neighbor, shook hands, in a boyish way, over an agreement to practice law as a profession, in Kansas, as partners, in the coming years, but both volunteered under the President's call for three months troops, as soon as Sumter was fired on. Both enlisted in Company E, Sixth O. V. I., three months men, April 20, 1861. On June 18, 1861, Simmons enlisted for three years in the same company and regiment, known as the Cincinnati "Guthrie Grays." The war ended the proposed law partnership of Betts and Simmons, but their subsequent friendship was so ideal as to give rise to many a pleasant story among their associates. When honorably discharged, at Camp Dennison, in June, 1864, by the reason of the expiration of enlistment, "Jack" left a record without a flaw, and returned to Nashville and the service in the field, as chief clerk for Captain Leroy R. Hawthorn of Newport, Kentucky, U. S. Commissary of Subsistence. He was at Nashville during the siege and battle, and after the rout of Hood's Army by General Thomas, moved on to Columbia, and afterward to Pulaski, Tennessee, where, in sole charge of that branch subsistence post, when the Confederate's returned from war, he issued the government ration allowed by the Federal authorities to returned Confederates and their families, until December, 1865. He has a record to his credit, therefore, of almost five years of consecutive active service in the field.

His ability, accuracy and versatility was recognized by a special detail as amanuensis to General Ormsby M. Mitchell, during the organization of Buell's Army of the Ohio at Louisville. He was detailed as report clerk, after the battle of Shiloh, to General William Nelson, thought by Mr. Simmons to have been the greatest natural warrior developed during the rebellion. He was also detailed as report clerk to General Jacob Ammen, at McMinnville, Tenn., when Bragg broke through the mountains, on his Kentucky raid. He was detailed as report clerk to General Wm. Sooy Smith near Nashville up to the eve of the battle of Stone river.

After Stone river he was detailed to the Quartermaster's department, at the headquarters of General John M. Palmer, following which he was transferred to the same department to General Grose, returning to his regiment for Mission Ridge and refusing further details, a promotion by Governor Brough into another regiment, and a Captaincy in a Tennessee regiment by the governor of that state.

He returned home in December, 1865, was appointed Deputy Auditor of Lawrence county by Seth Sutherland, Auditor. In December, 1866, he became book-keeper and stock receiver at Olive furnace. In 1868, he made a slight effort for the republican nomination for Auditor for his county. He was unexperienced, relied too much on his father's acquaintance and popularity, and was defeated. He learned some political lessons which he put to victorious use in Scioto county at a later date. After this episode, he accepted a position tendered by the late John Paull, and moved across the line to Bloom furnace, in Scioto county.

There, at the age of thirty, he found his fate in Miss Susan Paull Cole, the twenty-year-old daughter of Allaniah Cole, deceased. They were married at the furnace October 14, 1869, and moved to Ironton, in 1871, where he had become interested in business. He was prospering rapidly, when the sudden death of John Paull, August 6, 1873, compelled him to give all his time to the furnace, as the only male survivor in the firm of John Paull & Company. He left his Ironton business in the hands of his partner, and the panic of 1873, made shipwreck of this enterprise. He made such provision as was possible for the management of the furnace and turned his attention to his Ironton affairs. After this he took up his residence at Bloom furnace, as a member of the firm of Clare, Amos & Company, subsequently J. D. Clare & Co., and now The Clare Iron Company, in which corporation he and his family are eighth owners. He has made his home in Scioto county since 1879.

In 1884, he was elected Clerk of the Courts for Scioto county, on the Republican ticket, and moved to Portsmouth in January, 1885. He was again elected for a three years term to succeed himself in 1887, but in 1889 resigned to accept the appointment of Marshal of the United States for the southern district of Ohio. After one term, he retired from office with his chief and his party, and has held no office since.

His happy family was broken up in 1895, owing to a fatal malady overtaking his wife, who died after two years pathetic lingering, January 27, 1897, leaving the husband and three young daughters. Clare, the youngest daughter makes her home at Ironton with her mother's sister, Mrs. Oscar Richey. Paula, the second daughter, graduated in 1902, at St. Mary's of the Spring, near Columbus and makes her home in Portsmouth, with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. William V. Simmons. Carol, the eldest, is employed as a teacher of literature at the Ohio Institution for the education of the blind, at Columbus, and during vacations makes her home with her Uncle and Aunt Simmons, at Portsmouth. Since his wife's death, Mr. Simmons has made his home when in Portsmouth, at first with his warm friend, Judge James M. Dawson, and since the untimely passing of the Judge, he resides with his family, at 199 East Third street.

William Valentine Simmons

was born March 20, 1848, in Lawrence county. For ancestry see sketch of John Harold Simmons. He attended school at the District schools and two years at Lebanon, Ohio, in 1871. He thinks the best part of his education was obtained on his father's farm. He began teaching school in 1871 and followed that for five years. Then he farmed the old Homestead on Symmes' Creek, Lawrence county till 1884, when he came to Portsmouth and was a deputy with Charles Kinney, Treasurer, for six months. In 1885, he went into the Tribune Company, purchasing the interest of Al McFarland, and has been engaged in the newspaper business ever since. The Company is now the Blade Printing Company, and Mr. Simmons is secretary, treasurer and general manager. He was married in 1880 to Nancy J. Cole, daughter of Allaniah Cole. Mr. and Mrs. Simmons reside at 80 West Sixth street, Portsmouth, Ohio. Mr. Simmons is a living, walking, speaking, every day contradiction of the idea that the management of a newspaper wears a man out. He is five feet, eight and one-half inches high, weighs 250 pounds, and is a handsome man. He takes life easy, and strange to say for a newspaper man, seems to enjoy it. He lets his neighbors worry, if they like, but he seems to appreciate all the pleasures of life, and enjoys them every day. The business of the company has largely prospered under his management.

Henry C. Simpson

son of Elias and Mary Howard Simpson was born July 17, 1863. His boyhood and youth were spent on his father's farm where he now lives. He received a common school education. He went to Kansas in 1888 and remained there until 1891. June 27, 1883, he was married to Agnes B. Ballingee, daughter of John Ballingee. They have five children: Bertha Lee, Margaret, Earl Elias, Ralph E. and Franklin. He is a republican and a member of Lucasville Lodge, F and A. M. No. 465.

Captain James Skelton

was born in Vernon township, Scioto county, Ohio, December 30, 1836. His father's name was John Skelton, and his mother's maiden name was Minerva Sperry. His grandfather, Samuel Skelton, came from Staunton, Augusta county, Va. His grandmother was Francis Wilson Skelton. Our subject was brought up in Scioto county. He received a common school education. At the age of eighteen years, he engaged in farming, and general labor. He also did work about Empire, Pine Grove, Ohio and Junior furnaces.

He enlisted in Company F, 27th O. V. I., July 19, 1861, as a private. He was soon made fourth Sergeant and later First Sergeant, and was promoted to the office of Sergeant-Major of his regiment June 27, 1864. He was then commissioned Second Lieutenant, and on the same day lost his right leg in the battle of Kenesaw mountain. He remained in the hospital until February 14, 1865, when he was honorably discharged with the rank of Captain, having been promoted to that position in recognition of his brave and meritorious conduct. He participated in many important battles, including those of New Madrid, Island No. 10, Hamburg Landing, the siege and battle of Corinth, Parker's Cross Roads and a number of others. He was in every battle from Chattanooga until he was wounded at Kenesaw mountain.

Captain Skelton returned to Powellsville, after the war, and engaged in merchandising until 1868. He then located in Wheelersburg, where he was postmaster, conducted a hotel and carried on a drug store. He was elected County Auditor of Scioto county at the October election, 1868, by a vote of 2,825 for himself on the Republican ticket, to 2,312 for M. G. Nichols, on the Democrat ticket, majority 513. He was re-elected in the fall of 1870, and served two years and ten months. His term was extended ten months by the Legislature. In 1875, he purchased and operated the street horse-car line in Portsmouth, being at the head of that enterprise for about eight years. He was elected Commissioner of Scioto county in 1877, by a vote of 2,777 to 2,699 for James Richardson, and served one term. Before the expiration of his term, he was appointed United States gauger, in which capacity he served for ten years. On his retirement from that office he turned his attention to the real estate business in connection with Hon. A. T. Holcomb, and laid out several town plats. He has always delighted in raising fine stock. He was a member of the City Council of Portsmouth from the Fourth and Third wards respectively for a number of years. It was while he was a member of Council that the first paving of the streets was done in Portsmouth. He was a member of the State Board of Equalization in 1900 from the Seventh Senatorial District. He obtained everything for his constituents which he asked for. He has been a member of the Republican County Executive Committee several times, and for two terms was chairman of the Congressional Committee of the Tenth Congressional District. He has been an alternate to the National Convention. In 1896, and was especially active as a campaign worker.

He was married first May 16, 1858, to Mary O. Remy, daughter of Thomas Remy. They had the following children: Berry, deceased; William W., resides at Scioto Furnace; Charles F., in Montana; James, in Chicago; Fannie, married John DeLotelle, resides at Dayton, Ohio. Mr. Skelton was married the second time to Mary E. Knittel, April 2, 1884. There were four children: John R., Samuel A., Dessie and Grace L.

Captain James Skelton is the noblest Roman of them all. He does not know fear. As a soldier, he was like Ney, "the bravest of the brave." Had he not met with the loss of his right leg at Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864, he would undoubtedly have come home at the close of the war as a General. No one ever received greater meed of praise for his gallantry and bravery on the battlefield and no one ever deserved it more. If the Captain ever sets up a coat of arms, his motto will undoubtedly be, "Never say die," for he has lived up to that motto all his life. He is one of the most active, energetic and enterprising men of his time, or any one's time. Though only four mile posts from seventy, he has all the activity, vim, push and energy of a young man of twenty. He seems to overlook the fact that Old Age and its train of infirmities may overtake him, and with him Youth has lasted 66 years. He has laid out more additions to the city than any man who ever lived in it. He is the soul of honor

and would die a thousand times before he would be guilty of a dishonorable action. He is always ready to stand up for the right, as he sees it, as were the immortal signers, with his life, with his fortune and with his sacred honor.

Calvin Slattery

was born at Scioto, Ohio, January 28, 1839. His grandfather, William Slattery was born in Ireland. He came to America in 1800, and settled in Maryland. His son, William Slattery, came from Maryland to Scioto county, Ohio, in 1820, and settled in Madison township, about one mile south of Harrisonville, where our subject, his son, was born. His mother was Maria Stockham, daughter of Joseph Stockham. His boyhood and youth were passed in Harrison township where he obtained a common school education.

He enlisted in Company A, 39th O. V. I. July 16, 1861 as a private, and was discharged July 9, 1865. He was in all the battles participated in by the regiment, except the last. At Kenesaw Mountain on June 9, 1864 at night, he was placed as a picket in an exposed part of the advance line. At day light, he saw a rebel chopping on a hill near by. He fired on him and thinks he killed him. This discovered him to the advance line of the rebels near and he drew their fire, not only of those in front but of those on each side. He was lying flat behind a log and a stump. The rebels kept up a fire until four o'clock in the afternoon. He was exposed to the hot sun, and was without anything to eat or drink and was covered with dirt from the bullets fired at him. It was impossible to send any guard to relieve him, and from daylight to four o'clock he laid there under this continued heavy firing, thinking about his young wife he had married but six months before and who would likely be left a widow. At four o'clock our troops made a charge over his position and thus relieved him. He thinks the rebels fired about a ton of lead in and about the stump and log which protected him.

After the war, he went to Missouri, and was there for two years, but did not like it and returned to his farm near Harrisonville. In 1868 and 1869, he farmed for his father. In 1870, he went to Sciotoville and was there and at Oak Hill until 1875. In the latter year, he returned to Harrisonville and bought a farm and has lived there ever since. He is a republican and a member of the M. E. church at Harrisonville. He is a member of Scioto Post, No. 287 G. A. R. He was Assessor of Harrison township from 1887 to 1890.

On January 28, 1864, he was married to Miss Emma J. Crull, daughter of David W. Crull and granddaughter of Judge Samuel Crull. His wife's mother's name was Rhoda Pool. They have four children: Clarence L. married and living near Uniopolis, Auglaize county, Ohio and engaged in contracting; Minnie F. wife of Gustavus A. Matz, who is a farmer and resides near Cozad, Nebraska. Wilbur V. is married and lives near Brighton, Pennsylvania, and is engaged in contracting. Walter D. is at home. In his advancing years Mr. Slattery is trying to take life easy. He is respected by all who know him, and enjoys the confidence of his neighbors.

Charles Slavens

was born in Madison township, Scioto county, Ohio, January 9, 1842. His father was Stuart Slavens, born in Greenbrier county, Virginia, in 1804. His father came with his parents to Ohio on pack horses and lived in Scioto county for sixty years. He died April, 1876. His mother's maiden name was Clarissa Schoonover. She was born at Horsehead, Chemung county, New York, in 1807, and died in Pike county, Ohio, February, 1891. Our subject received his education in the common schools of the county, at Jackson Academy and Ohio University, at Athens. He taught school until the war broke out. On August 12, 1864, he enlisted in Company G, 173d O. V. I. and on September 18, 1864, he was appointed Captain of that Company and served until June 26, 1865, when the Company was mustered out. After the close of the war he resumed his occupation as a teacher.

In 1867 he was married to Mary C. Noel, daughter of Aaron Noel. They have had five children: Albert Lincoln, Annie Ruth, Margaret W., Minerva Dean and Roscoe C. who died in infancy. In 1869, he was elected Treasurer of Scioto county. The vote stood Charles Slavens 2,530, Aaron Noel his father-

in-law, 2,078, majority, 452. In 1871, he was re-elected to the same office, receiving 2,730 votes to 2,166 for his opponent, John T. Miller; his majority, 564. He has always been a republican and is a Protestant in his religious views. For many years he has held a position in the pension office as Special Examiner, and has resided in Missouri, Iowa and Ohio. His legal residence is now in the city of Columbus, Ohio. He made an excellent army officer and has always been a good citizen.

Charles Augustus Smith

was born August 18, 1876, at Buena Vista, Ohio. His father was Joseph W. Smith, County Surveyor and Commissioner, and was named for Capt. Charles A. Barton. His mother's maiden name was Harriet A. Cross, daughter of Lewis Cross. Our subject was the eldest of the children. He attended school near and at Otway, and attended a Normal school at Lucasville and one at Peebles. He taught school from 1894 until 1900 in Scioto county on the West Side. In the winter of 1899, he began the study of telegraphy. He secured work with the Cincinnati, Portsmouth & Virginia railroad, November 1, 1900, and was a temporary operator until June, 1901, when he became an operator and agent at Mineral Springs until January 10, 1902, when he was appointed agent at Rarden, Ohio. He is a young gentleman who has only to be known, to be liked. He is as steady as clockwork in his habits. He is temperate in word and deed. He is careful and conservative in all he does. He is prudent and self-reliant, firm of purpose and faithful in pursuing any course he adopts.

Colonel Floyd Locke Smith

the son of Charles Stratten Smith and Mary G. Locke, of New York, his wife, was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, June 30, 1845. During his boyhood he made it unusually lively for the boys in Portsmouth, but managed to stay in school until he was fifteen years of age. In 1860 he went to Prof. White's Classical school one year. In 1861 he engaged in the milling business with his father on the spot on Second street where Storck & Hopkins now have a stove store. He enlisted August 11, 1862, at the age of eighteen, for three years in Company E of the 11th O. V. I., and served until January 20, 1863, at Chattanooga, Tenn., when he was discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability. He was a private all the time of his service, but was one of the very best. He was with his regiment much of the time, but part of the time he was a clerk on Gen. Crook's staff. After his discharge from the service, he went into the Quartermaster Department at Cincinnati, where he remained until June, 1866, when he became chief clerk of the clothing, camp, garrison and equipage department.

He then returned to Portsmouth, and with his father engaged in the manufacture of vinegar until 1870. As this was too sour a subject to suit the sweet and agreeable disposition of the Colonel, he left it and engaged in the manufacturing of brown paper until February, 1872. Then he began his career as an insurance agent in Portsmouth with Samuel F. Reber, and has been in it ever since. Col. Smith, as he is best known, has organized many building associations and many companies, and he has been secretary of so many different associations, that he might be said to be a professional secretary. In 1879 he organized what is now the present Central Union Telephone Company, and built the exchange between Portsmouth and Ironton. He has been secretary of the Ohio, the Second Ohio and the City building associations. He has also been secretary of the Monarch and People's building associations. He was director of the Farmer's National Bank for a number of years, and up to its failure. For five years he was president of the Portsmouth Street Railroad & Light Company, prior to its present organization.

He was an aide-de-camp with the rank of Colonel on Governor Foraker's staff. It would be unjust to Col. Smith not to say in this connection that when he had his full uniform on that he was the finest looking man on the Governor's staff. He wishes that it should not be forgotten that he served two years as a member of the Portsmouth School Board, and was a friend of Prof. Vickers all the time. He would like to have it forgotten that he was Clerk of the Board of City Water Works for the year 1899. He was District Passenger

Agent of the Cincinnati & Eastern Railroad Co., and its successor for fifteen years. He is secretary of the Board of Trade, of the Board of Underwriters, and of the Commercial Club. He was manager of the Telephone Company of Portsmouth for twenty years; and was clerk on steamboats for four years, and was one of the most accommodating and agreeable clerks who ever trod the deck of a steamboat. He served on the Victor No. 3, Kate Henderson, Jim Fiske and Mountain Bell.

He was married Dec. 24, 1867 to Cordelia Sickles. Their children were Charles, Harry and Floyd L., Jr. She died Oct. 27, 1887, and he married the second time June 22, 1891 to Miss Florence Slack of Charleston, W. Va. Their children are: Lowell, Kenneth, Osborne and Florence. Col. Smith is secretary of the Elks, a 32nd Degree Mason, a Shriner and an Odd Fellow. He has been representative of the Grand Lodge, and if there is anything comes around worth joining, the Colonel stands ready to join it.

General Jacob Hurd Smith

was born January 29, 1840, near Jackson Furnace, Scioto county, Ohio. His father was Joseph Mills Glidden Smith, and his mother's maiden name was Charlotte Maria Hurd, both of whom have sketches herein. His boyhood was passed at Junior and Scioto furnaces, at Portsmouth, Ohio, and in Greenup county, Ky. He attended the public schools, one term at Miami University, and a Military Institute at New Haven. He was old enough to be impressed with the return of the Volunteer Soldiers from the Mexican War, which event fired him with military ambition. After attending the Military Institute, at New Haven, Conn. for three months, he was made First Sergeant, "for his soldierly conduct and bearing." This pleased him more than any other position or rank he has ever held. These were his happy days, as his tastes and inclinations had always been towards the profession of arms.

When the Civil War broke out, he was residing with his father at South Portsmouth, Kentucky. He entered Company F, Second Kentucky Infantry, May 8, 1861, as First Lieutenant. He was wounded at Barboursville, W. Va., on July 1, 1861. He was made Captain January 25, 1862 which promotion was due to his valorous conduct. He was transferred to the Veteran Corps, June 29, 1863 and was discharged therefrom October 31, 1865. He was severely wounded at the battle of Shiloh, and brought to his home at Portsmouth.

On March 7, 1867, he received a commission as Captain in the Regular Army and was assigned to the 13th Infantry. He served in Montana until the spring of 1868, and then served a year in the Judge Advocate's office in Washington. In 1869, he was transferred to the 19th Infantry and served until 1871, in Louisiana, during reconstruction times. He went to Kansas in 1871, and commanded Fort Larned and Fort Dodge, and took part in the Dull Knife campaign, in 1878, and the Uncompangre campaign in 1879. He went to Texas in 1881 and served along the Rio Grande, north from Brownsville to Fort Davis. In 1889, he went with his command to Jackson Barracks, La., and in May, 1890, was given command of the Island of Mackinac, Mich. He was next ordered on recruiting duty to David's Island, and thence to Columbus Barracks in 1890 and 1891. He was afterwards stationed at Fort Wayne, Mich., near Detroit, and in 1894 was promoted to Major of the 2nd Infantry. He served at Fort Omaha, Neb., and Fort Keogh, Mont., until April 20, 1898. He was in the several Indian Campaigns, and settled the out-break at Cheyenne Reservation in Montana, in 1897.

He went with the Second Infantry to Cuba, and was wounded in the battle of Santiago, July 1, 1898. He was promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the 12th Infantry June 30, 1898, and Colonel of the 17th Infantry, October 20, 1899; made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, in June, 1900, and Brigadier-General of the Regular Army on March 31, 1901.

He left the United States for the Philippine Island on February 19, 1899 and served with Gen. McArthur's Division during the whole campaign. The rainy season held his command at San Fernando, Luzon, until August 9, 1899, the date of general advance northward. Gen Smith (then Lieutenant-Colonel) commanded the 12th Infantry, which had the left wing, and sustained severe fighting. The insurgents, having been defeated, the advance halted at



GENERAL JACOB HURD SMITH.

Calulut, six miles north of San Fernando. On August 16, 1899, Gen. Smith was ordered to capture Angeles, five miles north of Calulut. Two commands had previously failed to accomplish this task and the engagement was a difficult one. The Twelfth again proved equal to the demand, and although the little band of Americans was surrounded by a force of the enemy, much superior in numbers, it was successful, after withstanding a siege of seven weeks. For this Gen. Smith was officially commended.

On November 5, 1899, in command of the right wing, he advanced to Magalan where a large force of insurgents were successfully attacked and dispersed, leaving our troops in possession of Mabalacat and Banban, two strongholds of the enemy. Gen. Smith was then kept at Bautista from which point his forces captured the bands of robbers which were terrorizing the natives. In April, 1900, he was ordered to capture the remnants of Aguinaldo's forces, under Gen. Macabulos, who were strongly entrenched in the mountains. Macabulos was put to flight and his entire command including Gen. Montenegro, surrendered after a short and decisive conflict. The command of the provinces of Tarlac, Pangasinan and Zambales was given him on August 1, 1900.

The work of Gen. Smith thus far was successful and highly commended. He brought peace to every district to which he was sent. About this time the War Department published a map of the Philippines, showing the hostile places in black and the peaceful districts, in white. Samar appears on that map as a black blot. Gen. Smith was selected to pacify it, after the horrible massacre of our troops at Balangiga. In four and a half months, he forced the surrender of all the savage tribes opposed to the United States, on this island, effectually removing the black blot on the Department's map. In this campaign, he acted in harmony with the orders of his superiors and General Order number 100, of 1863. The task was waged against a cruel, savage and relentless foe and under circumstances of the greatest difficulties and perils imaginable.

For words attributed to him while viewing the scene of the Balangiga massacre, at a time when his patriotism was stirred to its depths, and his kind heart was with the brave boys who had been massacred and mutilated, Gen. Smith was court-martialed. The verdict of the Court was in his favor, on all the serious charges made against him in the specifications, but he was sentenced to be admonished by the reviewing authority. Unfortunately at this time there was wide-spread criticism of the conduct of our Army in the Philippines, the Senate Committee was taking testimony upon alleged cruelties, and disclosures were made of the "water-cure" and other tortures. The matter assumed a political aspect and as a result of the hue and cry raised by certain politicians and others, the President placed Gen. Smith on the retired list of the Army. Neither the "water-cure" nor any other form of torture was ever administered to the natives by the command of Gen. Smith. He performed his duty to his country and his flag bravely, loyally and faithfully, and the heart and affections of the American people go out to him in the hope that he will be again recalled to active duty in the service of the country under whose flag he served for forty-two years.

He spent 1880 and 1881 in traveling in Great Britain and on the Continent and in 1894 and 1895 he traveled in Egypt, Greece, Italy, France, Germany and England. He was brought up an old line whig, and afterwards became a republican. When a boy, he attended the Methodist church but afterwards became a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, although he says he can only live up to it, as near as it is possible for an army officer. He married Miss Adelaide M. Hall, February 4, 1885. She was born in Calais, Maine.

Gen. Smith is small in stature, quick, active, and impulsive. He comes from a long line of soldiers, eight of his ancestry having served in the Revolutionary War. His strong characteristics are his intense determination and his kind, sympathetic nature. His intimate associates and old friends at home know he is exactly opposite the portrayal given him by those who do not know him personally. His reading, travel and study have given him a wonderful fund of information, and made him very companionable and a charming conversationalist. As a soldier, he faithfully performed every duty assigned to him and in bravery represents the true type of the American soldier. General

Smith does not know what fear is. He is cool, calm and collected under any and all circumstances. These statements were fully verified in the part he took in the attack on San Juan Hill. Withal, General Smith is a modest man and never boasts of his achievements. He is essentially a man of action. When the time comes for him to act, he is always to be depended on to take the best course. While a good fighter, when fighting is required, he is equally good as a tactician. He could always be depended on to make the best disposition of the forces at his disposal. When he was in command, the enemy could expect an aggressive campaign and all the blows he could possibly deliver with the forces of his command. He was sent to suppress the insurrection in the Island of Samar and he did it. The outcome was unfortunate to him, but, he has borne the reflections he did not deserve, with true soldierly fortitude. The American people understand the situation and their sympathies are with him in his forced retirement. They hope the time will come when his course as a General of the Army in the Philippines will be appreciated by all classes.

Captain James William Smith

was born in Pike county, Ohio, May 21, 1871. His father's name was Maximus Smith, and his mother's maiden name was Sarah A. Schoonover. His father was a native of Ireland. His grandfather Thomas Schoonover, was a native of Ohio. Captain James was the oldest child. Our subject received a common school education in the country schools in Pike county, Union township, near Galford, Ohio. His father died when he was five years old, but his mother is still living. At the age of fourteen, our subject commenced working in a saw mill for Peter Brushart. He remained in Pike county until he was seventeen years of age, then he went to the State of Illinois, at Springfield and Williamsville, where he remained three years. He spent the majority of the time among the farmers and stock raisers. He came to Portsmouth in 1891, in the spring of the year, and has been here ever since. He had learned the carpenter's trade while he was working at the saw mill, and when he came to Portsmouth, he took up this trade, and first worked on the Little Kanawha Lumber Company's building. He worked at the carpenter's trade two years, and in 1894, he began as a contractor and builder, which he continued until the time of the Spanish American war.

He enlisted in Company E, 4th O. V. I., April 25, 1898, for two years, and was made Second Lieutenant. He was mustered in the service May 9, 1898, at Columbus, Ohio. He was appointed First Lieutenant July 13, 1898, and appointed Captain, August 1, 1898, and was mustered out with the company January 20, 1899. Captain Smith has the distinction of having received three commissions during the short period of the Spanish American war.

After the war he engaged in the building of the Smith Lumber Company, on the corner of Tenth and Lincoln streets. The business was first conducted by Captain Smith alone, until June 1, 1900, when a partnership company was formed. On April 1, 1901 it became a corporation as the Smith Lumber Company, and Captain Smith has been the manager and president of the company ever since. He was married August 14, 1888, to Martha Galford, daughter of Alexander Galford, of Galford, Ohio. They have three children: Elsie B., Della M., and Homer James. Mr. Smith is a republican in his political views.

John Sewert Smith

was born at Alexandria, Scioto county, Ohio, August 23, 1866, the son of William R. and Margaret Smith. His grandfather was one of the earlier settlers of that historical town, having moved there with his parents from Massachusetts, when a boy, by boating down the Ohio river before the days of steamboats.

In the year 1886, our subject together with his father and brothers, became interested in the development of Scioto county stone and were the first quarry operators to develop that business in the Brush creek valley, where they continued operations until 1898, when Mr. John S. Smith moved to McDermott, Ohio, and engaged in the stone business with the McDermott Stone Company. He has been a director in this company since its organization and is its superintendent. He is a member of Smith Lodge, 387, K. of P., has passed the honors

of the subordinate lodge and is a Past Chancellor of the order. Mr. Smith is a young gentleman of pleasant address and presence. He is thoroughly conversant with his business and is highly appreciated by his business associates.

Joseph Wemple Smith

son of Isaac P. and Diana Wintersteen Smith, was born October 31, 1848, in Adams county, about half way between Wamsleyville and Cedar Mills. His grandfather, Samuel Smith, served in the War of 1812, and his great-grandfather, John Smith, served in the Revolution and died in 1825. Samuel Smith was of German descent, and came with his parents, from Pennsylvania. Isaac P. Smith was born November 3, 1812, in Scioto county on Little Bear creek. Nicholas Wintersteen, grandfather of our subject, came from Canada to Geauga county, where he was married to Eliza T. Quiggle. They came to Scioto county, in 1834. The mother of our subject was born in 1822. His parents came to Scioto county when he was only six years old and located where he now resides.

His education was received from the common schools, before he reached the age of fourteen. He attended three months in the year. On March 7, 1865, he enlisted in the Eighth Independent Company of Ohio Volunteer Sharpshooters and was discharged July 19, 1865. He taught school during the winter of 1867 and 1868, and for three months in 1873, he studied surveying with Thomas Keyes, son of James Keyes, the historian. He followed surveying from this time until 1891. His work was mostly on the Virginia Military lands west of the Scioto. He became very familiar with all the lines and corners of the surveys in the county. He served as Deputy Surveyor under John B. Gregory and Charles A. Barton, County Surveyors, for a period of about two years. He was elected County Surveyor November 12, 1880, and served until 1883. R. B. Shumway was his successor, but resigned before his term was out, and our subject was appointed his successor, May 6, 1885, and served until the first Monday of January, 1886. He was then re-elected in 1886, and again in 1888, and served until 1891, when he resigned on account of his being a candidate for County Commissioner. He was elected County Commissioner in 1892, and served two terms, till 1898.

He is a republican, though not an active politician. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years, and has been a trustee of that church at Otway since its organization in 1897. February 4, 1875, he was married to Harriet A. Cross, daughter of Louis and Mary Cross. They have six children, all living: Charles A., is the agent for the Norfolk & Western at Rarden, Ohio; Estelle, married C. E. Wamsley, of Otway; Rosalie married J. M. Jones, of Otway; Frank A.; Lafayette T. and Joseph Oscar are still at home. Mr. Smith believes in doing all his religious, social and public duties without parade or ostentation. He is and always has been a very modest man. He has a good quantity of the philosopher in his make-up. He believes that what cannot be cured must be endured and endurance is his strong point. Had he lived in the palmy days of Greek philosophy, he would have been a Stoic. He is one of the best examples of the plain every-day American citizen and his life gives him the esteem of his neighbors which he enjoys to the highest extent.

Leroy Findlay Smith

was born June 3, 1846, in Scioto county, Ohio on the farm now owned by Peter Montavan. His father was Peter Jonah Smith and his mother's maiden name was Rebecca Foster Moore, daughter to Firman Moore. His father came to Ohio, from Maryland, with his father Joel W. Smith, who is buried in the Wilcoxen graveyard, east of the canal in Washington township. Our subject has always lived in this county. He was brought up a farmer and has followed that occupation all his life. He obtained a common school education.

He was married February 22, 1869, to Miss Hattie Bradford, the daughter of Cornelius W. Bradford, of the West Side, who was at one time Commissioner of Scioto county. Our subject has had four children. His oldest, Orsen, is aged 28 years, and resides on the Grimes' farm below Friendship. He has a son Howard, aged twenty-four, unmarried; Mary, a daughter at home and also Walter, a son of eighteen years. He has the most productive farm on the

ana), just south of the George W. Cole farm. Mr. Smith is a republican in his political views and has always been such. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Cincinnati for thirty-three years and has lived up to his profession. He was a trustee of Washington township for eight years, and was a member of the school board in the same township for ten years. These offices he was elected to without any solicitation upon his part. His neighbors esteem him as a most honorable and estimable citizen.

Isaac Spears

was born in Washington county, Virginia, near Abingdon, April 27, 1825. His father's name was Isaac Spears, and his mother's maiden name was Catharine Summers, both natives of Virginia. In October 1850 he went to Hunnewell, Ky., and engaged in driving team at Hunnewell, furnace, where he remained until the next spring. He then went to Texas and became an overseer of negro slaves. He soon saw the meaning of slavery and he engaged in this business, and after eighteen months in this occupation he became a rabid anti-slavery man. He took this job because he could find nothing else to do. He regrets that it was ever required in the case of a woman, but he has the consolation that it made him a republican. He came back to Hunnewell, Ky., in February, 1859, and worked at different places until 1862, when he moved to Ohio, and located at Empire furnace.

He enlisted August 10, 1862, in Company F, 91st O. V. I. He was appointed Corporal, January 1, 1863. He received a wound in the left ankle at the battle of Stephenson's Depot, by a shot from the navy revolver of a rebel Lieutenant of a South Carolina battery. The Lieutenant shot at him six times, and hit him four out of the six. Three times the ball cut our subject's clothing, and the other he received in his ankle. The Lieutenant was wounded himself and was captured and sent to the same hospital with Spears. He was in the hospital seven months and then returned for duty. On account of his lameness he was made orderly for the Quartermaster, and served as such until June 24, 1865, when he was mustered out. He had four brothers in the rebel army, and all of them survived the service. One of them lives in Kentucky, and the other three in Virginia.

He returned to Sciotoville and engaged in working at Harrison furnace. In the fall of 1865, he returned to Empire furnace, and remained there until he was married, July 5, 1866, to Martha Boyer, daughter of Jonathan Boyer, and a sister of Alfred Boyer, at one time Treasurer of Scioto county, Ohio. He then went to Harrison furnace until 1869, when he removed to Sciotoville, and worked in the brickyard. He resided there for eighteen years, when he sold out and went to Nebraska; but he remained there only two months. This satisfied him and he came back to Findlay, Ohio, where he remained one winter. In 1887, he moved to Webster. The next year he came to Portsmouth and worked in the brickyard six years. In 1892, he bought the Gallus Cook farm near Pine creek, in Green township, and has resided there ever since.

He has one child, a son, Floyd Virgil, who is married and resides with his father. He lost three children in infancy. He is a republican and always has been. A gentleman who served in the war with him and who has known him intimately since says of him: He is a gentleman, hard working and industrious, a good citizen and a man who attends strictly to his own business. Were there more such men in Scioto county, it would be better for it.

James J. Spencer

was born in Jackson county, Ohio, September 19, 1844. He was a son of Thomas and Nancy (Stevenson) Spencer. His grandfather, William Spencer, came to this state from Greenbrier county, Virginia. The youth and early manhood of the subject of this sketch was spent in this county. For a number of years, he resided with his parents at Wheelersburg, and in the schools of that village he received his education. In 1861, at the age of seventeen, in response to the call of the Government for aid, he became a member of Company G, 27th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, November 28, 1861, and served till January 10, 1865, establishing for himself a record for bravery and faithfulness to duty.

He went to Rice county, Kansas, in 1868, and remained until 1872, when he returned to Bloom township, this county.

On February 6, 1872, he was united in marriage to Martha J. Thompson, daughter of Louis Thompson, an old furnace man of this county, and Catharine (Shelton) Thompson, and for a number of years afterwards resided on his farm in Bloom township, this county. Their children are: Louis T., Charles L., Nannie, Myrtle, Addie, Frank A., Chester A., Mattie and Mamie, all of whom except Louis, reside with their parents at their home on Gallia street.

Mr. Spencer has been a life-long, active republican. He was elected Sheriff of Rice county, Kansas, November 7, 1871, and served for two years. In 1895, he was elected to the office of County Recorder, and in the following year he removed with his family to Portsmouth, where he has since resided. He was re-elected to the office of Recorder in 1898, serving in that office through a period of six years, retiring in September, 1901. He is a man of unassuming ways, quiet, but genial, and has attached to himself many earnest friends throughout the county. He is a member of Bigelow Methodist church, of Portsmouth.

Allen Webb Spry

was born June 15, 1858. His father, Dr. John W. Spry, was a dentist and druggist of Portsmouth, Ohio. His mother's maiden name was Louisa Davey. Our subject was one of four children. He attended the primary and grammar schools of Portsmouth, and at the age of eighteen he started out in life for himself, and worked at whatever was available until July 28, 1890, when he was appointed as one of the letter carriers of Portsmouth, and has served in that capacity ever since. He was married in January, 1880, to Miss Martha Dailey. They have three children, Grace, Ada and Howard. He resides at No. 121 East Fourth street.

Daniel R. Spry

was born in Norwich, Shenango county, New York. His parents, lived in Honesdale, Pennsylvania, until he was eighteen months old, and from there floated in a boat down the Ohio river and landed at Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1845. Daniel received his education at the Fourth street school and stood at the head of his classes. In 1851, he entered the drug store of Shackelford & Crichton, located where J. F. Davis' drug store now is and learned the drug business. On the death of Mr. Crichton, he became a member of the firm and the name was changed to Shackelford & Spry, and continued as such until 1857, when he bought the entire business. In December, 1863, he removed to the northwest corner of Second and Market streets, where he has since continued in the same business. He purchased the property and rebuilt the building with a mansard roof.

In December, 1881, he was burned out. He then bought the engine house property west of him and rebuilt with elaborate improvements adding a tower for the telephone exchange. During the flood of 1884, his building with all his stock of goods was burned. He lost the whole stock and building, but in less than a year he rebuilt. He was a Sergeant in Company E, 140th O. V. I. He enlisted May 2, 1864, and was discharged September 3, 1864. Mr. Spry is a quiet and reserved citizen. He is now the oldest druggist in Portsmouth, Ohio. He conducts an old and well established business. He has friends by the score and is much devoted to them. He is noted for his genial and kindly disposition and is universally liked.

David Stahler

was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, December 8, 1862. His parents were David and Louisa (Lorbach) Stahler, both natives of Germany. They came to this country and located near Chillicothe, Ohio. When David was six years old, he removed with his parents to Waverly, Ohio, and completed a course in the Waverly schools. He clerked for his father in the mercantile business until he began business for himself in 1887, in Waverly as a dealer in hardware, from machinery, implements, vehicles, etc. He remained in Waverly until 1893, and then came to Portsmouth, Ohio, and engaged in the same business, where he has remained ever since. He is a very strong democrat, and was chairman of

the County Executive Committee when John R. McLean ran for Governor. He is a member of the German Lutheran church.

April 6, 1884, he was married to Anna D. Jones, daughter of William D. Jones, the late editor of the Waverly "Watchman." He has four children: Charles Edward, Henry Lee, Clarence Robert and Louisa Elizabeth.

He is one of the active, energetic, pushing driving business men of Portsmouth. He will trade or buy anything which strikes his fancy, and he is always ready, willing and anxious for a trade at any time. He will have a half dozen projects all going at the same time, and will not neglect any one of them. Everything with him is sharp, short and decisive. When he undertakes anything he accomplishes it.

Michael Stanton

was born in the town of Ballinrobe in county Mayo, Ireland, September 16, 1843. His father was John Stanton, a carman, and his mother was Catharine O'Reilly. His parents emigrated to the United States in 1848, and located at Junior furnace, where they remained about a year, and then removed to Springfield, Ohio. Soon after his parents removed to Jackson county, Ohio. Here he attended school until he was fifteen years of age. He was a government messenger in the army from 1862 to 1865. On February 28, 1865, he enlisted in Company B, 196th O. V. I., for one year and was mustered out May 12, 1865, at Cumberland, Maryland.

In 1866, he and his brother John, went into the general mercantile business at Berlin, Ohio, where he remained till 1870, when he came to Portsmouth, Ohio, which has been his home since. From his arrival in Portsmouth, Ohio, he was in the firm of G. W. Brown & Company, in the liquor business. In 1872, he became a member of the firm of Stanton & Bagby, which was succeeded by Stanton Brothers in 1874. In 1877 the firm became Stanton & Balmert, the late Simon Balmert, being a partner. In 1888, the business was turned over to a corporation, known as the Spring Lane Distilling Company, in which he is a large stockholder, and which business he has conducted very successfully.

Mr. Stanton has always been a democrat in his political views, and has been very active and prominent in his party's councils. He was for twenty years a member of the City Council, most of the time from the First ward, but one or more terms from the Second ward. He was chairman of the Finance Committee of the Council for several years. He always took a great interest in municipal affairs and stood for public improvements. As a democrat, he was always at the command of his party, but would never accept any office which would interfere with his business. In 1890 and 1891, he was a member of the Board of State Penitentiary Managers, appointed by Governor Campbell. This is the only office he ever held outside of the City Council of Portsmouth. From 1894 to 1896, he was president of the Farmers National Bank of Portsmouth, Ohio.

He married Mary Jane Livingstone, November 14, 1876, and has had seven children, four of whom are deceased J. Oscar, Catharine, William B. and George. His surviving children are: Margaret, Michael and Edward. Mr. Stanton is a communicant of the church of the Holy Redeemer. He has always been a man of great decision of character. He makes up his mind quickly and acts at once. His executive ability has enabled him to achieve great success in his business. He is liberal in all his views and favors public improvement and advancement. In his business career in Portsmouth, he has largely contributed to the material advancement of the city.

George Henry Staten

was born December 22, 1847, at Mt. Vernon furnace, Lawrence county, Ohio. His father was William Harvey Staten, and his mother, Mary Ferran Staten, both natives of Adams county, near Marble furnace, where they were married February 22, 1844. She was the daughter of James Ferran, and was born April 14, 1824. Her husband was born March 11, 1819.

His father and mother had eight children, and our subject was the eldest of those who survived. His father died July 15, 1892, and his mother is still living. The family removed to Lawrence county, in 1844. Our subject received

a common school education. He enlisted in Company B, 22d O. V. I., February 22, 1864, at the age of eighteen, for a period of three years. He was transferred to Company B, 22d Battalion, O. V. I., October 31, 1864, and was discharged February 17, 1865, at St. Louis, Missouri, on surgeon's certificate of disability. After his return from the service, for six years, he worked on the farm and on the railroad. In 1871, he began the career of a teacher and continued it for nineteen consecutive years in Scioto and Lawrence counties. In 1872, for part of the time, he attended the Normal school at Lebanon. In this period of teaching, he taught four years at Union Landing, three years at Haverhill, and also at Clinton, Buckhorn and Franklin furnaces, and at the Kettles school. He received an appointment in the revenue service in 1899, and in that year became a resident of the city of Portsmouth. He has been in the revenue service from that time to the present except during Cleveland's second term, when he operated a feed mill in Portsmouth in connection with John Blankenmeyer for four years.

He was married August 28, 1877, to Ellen Gillen, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Coyle) Gillen. Their children are: Edith, Flora, Winona, Stanley, Wendell and George. He is a republican, strong in the faith. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, the G. A. R., and Foresters. He is a gentleman of quiet tastes and highly esteemed in the entire circle of his acquaintance.

Joseph Green Steagall

was born December 29, 1851 in Jackson county. His father's name was Douglas Steagall, and his mother's maiden name was Amanda Walls. The family came from Virginia. His parents both died when he was six years of age. There were five children left in the family, and our subject was next to the youngest. He made his home with Hiram Bunn in Jackson county, while a child. He went to work as soon as he was old enough for Thomas Jones at Antioch, Monroe county doing farm work. He continued to do farm work for about four or five years when he learned the carpenter's trade with Robert Sutherland and continued to work at this trade until 1890. In 1889 he bought the Ruckman farm in Madison township. He has resided there ever since, and has carried on farming as part of his business.

He was married on April 14, 1876 to Eliza Ruckman, daughter of Abijah Ruckman of Madison township. They have the following children: Zela, a daughter, married George Deemer, residing in Madison township; Nonie married Edward Chaney, residing on Seventh street in Portsmouth; Herman, aged twelve years, at home. They lost one child, a girl in infancy. Mr. Steagall has always been a republican. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist church of Madison township. He never held any public office. He has been practicing law before the Justices of the Peace of his township and in the county, for twenty years past.

Allen Perry Stevens

was born April 15, 1858 in Lawrence county, Ohio. His father was Joshua Anderville Stevens and his mother was Elizabeth Ann Huston. They had twelve children of which he was the fifth. He went to school in Lawrence county until he was 14 years of age. His father was a blacksmith and brought him up to the trade. At the age of 14, his family moved to Cambria, Gallia county, Ohio. He then went to school there. He and his father worked at Cambria furnace and then went back to Wayne county West Virginia for a short time. Then our subject went to Buffalo furnace, Greenup county, Kentucky and worked at his trade under Col. Worthington. He went to Rarden in March, 1877 and worked for Jerry Newman. He was married December 20, 1877 to Sarah Frances Newman, daughter of Thomas Newman. In the Spring of 1878, he set up in business for himself and has been engaged in it ever since. He does the machine blacksmithing for the Rarden Stone Company. He has seven children: Thomas Truman, Rosa Ann, Flora, Gilbert Terrell, Eliza, Estella May and Mattie Fay. He was a democrat until 1900 when he became a republican. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Rarden, a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Red Men.

Robert Hamer Stevenson

was born at Georgetown, Ohio, the son of Judge and Mrs. S. H. Stevenson, July 27, 1869. Mrs. Stevenson is the daughter of the late General John L. Higgins, one of the pioneers of Brown county, brother-in-law to General Thomas L. Hamer, and successively the first Sheriff and first Probate Judge that Brown county ever had. General Higgins was a sterling democrat of the old school.

The subject of this sketch early in life became identified with newspaper work upon the local papers at Georgetown, Ohio. Before he was of age he went to Cincinnati where he was employed in some of the largest printing concerns in that city. In the latter 80's he went to Louisville, Ky., where he became identified with The Courier Journal, and in the campaign of 1888 wrote a series of letters from various points in the South upon the Intimidation question. These letters were widely quoted by many of the politicians of the north, few of whom, however, realized that the author was a young boy not yet a voter.

From Louisville Mr. Stevenson went to Augusta, Ky., then to Aberdeen, Ohio, and to Middletown, Ohio, in each of which places he conducted newspaper enterprises for various persons. From Middletown he went to Cincinnati where he was employed upon The Cincinnati Post. He advanced rapidly with this paper, and when The Tribune was started in that city, he was among the first Cincinnati newspaper men sought by the publishers of the new paper. He remained with The Tribune through its varying fortunes, until about the time that the first company which operated it made an assignment, when he went back on the Post. He left The Post in 1896, entering the field of politics.

At the Chicago Convention which nominated Mr. Bryan, Mr. Stevenson was placed in charge of Ohio headquarters, and was active in all of the negotiations and deals which involved the delegation from Ohio, in that historical meeting. At the close of the campaign he returned to Ohio, where he was urged to assist in the campaign work in the state.

He was appointed a member of the State Executive Committee, and also its assistant secretary in charge of the work of organization; Mr. McConville, the chairman of the committee, being absent a considerable portion of his time in Chicago where he was called as chairman of The Speakers' Bureau of the National Committee.

In 1897, during the famous McLean-Hanna fight, he was again placed on the State Executive Committee, and again active in the work of organization. After a rest at the close of that campaign he came to Portsmouth and assumed control of The Tribune, which paper he has since edited, as will be seen by reference to the history of that publication of this volume. Since his coming to Portsmouth Mr. Stevenson has made rapid advancements. He is a vigorous writer, a forcible speaker, and active at all times in Democratic work. In addition to the management of The Tribune and Press, Mr. Stevenson has established and built up one of the largest commercial printing concerns in Southern Ohio, catering to the higher order of business.

Mr. Stevenson was married May 1, 1893, to Janette, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Thomas of Adams county. They have one daughter, Martha Estelle.

Aaron Stockham, Jr.,

was born June 13, 1832 on the home place, two and a half miles from Sciotoville on the Little Scioto river. His parents were Aaron and Ruhama (Sikes) Stockham. He has resided continuously on the farm he now lives on with the exception of one year when he was occupied in flat boating on the Ohio. He obtained his education in the country schools. He enlisted in Company F, 140th O. V. I. (Henry Stockham) May 2, 1864 and was mustered out September 3, 1864 with the company. He was a republican up to the organization of the Prohibition party when he joined its ranks. In the last four or five years he has socialistic views peculiarly his own. He was a Free-Will Baptist until 1890 and has since held himself aloof from all churches.

He was united in marriage October 12, 1854 with Mary J. Crawford of Adams county, Ohio, daughter of Robert Crawford. Eleven children have been born to them: James P., Robert C., deceased, Eliza A., deceased wife of Oliver

Batterson; Edward M., Jordan M., George L., Charles P., Addie B., wife of N. S. Mathews of Harrisburg, Illinois; William G., Samuel A. and Alva C. Mr. Stockham is a very eccentric person and his ideas are certainly unique. Yet he has a philanthropy about him such as few men have. He lends a helping hand to every one in his neighborhood that may be in need of help and to some that are not. He has written and published a book which he calls "Dynamite or The Impending Crisis." In this book he sets forth his views; and as an awful punishment for the crimes of the world he predicts the destruction of the earth by fire.

John Milton Stockham

seventh child of Joseph Harvey and Catherine (Dewey) Stockham, was born January 1, 1857, near Harrisonville, in Madison township. (See Dewey and Stockham Families.) He was brought up on his father's farm, attended the country schools and at the age of twenty, he entered the employ of M. B. Gilbert & Company and worked on an ice-wagon and as a clerk. After ten months here, he was married to Augusta C. Frowine, daughter of Charles and Catherine (Fisher) Frowine in February, 1878. In 1879, he went to Texas, where he remained until the death of his wife, December 1, 1879 and returned home bringing with him his motherless child, then two and a half months old. This child died shortly afterwards.

He again went to work for Gilbert & Co. and remained with them until 1886, when he entered the coal business on the corner of Front and Court streets and remained there until October, 1897, when he removed to the corner of Second and Court streets, where he has since conducted his business. He was Commissioner of Scioto county from 1893 to 1896 and was appointed to fill a short term of eight months, from January 6, to September 21, 1896 and was re-elected in 1896 for a second term which expired in 1899. He is an active republican and a member of Sixth Street Methodist church. He has been one of the most efficient workers in his church and has served on the Official Board since 1885. He is also a member of Magnolia Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

He was married the second time to Helen McAleer, daughter of John and Helen (Edwards) McAleer, October 18, 1883. Their children are: Vesta May, recently a graduate of the Portsmouth High School with first honors; Russell, Katharine, Paul, and Carrie Violet.

A prominent business man says of him: "He is a man of strict integrity, of good business principles and habits, and a conservative, safe and careful business man. He has been successful in managing his own business and while Commissioner of Scioto county carried out the same principles for the public in giving the county a careful and economical administration of its affairs. Mr. Stockham is one of those men who inspire confidence, and is just the kind of man to be selected for a position of trust. He has always been found attentive to all the duties and positions to which he has been called. He is a man of positive convictions and of strong Christian character; and one who is entitled to the respect and confidence of everyone. He is a man who has decided opinions of his own and when convinced that he is right he is not easily moved. He is what might be called a 'level-headed' man, not easily swayed and carried away by impulse."

Joseph Dewey Stockham

was born December 30, 1843 in Scioto county. His father was Joseph Harvey Stockham and his mother Catherine Dewey, a daughter of Doctor Joseph Dewey. He attended the common schools of Madison township and farmed for his father until he entered the service. He was mustered in Company E, 117th O. V. I. August 21, 1862 at the age of eighteen. He was transferred to Company F, October 18, 1862, and transferred to Company F, 1st O. V. H. A., August 10, 1863 and mustered out June 20, 1865. After the war he resumed the life of a farmer. He was married December 19, 1866 to Sarah Wallace, daughter of Samuel Wallace and Clara Ann Coriell, daughter of Daniel Coriell. He continued farming until 1868 when he kept a store and drove a huckster wagon for ten years. In 1870, he removed to Wallace Mills and that has been his resi-

dence ever since. He operated the mills for a number of years, but since has given his attention to farming and merchandising. He has seven children: William H. died January 4, 1875, aged eight years; Thomas Wesley, born March 4, 1870; John Lewis, born August 26, 1873; Clarissa Ann, born December 24, 1875, the wife of Edward W. Bower; Catharine, born September 8, 1878; Joseph Warren, born July 11, 1881; Samuel G., born November 10, 1885. He is a republican and a member of the Free Will Baptist church.

Wilbur Stout

son of Elihu M. Stout, was born August 1, 1876, at Chester, Meigs county, Ohio. His mother is Ruth (Stockham) Stout, daughter of David Jackson Stockham. They had three children: Edith who died in childhood; John who resides in Sciotoville and our subject. His father moved to Sciotoville when he was six years old. He attended the public schools of Sciotoville until he was nineteen and then began teaching. He taught for two years and then attended the Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio, pursuing scientific studies and doing special work. He is now teaching at Forest Academy, near Franklin Furnace. Mr. Stout has been a special student of Geology for several years and has become well informed on the subject. He has been a collector of specimens at Sciotoville for four years and has become thoroughly acquainted with the geology of Scioto county through his own personal investigation and research. A sub-division of the Geological article in this work was prepared by Mr. Stout and can be found on page 17 and those immediately following. He is a member of the Republican party.

John Franklin Strayer

was born Oct. 1, 1856, near Logansville, Ohio. His father's name was James Wilson Strayer, and his mother's maiden name was Sarah Jane Plummer. His father was a dry-goods merchant, which business he was engaged in for thirty years at Logansville and Degraff. Our subject attended the common schools at Degraff, and also attended the Wittenburg College in 1874 and 1875, studying the classical course. In the fall of 1875, he went to Delaware, to attend the Ohio Wesleyan University and belonged to the Class of '79, but left at the end of the junior year. In March, 1878, he went to Columbus and spent two years on the Daily Ohio Statesman, then conducted by Jonathan Linton. While in Columbus during this period he was a writer for the Cleveland Leader. In March, 1880, he went to Chillicothe, Ohio and started the Chillicothe Daily News. He was the editor and Capt. John Putnam was the proprietor.

He came to Portsmouth, Ohio in June, 1880. He was with the Portsmouth Times two years, as local editor, until March, 1882. He was with the Blade and Tribune for fifteen years. In January, 1897, he quit the newspaper business forever and has had a clear conscience ever since. He spent one year with Mr. Coriell in the Fire Insurance business, and has been with him ever since. He was married January 20, 1886 to Miss Lizzie McNichols, of Lexington, Ky., daughter of John McNichols of the same place. They have the following children: Morris Kirby, aged fifteen, and Katharine Marie, aged twelve. Mr. Strayer is a republican in his political views.

Philip Melancthon Streich

was born in Circleville, Ohio, August 16, 1860. His father was Casper Streich who has been a minister in the United Brethren church since 1863. His mother's maiden name was Catherine Rife. His father was a native of Stuttgart, Germany and his mother was born in Pickaway county, Ohio. Our subject was the eldest of twelve children, ten of whom are living. He lived at Circleville four years, at Pomeroy about eighteen months, at Zanesville three years, at Cleveland four years, at Cincinnati four years, at Dayton three years, in southern Illinois about eighteen months, and then he came to Portsmouth, Ohio. Between the age of fourteen and fifteen, he went into a drug store in Dayton and was there over a year, and was in the same business in Illinois.

His father was sent to Portsmouth in 1876, as minister to the German U. B. church and our subject followed him in 1877 and has remained here ever

since. When he arrived in Portsmouth, he went into the employment of George Fisher, where he remained until 1879, when he went to Cincinnati and attended the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy. He was there two years and graduated in 1881. He then went into the J. F. Davis Drug store as prescription clerk and book-keeper until in February, 1890. He then went into business under the firm name of Fisher & Streich, having bought one-half interest. The firm continued under this name until July, 1901, then he bought out Mr. Fisher's interest and the business is now, Fisher & Streich Pharmacy, P. M. Streich, Proprietor. He was married September 30, 1884 to Louisa Ebert, daughter of Charles Ebert. He has two children Edna and Ralph. He is a republican and a member of the United Brethren church.

Mr. Streich enjoys the advantage of being well acquainted with every one in the city of Portsmouth and every one in the county, and he enjoys the good will and friendship of all who know him. He is a gentleman who makes no antagonisms. He is known for his uprightness, truthfulness and integrity as a business man. He has been very successful in business and has deserved it all, and no one stands any higher in the estimation of the community than he, and the better he is known the more he is liked.

Hadley Herbert Summers

was born July 30, 1866 at Dayton, O. His father is Lewis Augustus Francis Summers who resides on Robinson avenue in Portsmouth. His mother's maiden name was Elenor Mills. When he was three years of age, his father moved to Bellbrook, Green county, O. where he resided until he was 14 years of age. Then he resided in Xenia two years and in Jackson three years and attended the public schools of all these places. He completed his education in Portsmouth and here he has resided since he was 19 years of age. At the age of 20, he began as a stenographer and on July 1, 1886, took a position as such in the office of Drew, Selby & Co., shoe manufacturers in Portsmouth. On January 1, 1887, he began traveling for the same firm as a salesman and has been engaged in the same business ever since.

He was married to Miss Minta Lewis of McConnellsville, O. in March 1894 and has two children Ivan Harry Summers, aged four, and Herbert Julia Summers aged two. He is a member of the Sixth Street M. E. church. In his political views he is a republican on national and state affairs, but in municipal affairs he is a "free-lance." He has a most attractive home on the northeast corner of Fourth and Waller streets, and is happily situated in all respects. He is one of the most successful of the Drew-Selby Co's. commercial salesmen and enjoys the confidence of his employers to the fullest extent.

Joseph Jackson Sutton

was born in Lawrence county, Ohio, June 17, 1842. His father was John W. Sutton of Baltimore county, Maryland, who lived in Ohio for more than fifty years and in Scioto county twenty-eight years. He died in Portsmouth, Ohio, October 31, 1892. His mother's maiden name was Catharine Gard, of York county, Pennsylvania. She died November 14, 1900. Mr. Sutton received only a common school education in the schools, but was a great reader. He informed himself on all current events and is well read in history.

May 26, 1862 he enlisted in Company H, 87th O. V. I. for three months, was at the siege and surrender of Harper's Ferry, Va., September, 1862. He was paroled and honorably discharged Oct. 1, 1862, returning to his home in Jackson county, Ohio. He remained there until March 29, 1863, when he enlisted in Company H, 2nd West Virginia Cavalry at Charleston, W. Va., in a Company which had been raised in Jackson county, Ohio, the entire regiment having been recruited in Ohio. No regiment saw harder service than this. It was on the perilous Wytheville raid, the ill-fated Lynchburg raid, and numerous engagements in West Virginia. In July, 1864 the command was transferred to the Shenandoah Valley in the Army of Major-General Philip H. Sheridan. Our subject was in the following battles under that gallant commander: Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Appomattox Station, and Appomattox C. H., the latter, being the surrender of Lee. He was in fifty-five battles and skirmishes, was never wounded, although engaged in a number of hand-to-hand encounters

and never missed a scout, nor fight in which his company was engaged. He prides himself in his army service in that, although not very strong physically, he was never sick nor in the hospital during the war. He boasts that he never cost the Government a cent for medicine or hospital treatment. He was honorably discharged June 30, 1865.

From the service he returned to Scioto county, where his parents had located in 1864. He was a resident of Portsmouth for a number of years. He was a member of the Board of Education in that city in 1893 and 1894, was a member of the Sixth Street Methodist Episcopal church and one of the official board of that church. He was also a member of Scioto Lodge No. 31, of Orient Encampment and a charter member and Captain of Canton Orient Patriarchs Militant I. O. O. F., of Portsmouth, Ohio. Mr. Sutton was married to Malissa Jane Westfall in Scioto county, February 15, 1866. Six children were born to them, two of whom survive, George C., of New York city, who was educated in the schools of Portsmouth, and Mrs. Ethel Trahelot of Chillicothe, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Sutton are temporarily living in the mountain section of Pike county, Ky. Mr. Sutton is engage in the lumber business.

Mr. Sutton is one of the most agreeable companions. He is a good conversationalist on any subject upon which he has read. He has a fine sense of humor. He is one of the most genial and courteous of men. When he makes a friend, he retains him. If he has any weakness it is his pride of his army record and he is fully justified in that. In 1892 he wrote and published a history of the Second regiment of West Virginia Cavalry. It is a book of 262 pages and very interesting. This regiment while being designated the Second West Virginia Cavalry was really from Ohio. Mr. Sutton was not only a first-class soldier but is a first-class citizen. Whenever a duty is presented to him he always tries to do it, to the best of his ability. This has been characteristic of him from boyhood to the present time. He was reared a Democrat, but cast his first vote in 1864 for President Lincoln in the Shenandoah valley under the sound of the enemy's cannon. While he has usually been known as a democrat, his political views are liberal. He is universally liked and respected, and has no enemies he knows of. Certainly there has been nothing in his life and character which would invite the enmity of anyone.

William Swabby

was born April 6, 1849, at Center Furnace, Lawrence county, Ohio. His parents were Hiram Swabby and Ellen Brinkenmire. They were married in Germany. William Swabby was the fifth of a family of ten children. He received a common school education in the schools at Howard Furnace. Hiram Swabby was an engineer and our subject learned that trade. He began as assistant engineer with his father at the age of fifteen and worked at that until he was twenty-one. He then worked at Howard furnace as a teamster for four years. He decided to go west and went to Hamilton furnace, Missouri, and remained there for two months, then came back and ran the engine at Cambria furnace for two years. In 1877, he came to Scioto county. He worked for Peter Somers from 1876 until 1880. Since that time he has been a farmer.

In 1876, he was married to Barbara Somers, daughter of Peter Somers. They have five children: George, who is employed in the Portsmouth post-office; Charles, an assistant superintendent of a rolling mill in Pittsburg; Howard, employed at the Big Four depot in Cincinnati; Cora and Roscoe at home. He is a republican and a member of the Methodist church. He was a Trustee of Clay township in 1886. In 1901, he was elected an Infirmary Director. Mr. Swabby is a good example of the self-made man. Starting with industry and honesty for his capital, he has made a success of life. His reputation is that of an honest, capable, industrious and level-headed citizen. The respect in which he is held by the community is evidenced by his nomination and election as Infirmary Director, his majorities being a just tribute to his excellences as a citizen and his admitted qualifications for the place.

Rev. David Stanton Tappan, D. D., LL. D.

The name was originally Topham (Upper Village.) It is purely Anglo Saxon. The first Tappan of whom we have any knowledge, was Robert of Linton, near

Paley Bridge, West Riding, of Yorkshire. Our subject is the twelfth in the direct line of descent from this Robert Tappan, who died in 1550. Out of the twelve in the line of descent, nine had Scripture names, Samuel, Abraham and Benjamin were among them, the latter being the favorite. Abraham, the fourth in descent from Robert, came to Massachusetts, in 1637, and settled in Essex county. He was made a selectman the next year. Benjamin Tappan, the grandson of Abraham, graduated at Harvard College. The Tappans have always believed in education, but the son of the last named Benjamin, great-great-grandfather of our subject, was a goldsmith. However, a goldsmith in 1770, was a very different occupation from a goldsmith now. The early goldsmiths were the bankers and money lenders of their time.

The first Tappan in this country had eight children; the next, ten; the next, twelve; the next, eleven, and the Doctor, our subject, has followed the family fashion, for he has had eleven. The Tappans have always been distinguished for three things, conscience, learning and piety, and these characteristics are as strong in the present generation as in the past ones. The Doctor is in a peculiar situation as to this sketch. He was not consulted about it. It is written by his classmate and he is not responsible for anything in it. He never mentions his ancestry unless directly questioned about it, and the writer has inflicted that part upon him.

His grandfather, Benjamin Tappan, afterwards Judge and U. S. Senator, came to the Northwest Territory, in 1799. In 1809, he located in Steubenville, and there his grandson, our subject, son of Dr. Benjamin Tappan and Oella Stanton, daughter of Dr. David Stanton and sister of the great War Secretary, was born, April 2, 1845, the third of five children. He attended the public schools of Steubenville, until September, 1860, when he entered the Freshman Class at Miami University. He was a faithful and diligent student and learned well all there was to be learned. It was known through his entire course that he had the ministry in view. He took the first honors in a class of twenty-five, at graduation, in June, 1864, and delivered the valedictory oration. While in college, he was a member of the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity and the Miami Union Literary Society. Directly after his graduation, he took up the study of Theology, in the Western Theological Seminary, at Alleghany, Pennsylvania, and graduated in April, 1867. In the summer of 1865, he had charge of the State Lick Academy, in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. In the summer of 1866, he was in charge of Callensburg Academy, in Clarion county, Pennsylvania. Alleghany Presbytery licensed him to preach, in the spring of 1866. In September 1867, he took charge of the Chariton Presbyterian church in the Presbytery of Des Moines, Iowa.

On August 12, 1869, he was married to Miss Anna Grandgirard, daughter of Rev. Emilius Grandgirard, at Hillsboro, Ohio.

In February, 1871, he took charge of the Presbyterian church at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, where he remained until April, 1890. While in Iowa, he was honored with the offices of Moderator and Permanent Clerk of his Presbytery in turn. He was permanent clerk of the Iowa Synod South, from 1870 to 1882, when the two Synods were consolidated. In 1882, he was made Stated Clerk of the Synod of Iowa, and served until his removal from the state. While a resident of Iowa, he received the honorary degree of A. M. from Wooster University. He received the Degree of Doctor of Divinity, from Lenox College, Iowa, in 1886. While a resident of Iowa, he was a commissioner to the General Assembly of his church three times. He was for six years president of the school board of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. From 1887 to 1890, he was a Trustee of the Presbyterian College, at Fairfield, Iowa. On April 1, 1890, he took the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church, of Portsmouth, Ohio, the largest and strongest church in the Presbytery of Portsmouth. He held this until September 1, 1899, when he became President of the Miami University.

In the Presbytery of Portsmouth, he was the leader among his ministerial brethren. He was often Moderator. In 1893, he was a commissioner to the General Assembly from the Portsmouth Presbytery, and was one of the Clerks. He was chairman of the Committee on Home Missions in the Portsmouth Presbytery during his entire connection with it. In the Synod of Ohio, he was for three years chairman of the Committee on Education, and for three years

was chairman of the Committee on Home Missions. In November, 1899, he received the degree of LL. D. from Wooster University, Ohio.

His eldest child, Benjamin, died an infant, in Iowa. His eldest daughter, Oella, is the wife of Edgar H. Lowman, of Springfield, Ohio. His second daughter, Julia, is the wife of Prof. William B. Langsdorf, Ph. D., Lit. D., late Professor of Latin in Miami University, but now a Presbyterian minister. His second son Paul, is a graduate of Wooster, and a Doctor of Medicine, and an assistant physician at the Dayton Hospital for the Insane. His sons, Frank and George, are students of Washington College, Pa. His daughter Helen is at home. He lost a son, Edwin Stanton, aged eighteen months, while a resident of Portsmouth, and his daughter Lucy, aged sixteen, died since he has resided in Oxford. His youngest daughter, Margaret, is aged seven years.

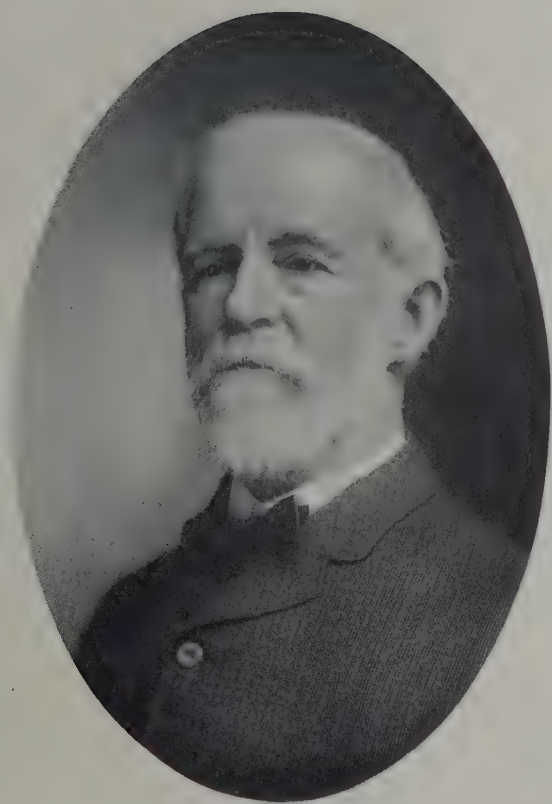
Doctor Tappan is a well educated man. He is thorough in all his methods. What he knows, he is certain of and it is available to him at any time. He is strong physically and strong mentally. As a preacher and public speaker, he has a voice which can be heard and understood. His sentences are well chosen and expressive. Whatever he has to say is interesting. His discourses are full of treasures of thought. Dr. Tappan has had but three churches in a ministry of thirty-two years. He could have remained in either a life-time. Each change was a promotion and a call up higher. His call to the Presidency of Miami University, his Alma Mater, was a tribute to his thorough education and his love for and devotion to teaching. He is conservative in all things. He is the last minister in the Presbyterian church to be suspected of heresy or heterodoxy. He is no theorist and is always found on the safe side of every question presented to him. When one goes to hear him preach a sermon, he is sure to be instructed and edified. He is sure to hear every word uttered and that the diction will be perfect. He is sure that there will be no sensationalism and he is sure of the Orthodoxy of every utterance. Dr. Tappan is a man of powerful will, and of great strength of purpose and the trait is inherited from both sides of the home. But for the fact that he is a minister, he would be as overbearing as his grandfather, the Senator, or his uncle, the great War Secretary, neither of whom could tolerate opposition. He is a tower of strength at the head of any institution, whether it be a church or college. He is a safe man at all times and under all circumstances. In a number of courses presented to him, he can always be relied on to take the wisest and the most just. Since the above was written, in June, 1902, Dr. Tappan resigned the Presidency of Miami University and in November of the same year accepted the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at Circleville, Ohio.

Addison Taylor

was born in Harrisonville, Scioto county, Ohio, March 17, 1866, a son of Martyn Taylor, M. D., and Lydia J. Draper, his wife. Several of his paternal ancestors were soldiers of the Revolutionary War and his father was an acting assistant surgeon in the Civil war. Addison was educated in the common schools of the county and was a teacher for eight years, the last four of which he taught in the grammar grades at Sciotoville. He has been a consistent political prohibitionist since arriving at his majority, never having voted any other ticket, on a state, or national election, and has been a candidate for various offices in the county on the Prohibition ticket. He has been a member of the Methodist church for eighteen years. In 1890, he was married to Miss Anna Frank, of Sciotoville. They have two children: Wendell and Ella. Mr. Taylor is secretary and treasurer of the Scioto Star Brick Works, west of Sciotoville, and has been connected with the company for ten years, having worked his way up from a laborer in the yard. A good part of his time is spent traveling over the country selling fire brick. He has a large business acquaintance among the iron and steel trades. He is active in church work and what might be termed a "radical" in his opinions.

James Landon Taylor, M. D.

The Taylors are of English ancestry and settled first on coming from England in the state of Connecticut, in the early part of the 18th century. From there this branch emigrated to the wilds of central New York, where



JAMES LANDON TAYLOR, M. D.

Æt. 63.

we find James Taylor, the grandsire of this sketch, organizing a Methodist Episcopal church in or about Elmira, then called Newtown, in 1807. His mother Anna Landon, was a member of the Landon family, now widely distributed through the United States. About 1835, he came to Scioto county with his family, one daughter, Olive, and seven sons, two of whom preceded him. Of the sons, four also became Methodist ministers: James, Harvey, William and Landon, the latter marrying Jane Vincent, daughter of A. C. Vincent, one of the original French Grant settlers. Landon and wife took up their residence at Franklin furnace, Ohio, where the subject of this sketch was born February 1, 1840.

Owing to the invalidism of his mother, the infant was taken by his maternal aunt, Mrs. John S. Baccus, near Wheelersburg, and reared in that family. Here he learned to speak French, which he ever after cultivated. His first recollection of school life was going to a subscription school in Wheelersburg, taught by Miss Elizabeth Crichton.

At the age of fifteen, he obtained a certificate to teach school and taught his first school in the Kettles district in 1856, at \$33 1-3 per month. Mr. A. J. Finney, afterwards Sheriff and County Clerk, was one of Doctor Taylor's pupils, as well as many other gray-headed men and women out in that district which comprises part of four townships: Vernon, Bloom, Harrison and Porter. When the winter term was over, young Taylor started for a term in college. After completing the Junior year of his college course in Delaware, Ohio, young Taylor obtained from President Merrick an honorable dismissal, and a certificate of standing in college so flattering that it virtually passed him into the University of Michigan, where he graduated in 1863. From that time until 1870, he spent in teaching, and in 1872, took the degree of M. D. in the Ohio Medical College in Cincinnati. He then took up the practice of medicine in Wheelersburg, Ohio, following Doctor Arthur Titus, where he has resided ever since.

In 1867, he married Melissa Folsom, of Green township, a daughter of J. S. Fulsom, whose biography appears in this volume. There were born to them one daughter and two sons, both of the latter being physicians. The daughter Katy, died unmarried in 1900. The older son, Wesley, is rounding up his medical and literary education in the universities and hospitals of Europe, and the younger son John, has a similar course in prospect.

Doctor Taylor has now been identified with Wheelersburg, Porter township and vicinity, as a teacher, farmer, doctor and well known citizen for nearly half a century. For eleven years consecutively he served on the School Board. In March, 1870, he succeeded Captain N. W. Evans as County Examiner, serving for nearly a year on the Board with Doctor Burr and John Bolton. He is a member of the local medical societies, the National Association and the American Academy of Medicine, the Vice Presidency of which he held from 1901-2. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and is planning to attend the International Medical Congress of Tuberculosis to be held in Paris in 1903.

Doctor Taylor is still engrossed with the cares of his business, his lands and his profession, leading even a busier life than when he set out in the practice of his profession thirty years ago. He is of athletic build, six feet in height, an active mover, a republican in politics and a protestant in religion. Doctor Taylor is in no way responsible for what follows in this sketch. He is a very difficult subject to make a character estimate of and do him justice. The reason of that is, there are so many points of view, and our subject will show up well from any of them. Doctor Taylor is a well educated man. He has been trained to think and investigate. His mind is like a wonderful piece of mechanism. It is bound to accomplish certain results. Give him a subject to investigate and reason out and he will first ascertain all the facts and then he will reach the most logical and wisest conclusion. He was not only trained to this but he has given himself a thorough course of self-discipline and training. The facts he learns are always available to him. They will come to him and he can use them at any time. The Doctor has a reputation as a first class business man and financier. It is because he knows how to reason on predicates and thereby anticipate results. In all things he undertakes he does his work thoroughly. He never acts until he knows the uttermost facts, and

when he has learned them all, he reasons out a course to pursue and that course is unerringly the wisest which could have been discovered or chosen. When he comes to a conclusion, he has faith in it and never hesitates. This habit of thought and action avails him in every thing he undertakes whether it be farming, medicine, literature or finance.

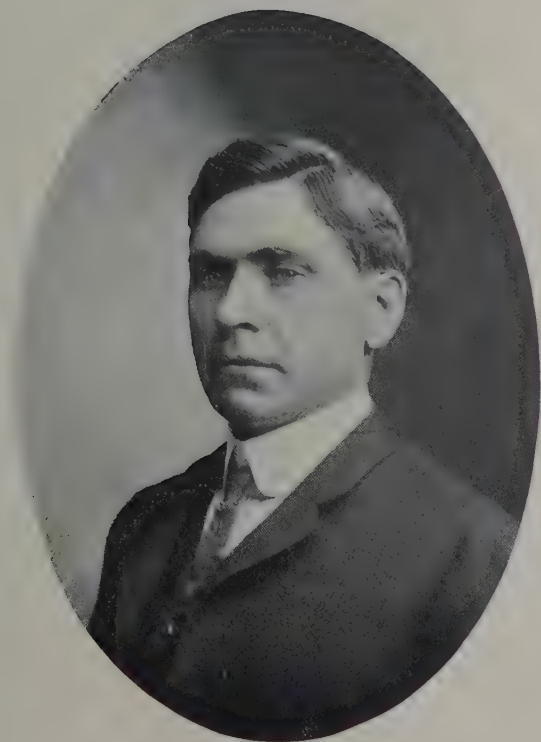
The Doctor is one of those rare characters who would succeed in anything they undertake. He is a first class farmer, he stands at the top of his profession and as a financier and business man he has no superior. The editor believes he would have acquired national distinction as a medical or historical writer, but no one could justly say that Doctor Taylor has missed his calling. To a layman, his medical essays, mentioned in the Bibliography of this work, show that he is master of every subject he has treated and that on a condition of facts given, his hypotheses are the most consistent with the highest wisdom in his profession, and his ideas are the most advanced. The esteem in which the Doctor is held by the fellow members of his profession, show that the layman's ideas of him are correct. But the Doctor is not only fortunate and successful in handling medical subjects; some years ago he was a contributor to the Ohio Farmer and his articles on Tariff Reform were unanswerable. He can write an essay on the money question which would command the respectful consideration of the best financiers. He would be equally interesting in writing on stock raising. The editor has read all of the Doctor's essays on Medical Topics with great interest and believes that the community in which he dwells does not appreciate his learning or his acquirements in his profession. Fifty years from now his learning and talent will be appreciated. As the Doctor has taken good care of himself in his present life, in the life hereafter, he will not be concerned at the failure to appreciate him while living. His neighbors do appreciate him now as a business man, and they have the utmost confidence in him in his profession, but they will never realize the extent of his acquirements until he has passed beyond this life and his finished career can be compared with others.

Harry Edmund Taylor

was born in McConnellsville, Morgan county, Ohio, September 29, 1873. He was the son of William and Frances Bell Taylor. William Taylor was the owner of various salt furnaces in the Muskingum valley, and was the first democrat elected to office in Morgan county after the war, being elected Sheriff in 1883. The subject of this sketch graduated from the McConnellsville schools in 1889, and then entered the office of the Morgan county "Democrat," where he learned the printer's trade. In 1891, he became a reporter on the Akron, Ohio, "World" and the Akron "Beacon and Republican." In 1894, Mr. Taylor came to Portsmouth to take charge of the city news work on the Portsmouth Daily Times, about to be started by J. L. Patterson. He has held that position up to the present time. In 1898, he, with Vallee Harold purchased the controlling interest in the Times Publishing Company, and upon the organization of the company Mr. Taylor was chosen Secretary and Treasurer. He married December 5, 1899, Leah Pauline, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Grimes, of Portsmouth, Ohio.

Lafayette Taylor

was born December 25, 1856, in Susquehanna, county, Pennsylvania, near the town of that name. His parents were William and Mary E. (Kelley) Taylor, who resided on East Mountain in Gibson township, in the above named county. William Taylor was a son of Amos and Dolly (Starks) Taylor. They settled about a mile below Smiley, Pennsylvania, on the west side of Tunkhannock, soon after 1800. Amos was the son of David and Mercy Taylor, who settled at Smiley about 1804, and built a hotel which was then one of the three frame houses in Gibson township. Mr. Taylor is one of a family of twelve children. John F. resides at Scranton, Pa. Sarah Jane married S. C. Avery, and is deceased. Josiah resides on the old home farm in Pennsylvania and was in a construction corps during the Civil war. Freeman F. is a railroad contractor and a ranchman at Colorado City, Colorado. Leslie D. is deceased. Leroy Eugene resides in Lackawanna county and is the overseer of a coal breaker at



LAFAYETTE TAYLOR.

Winter, Pa. William K. resides at Ottawa, Kansas. Volney E. is a lumberman at Doane, West Virginia.

During the early years of our subject's boyhood, he worked on a farm and attended the district school. He very early developed the propensity and desire to make money. This is evidenced by the fact that when he had reached the age of sixteen, he had accumulated the sum of \$400 or what would be considered a good fortune for a boy of that age. But with this desire for money came an overwhelming desire for a better education than he could obtain at home. In company with a boy friend of his age and against the will of his parents, he came to Oberlin, Ohio, to attend school. But a term there somewhat discouraged him; he thought an education should be obtained in a more rapid manner so he left this school intending to take up study again in some other school. In the meantime, he went to work chopping wood and sawing logs for a saw mill until school should open again. This was his first experience in the lumber business. When the time for entering school again came around, he did not go; but continued to work and save. Month after month passed away and all the time the desire to make money was overcoming and crowding out the desire for an education, until at the end of three years, he gave up his intention of educating himself and embarked upon his money making career which has been somewhat phenomenal and characteristic of all similar careers. In a short time he had saved sufficient money to buy several yoke of cattle and began taking logging contracts in Pike county. Success crowned his undertakings and soon he began to buy timber in tracts and to have it sawed, doing the logging himself.

In 1880, he came to Rarden, which has been the scene of his activities since, and which owes its growth and prosperity in large part to him. In 1885, he gave up logging and took up his residence in Rarden, having married the previous year. Here he opened a small store and engaged in the buying and shipping of lumber and at the same time owning and operating several saw-mills. He became a partner with Guilford Marr in the cooperage business in 1887. From this year until 1891, he had on hands at all times the enormous quantity of 2,000,000 feet of sawed lumber and his output each year during this time was 2,500,000 feet. Besides this quantity of sawed lumber, he handled railroad ties, tanbark and all kinds of lumber products. His trade gradually branched out until he had practical control of the lumber business in this section and nine-tenths of all the lumber shipped from Rarden in the last fifteen years has passed through his hands and has added thousands to his coffers. From 1887 to the present time he has reaped the harvest from something like 50,000,000 feet of lumber.

In 1895, he became the chief stockholder in the Rarden Stone Company, incorporated that year. He is exclusive owner of the Rarden Stone Mill. He owns a controlling interest in the Taylor Cooperage company. He is an equal partner with Charles S. Brown in the Taylor-Brown Timber Company. He owns and operates a large general store at Rarden. In 1900, he bought several thousand acres of valuable timber in Wayne county, West Virginia, and has since been engaged in sawing and marketing it.

Mr. Taylor is a republican and has always been such. He takes a deep interest in the management of local and national affairs, but is not a politician in any sense. His whole time is devoted to his numerous interests.

He was married July 4, 1884, to Almeda McNeal, a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Watrous) McNeal of Pike county, Ohio. They have one child living, Volney S., born March 27, 1886. He is now in school at Valparaiso, Ind. Another child, Lynn, was born May 8, 1888 and died in infancy. His first wife died November 22, 1888, and he was again married to Lucinda McNeal, a sister to his former wife, January 27, 1890.

Mr. Taylor is a man of strong and rugged build and has exceptional powers of physical endurance. He is always active and pushes his work and never lets it push him. The one great secret of his success is his exhaustless, tireless energy. Coupled with this his admirable ability to keep well in hand and manage his diverse business interests. He has exceptional business judgment and tact and during the years of his rapid advancement in the business world it has been employed to wonderful advantage. He is the embodiment

of honor and integrity—honest with himself, with his neighbor, with his employees and with those with whom he has business transactions. Some have a deep religious nature and a total lacking of the moral nature and vice versa; others have both in varying degrees, though one predominates. In our subject we find but a moderate degree of the religious but an unusually sensitive moral nature which answers the purpose which the religious nature does in others. Consequently we have a man liberal in thought about things supernatural but radical in questions of right and justice. He should be a shining example for the young man who has nothing but his hands and a sound mind and body for capital to start on.

Martyn Taylor, M. D.,

of Sciotoville, Ohio, was born in the town of Lewis, Essex county, New York, in 1828. His father Theodore Taylor was the son of Eliphalet Taylor, a soldier of the Revolution who was conspicuous for bravery at the battle of Bennington. The mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Lucy Jane Ballou, was a descendent of Maturin Ballou who came from Devonshire, England in 1640 to the province of Rhode Island and was largely influential in shaping the policy of this province. Hosea Ballou, the mother of President Garfield, and she, are of the same branch of the Ballou family. The boyhood and youth of Doctor Taylor, to the age of young manhood, were passed in his native state, where he received an academic education. At the age of eighteen years, the death of his father threw him upon his own resources, and he began, "single handed to strike out for himself, making his home in Adrian, Michigan. Enrolling himself as a student in the Medical College of the University of Michigan, he worked his way through that institution by teaching in the intervals of lectures and received a degree of Doctor of Medicine in the spring of 1852.

March 27, 1853, he married Miss Lydia Jane Draper and began the practice of his profession at Danby, Dupage county, Illinois. He located in Scioto county, Ohio, in 1860. His three children are: Ella, born April 15, 1854, married A. H. Stephenson, M. D., a resident of Fort Recovery, Ohio; Addison Taylor, born March 17, 1866, a commercial traveler and head of the sales department of the Scioto Star Fire Brick Works of Sciotoville, Ohio; Martyn Taylor, Jr., born January 28, 1869, a physician and surgeon residing in Fort Recovery, Ohio.

On September 12, 1861 he enlisted in Company E, 33rd O. V. I. and took part in the campaign on Big Sandy and in the battles of Perryville and Stone River. He was discharged May 28, 1863, by order of the department, to accept the position of Acting Assistant Surgeon. Returning home in 1864, he served as enrolling officer during the summer of that year, and after completing the draft of Harrison township on September 2, enlisted in Company F, 1st O. V. H. A. After his re-enlistment in September, 1864, he was detailed as Acting Assistant Surgeon for a detachment of four companies of his regiment, stationed at Chickamauga Junction, six miles south of Chattanooga and at stations between that point and Grayville, Georgia, on the railroad south of the Junction. His surgical duties ceased when these four companies rejoined their regiment, with which he remained until June 20, 1865, when he was discharged.

He has always been a republican but has never sought office. His highest ambition has been to attain the greatest excellence in his profession. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. After thirty years of laborious practice, he is disabled from further work, by disabilities resulting from military service, and is simply waiting for his summons.

Wells Teachnor, M. D.,

son of Henry W. Teachnor and Laura B. (Wells) Teachnor, was born September 5, 1869. His paternal grandparents Isaac and Susan Teachnor, born respectively in 1801 and 1814, were among the early pioneers of Adams county. Isaac Teachnor was a man of more than ordinary ability and was possessed of a good judgment. Both were of German descent. The maternal ancestors of Doctor Teachnor were Jacob M. Wells, born June 8, 1821, and Elizabeth J.

Wells, born May 30, 1826. Jacob M. Wells was for a long time one of the leading attorneys at the Adams county bar and was once a candidate for Common Pleas Judge in that district. He was a man of great force of character and a forcible speaker when thoroughly enthused.

Doctor Teachnor was raised on a farm until he was fifteen years of age and attended the district school. In 1885 and 1886 he attended the Presbyterian Academy at North Liberty in his native county. In 1888 he attended the National Norman University at Lebanon, Ohio, and completed the scientific course. He then began reading medicine with Doctor R. A. Stephenson, at Manchester, in 1889, and attended the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati from 1889 to April 7, 1892, when he was graduated with honor and distinction. He located at Portsmouth in May, 1892 but removed to Sciotoville, June 1, 1893. He was president of the Hempstead Academy in 1897. He received the appointment of physician of the Ohio Penitentiary, May 1, 1900 and entered upon his duties immediately and is still serving in this capacity. He is a republican and has taken an active part in politics since old enough. He was a delegate to the State Convention at Toledo, in 1897 and at Columbus in 1898.

He was married May 17, 1893 to Martha Anne Fox, daughter of John W. Fox, of Moundsville, W. Va. They have four children: Wells H. Jr., Margaret V., Galen and Martha A.

Louis Waller Terry

was born September 16, 1843, at Portsmouth, Ohio, on the lot where Irving Drew now lives. His father was John Pease Terry and his mother was Susannah Waller. He went through the Portsmouth schools before the age of sixteen and was in the first graduating class from the Portsmouth High School. He entered college in the fall of 1859. He remained in Kenyon College until December 1, 1861, when he enlisted in Company A, 33rd O. V. I. He was promoted from private to Sergeant of his company January 1, 1862. He was made Quartermaster Sergeant of the Regiment on the same day, a double honor. He was mustered out December 4, 1864. He went into the County Treasurer's office as a clerk and was there until he was married December 17, 1866.

His wife was Florence Tillow, daughter of John Tillow, a former merchant of Portsmouth. After his marriage he was book-keeper at Buckeye furnace, Jackson county, for three months. He then went to Hamilton furnace, Missouri and was book-keeper there for a year. From there he went to La Grange and Clark furnaces, Tennessee, where he was book-keeper. He was there one year and after that spent three years as book-keeper at Talladega furnace, Alabama. He returned to Portsmouth, in 1880, and became book-keeper in the First National Bank of Portsmouth and was there in that capacity and as Cashier until 1897, when he went to Seattle, Washington.

May 1, 1889 he was appointed City Collector at Portsmouth and was re-appointed on April 17, 1890. At Seattle, he engaged in the wholesale cigar business and continued in it till his death. He died November 15, 1899, of paralysis. He is interred in Greenlawn and his widow resides in Portsmouth, Ohio. He was an Odd Fellow, an Elk and a member of the Grand Army. He was a communicant of Christ Episcopal church. Mr. Terry was one of the best business men of his time. As a book-keeper, he had no superior. Wherever his father was interested, he kept the books. He was not a man to make acquaintances readily, but when he once made a friend, he retained him.

Samuel Thatcher.

merchant at McGaw, Ohio, was born November 4, 1843, in Adams county, Ohio. His parents were Richard Thatcher born May 28, 1811 in the same county, died at the age of eighty-seven years, and Christina (Rader) Thatcher, daughter of John and Catharine Rader, natives of Pennsylvania and among the early settlers in Adams county. Our subject enlisted October 14, 1861 in Company C, 70th O. V. I. for three years; reenlisted January 4, 1864; appointed Corporal April 20, 1864; wounded May 27, 1864 in the battle of Dallas, Georgia; appointed Sergeant October 19, 1864; mustered out with company August 14, 1865. He participated in the following battles: Shiloh, Corinth, Siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Dalton, Lookout Mountain, Kennesaw Mountain, Atlanta and the charge at Ft. McAllister,

Mr. Thatcher has been a republican since he cast his first vote and is an active member in the Methodist church at McGaw known as "McKendree Chapel." At different times he has served as steward, trustee and Sabbath school superintendent.

He was married February 28, 1864 to Martha Wilmoth, daughter of John and Mahala Wilmoth, late of Adams county, Ohio. They have six children: John, Sarah J., William Wesley, Mary C., Ida B. and Charles. His wife died October 9, 1899 at the age of fifty-seven. Mr. Thatcher was married again December 23, 1901 to Mrs. Julia Harrigan of Portsmouth, Ohio. Mr. Thatcher is an honest and upright business man, a good citizen and a consistent Christian.

Miles Plummer Thompson

was born on the place where he now resides, near Young, O., August 5, 1838. His father was J. T. Thompson, and his mother's maiden name was Ellen Thompson. His grandfather was Thomas Thompson, born in Pennsylvania, but located on Brush creek. His grandmother Thompson's maiden name was Elizabeth Isaminger, from Pennsylvania. Our subject was raised a farmer, and always lived in the Brush creek valley, except when he was in the military service. He enlisted in Company H, 31st O. V. I., August 30, 1862, as a private for three years. He was appointed Corporal July 1, 1864, Sergeant May 1, 1865, and mustered out with the company July 13, 1865. He was not wounded in any of the battles, though in all of them. He was with his regiment in the Atlanta campaign and Sherman's march to the sea. When he came home he resumed his life as a farmer, and has been engaged in it ever since. He married Catharine Jane McCann, daughter of Isaac Rose McCann. Their children are as follows: Truman Evart, a farmer; Carey Marshall, a teacher; Olive, Minnie and Miles Homer, who died at the age of five years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has always been a democrat, and is a first-class citizen in every respect, and is so regarded by all who know him.

William Jefferson Thompson

was born in Scioto county, Ohio, on October 10, 1847. His father was John Thompson and his mother Catherine Williams. His mother's father, Matthew Williams was born near Charleston, Virginia. Our subject has always lived in Scioto county and owns two fine farms about a mile below Rarden. As a boy he learned the blacksmith trade but followed it only occasionally. He is a Democrat. On November 23, 1869 he married Jane Freeman, daughter of Michael Freeman, a former well known citizen of Rarden. He has ten children, three of whom are deceased. John B., Ida, the wife of James Lanthom, living in Rarden township, Cora Ann, the wife of Marcus Hibbs, resides in Adams county, Enza Ethel, a boy at home, Harley, Jesse Earl, Dolly Olive, William Elden and Hartzell Everett.

Mr. Thompson is highly respected for his excellent qualities and is regarded as one of the best citizens of the township.

William Kennedy Thompson

was born at Brookville, Pa., June 25, 1834, the eldest son of Judge J. Y. Thompson, and Agnes his wife. The Thompson family was a large one. The brothers were, beside himself, John J. and Robert M., both of New York, Hon. A. C., Federal Judge, of Cincinnati, and the sisters were Mrs. J. N. Garrison of New York and Mrs. John L. McNeil of Denver, Col.

Our subject obtained his education in the town of Brookville and on January 4, 1857 was married to Miss Catharine Jane Porterfield of Emlenton, Pa. In 1859 he came to Portsmouth where he resided during the remainder of his life. He engaged in the saw-mill business on the river front and followed it for many years. He was a democrat, in his political faith, when all the remaining members of his family were republicans, but in 1867 he and the Hon. Wells A. Hutchins were the only two democrats in the county who advocated and voted for the State Constitutional amendment conferring negro suffrage. Thompson was one of the best natured of men, always obliging to his party, his church, his neighbors and his friends. He was a member of the First Presbyterian church, and a trustee for many years.

He was tall and of agreeable presence. When he was at his best, he was a faster walker than any other man in Portsmouth. No one could overtake him on foot. It was a proverb in Portsmouth, "Don't follow Thompson, and expect to overtake him." The only way to meet him when he was out in the city afoot, was to intercept him. He was a liberal and generous man. He would give his last dollar to a good cause. His willingness to oblige everybody was often taken advantage of, and among others who took advantage of him in that respect were his party friends. He knew everybody and was on good terms with all he knew, and never refused any demands made on him by his party. He ran for council several times to help his party. He was a candidate for Water Works Trustee four times, not that he cared for the office, or wanted it, or that it would be of any help to him, but simply because he was a good man to be on the ticket, and because, if he was on, he would work for himself and for the ticket.

In 1871, he was a candidate for this office and the vote stood J. F. Towell 851, Thompson 611, majority 240. In 1873, he ran again and was successful. The vote stood Thompson 1,065, Thomas W. Carre 815, majority 250. He held the office three years, and in 1876 was a candidate for a second term. The vote stood J. P. A. Cramer, 1,032, Thompson 987, majority 45. In 1879, he was again a candidate against Cramer and the vote stood Cramer 1,210, Thompson 855, majority 325. He was Postmaster at Portsmouth, Ohio, from May 5, 1886 until February 25, 1890, appointed by President Cleveland, and he pleased everyone by his administration of the office.

In May, 1890, he was appointed by the Commissioners of Scioto county, a trustee of the County Children's Home and was reappointed and served continually thereafter until his death. In making these appointments, the Commissioners appointed those whom they believed had the greatest sympathy for the unfortunate. It was on this idea that Thompson was appointed and reappointed while he lived. If Mr. Thompson took any interest in any subject, he took a great interest. This is true of his church and Oddfellowship. As a church worker he could always be depended upon. In Oddfellowship he was also a great worker. He was always fond of children and interested in their welfare. For several years he served as Truant Officer for the public schools. If any of his friends took sick, he was the first man to know it and the first one to visit them. He had his faults. Who has not? But they were strictly personal and were buried with him. His virtues shone during his life; they endeared his friends to him and their sweet incense survives him. Noble hearted, great souled Thompson, "vale mi frater."

Elijah Warwick Tidd, M. D.,

was born September 8, 1869, in Scioto township, Jackson county, Ohio. He received his name for Dr. John B. Warwick, of Lucasville, Ohio. His father was Elijah Tidd, born September 18, 1823, who enlisted January 28, 1865 for one year in Company H, 194th O. V. I., was appointed Sergeant and was mustered out October 24, 1865. He died January 22, 1902. Our subject's mother was Rachel Stockham, a daughter of David Stockham, who was a son of Col. Aaron Stockham, born August 3, 1787, in Pennsylvania.

His father and mother had six children, of whom he was the fifth. He had a common school education. He began the study of medicine in 1890 with Dr. Orin C. Andre, of Piketon, Ohio, now Waverly. He attended the Columbus Medical College in 1891 and 1892, the Ohio Medical University in 1892 and 1893, and graduated in the latter year. He located at Wakefield, in the spring of 1893, and remained there till 1899, when he located at Stockdale, Ohio, where he has been ever since. He is not married, but his friends say that he has reasonable prospects of being married soon. He is a republican, and a member of the Alhambra Lodge, 554, of the Knights of Pythias, and a member of the Pike County Medical Association.

Winfield Scott Todd

was born November 6, 1861, at Urbana, Champaign county, Ohio. He was a son of John E. and Mary Jane (Mumper) Todd. His grandparents on both sides were from Pennsylvania. He received a common school education and

was two years in the Urbana High School after which, he took a complete course at the Miami Commercial College, Dayton, Ohio. He first entered business in the tobacco house of Lines, Roush & Co., of Cincinnati, where he had charge of their office. He located in Portsmouth, August 29, 1882, and took the position of time-keeper and bill-clerk in the Portsmouth Foundry & Machine Works. He became secretary and treasurer of that company in 1885, and remained with them until January 1, 1890, when he resigned to become the secretary and treasurer of the Portsmouth Stove & Range Co., with which he remained until March 1, 1899, when he disposed of all his interests in that company. Upon the re-organization of the old and well known firm of William Resor & Co. in Cincinnati, manufacturers of the celebrated line of "Monitor" stoves and ranges on September 19, 1899 he became identified with that corporation, and took the responsible position of vice-president and treasurer. The company then having a paid up capital of \$225,000.

Mr. Todd is a republican in politics. At one time, he was a candidate for member of the school board of Portsmouth, but was defeated. He was brought up under the influence of the Presbyterian church, but is not a member. He was married October 13, 1886 to Miss Cosette Calvert of Portsmouth, daughter of Judge R. A. Calvert and he has two children Helen and Harold. The former graduated from the grammar department of the Mt. Auburn Public Schools, and was presented with a membership in the Mercantile Library under the Day bequest, having obtained that prize as one among 1,100 contestants. During Mr. Todd's residence in Portsmouth, he stood first among the business men, and was in every respect a first-class citizen. His abilities earned the promotion he received in obtaining the position he holds in Cincinnati.

Charles Oscar Tracy,

son of Uri Tracy and Harriet Ellen (Lloyd) Tracy, and grandson of Charles Oscar Tracy, was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, April 13, 1857. He was graduated from the High School in this city in June, 1875, and after spending several months in the West, returned to Portsmouth and was associated in the shoe business with his father and grandfather, Richard Lloyd.

September 25, 1884, he was married to Mary Ida Patton, at Columbus, Ohio. They resided in Portsmouth until June, 1885, when they moved to Columbus where he engaged in the wholesale notion business, afterward organizing The Tracy-Wells Co., of which he is president at this time.

Charles Packer Tracy,

son of Uri and Persis (Packer) Tracy, was born in Oxford, Chenango county, New York, December 5, 1829. He was educated at the famous old Oxford Academy of which his great-grandfather, Gen. Benjamin Hovey, was one of the founders in 1794.

Having spent his youth in the place of his birth, he removed to Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1851, where two brothers of his father were then living. After a few years of clerkship with the jobbing shoe-house of Richard Lloyd & Co. he left that firm in 1855 and started the firm of C. P. Tracy & Co. in the same line of business, with F. J. Oakes as partner. A year later, the firm name was changed to Oakes & Tracy for a brief period.

In 1858, his brother, Henry R. Tracy, then a clerk in the house, bought out the interest of F. J. Oakes, and the firm name again became C. P. Tracy & Co., and thus continued for many years.

On December 20, 1858, Mr. Tracy was married, to Isabella McClain daughter of Capt. William McClain, who was long connected with steamboating interests on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. They had only one child, a daughter, named Persis McClain, who was born in 1861. She graduated in 1880 from the Bartholomew English and Classical School in Cincinnati, Ohio, and was married August 31, 1893 to Frank Burr Mallory, A. M., M. D., at present associate Professor of Pathology in the Harvard University Medical School. She has two sons, Tracy Burr, born October 26, 1896 and George Kenneth, born February 14, 1900.

Mr. Tracy was one of the best business men of Portsmouth and was very successful. He was a man honored and respected by all who knew him. He

became a communicant of All Saints church, in Portsmouth in 1857, and at the time of his death was Junior Warden. His life was a lesson in christianity. He never sought any civil honors or held any public office, but was one of the prominent men of Portsmouth in good works. On the evening of January 15, 1874, he was stricken with paralysis and died at 6 A. M., January 16th.

Henry Reed Tracy

was born December 9, 1833, in Oxford, Chenango county, New York. His father was Uri Tracy and his mother's maiden name was Persis Packer. He resided at Oxford, New York till 1857, and was educated at the Oxford Academy, a famous and ancient institution of learning. He was engaged in his father's store from 1850 for a period of seven years.

In 1857, he came to Portsmouth, Ohio. His brother, Charles P. had preceded him six years and was engaged in a wholesale boot and shoe business with F. J. Oakes, under the firm name of Oakes & Tracy. Henry R. bought out F. J. Oakes' interest and the firm name became C. P. Tracy & Co. From the death of his brother, January 16, 1874 the business was carried on under the same firm name with Henry R. Tracy as the manager.

On May 2, 1864, Mr. Tracy entered Company E, 140th O. V. I. as Second Lieutenant and served till September 3, 1864. He was First Lieutenant in the State Militia but accepted a Second Lieutenantcy in this hundred days' service.

He was a director in the Portsmouth National Bank from 1873 and its vice president from 1875. He became a communicant of Christ church when it was organized and was a vestryman for many years. He left Portsmouth as a resident in 1886 and became a resident of Boston, Massachusetts, where he has resided since, but has always held his interest in the firm of C. P. Tracy & Co. and its successor, The Tracy Shoe Company.

He has been a republican all his life. He is a man of superior business abilities, and though beginning life with little or nothing has achieved a very gratifying success. With fine social qualities, and manners of more than ordinary polish and refinement, yet decidedly retiring, he combines a kindness of heart, thoughtfulness, benevolence and charity which have justly won for him the respect and esteem of all who know him.

John Bailey Tracy

was born in Chenango county, New York, April 12, 1837. He came to Portsmouth in 1851. When a boy he clerked with S. R. Ross. Later he conducted a store at Pioneer Furnace and has lived at Hale's Creek station many years. When he first came to the county he clerked at the Pioneer furnace store several years. He was a sergeant in Co. F. 140th O. V. I., May 22, 1864 to September 2, 1864. He was married in 1859 to Eliza Brady, daughter of Levi Brady. They have six children: Charles P., Emily B., Uri and Mary (twins), Albert and John. In 1860, he purchased a farm of 167 acres at Pioneer station and has resided there ever since. In 1872, he became a local Baptist minister and has preached at a number of appointments. He was Treasurer of Scioto county 1896 to 1900. He has always been a republican.

Mr. Tracy is rated as one of the staunch business men of Bloom township. He was a faithful, conscientious public officer and discharged the duties of his office in a very creditable way. His kind genial manner makes him a general favorite of all. Being a ready speaker and well informed on public questions, he is in demand in the political and ecclesiastical world.

Joseph Trimble Tracy,

son of Noah and Nancy Ann Freeman, his wife, was born December 28, 1865, near Mount Pleasant, Henry county, Iowa. His grandfather was Jonathan Tracy, a native of Steuben county, New York. He was an old time physician in Scioto county, residing at Rocky Fork from 1834 until his death in 1888. His mother was a daughter of Milby Freeman of near White Oak, Adams county, Ohio. At the age of two years, his parents moved to near Bloomfield, Davis county, Iowa, and there our subject attended school until he was eleven years of age. They then removed to Rock Fork, near Otway, this county.

He resided there from 1876 until he reached his majority. He attended the country schools there, and became a teacher in the fall of 1884, and followed that occupation until April, 1891. He taught at Otway, McGaw and Dry Run. He was appointed County School Examiner in September, 1889, and served as such until September, 1893. In April, 1891, he was appointed deputy Clerk of the Courts, under William F. Whitney, and held that office until September 11, 1893. On that date he took the office of County Auditor, having been elected in November, 1892, and served until October 19, 1899. Since then he has assisted in the Auditor's office from time to time. On August 22, 1901, he was appointed Examiner for the State Auditor, and since then has been engaged in examining the financial transactions of the county of Auglaize. That task is now completed.

Mr. Tracy was married on April 11, 1894, to Alnore Arnold, daughter of George Arnold, of Rush township. They have four children: Stanley, Helen, Christine and Juliet. He has always been a staunch republican, and has taken a great interest in politics. He is a member of the Bigelow M. E. church of Portsmouth. On June 27, 1902, he was appointed one of the Deputy Inspectors and Supervisors of Public accounts, under the act of the General Assembly of Ohio, establishing a Bureau of uniform accounting in public offices.

Uri Tracy,

son of Charles Oscar Tracy and Maria Kinney, was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, June 16, 1831. In September, 1847, he engaged in the shoe business in the employ of Richard Lloyd, afterward becoming a partner in the firm of Lloyd, Tracy & Co.

He was married December 4, 1851, to Harriet Ellen Lloyd, who died October 14, 1901. They had six children, four of whom are living at this time: viz., Charles O. Tracy, Uri Tracy, Jr., Harriet E. Waughop and Elizabeth L. Lowes.

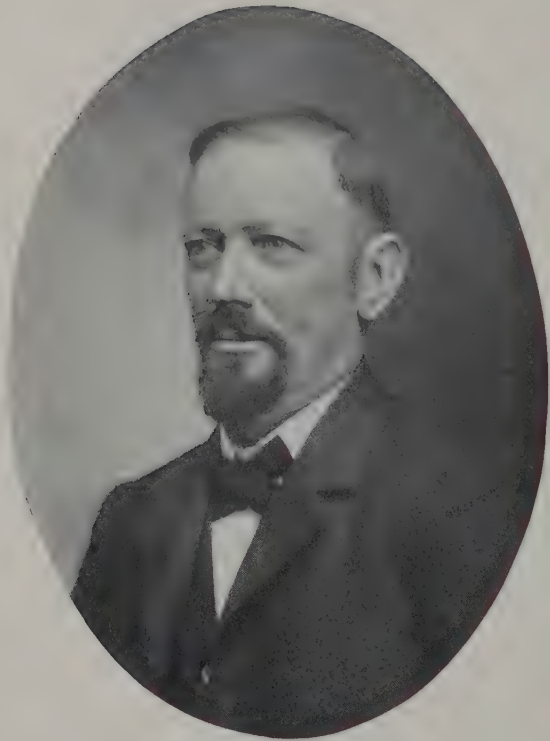
In 1889 he removed to Columbus, Ohio, where he still resides.

Cornelia Bruner Treuthart

was born November 29, 1851, in Wheelersburg, Ohio, of Swiss-Irish descent. Her parents, Samuel N. Bruner, born in 1812, a Jeffersonian Democrat, and Elnora Fischer Bruner, born in 1814, located in southern Ohio, in 1838. In company with Mr. Bruner's parents, they responded to the call of Westward! Ho!, and left New York, Pennsylvania, in 1834. Samuel Bruner operated a flour mill at Chaffin's Mills, Ohio, and from 1849 to 1869, conducted a general merchandise store in Wheelersburg, Ohio. Her grandfather, Owen Bruner, was identified with the early history of Scioto county, as Justice of the Peace, School Director and Methodist class leader in 1838.

Her mother, Elnora Fischer, was a devout Methodist and the daughter of George Fischer, a soldier of the Revolution and an aid in the removal of the Continental congress from Philadelphia to Lancaster and later to York, Pennsylvania, in 1777. She also saw Lafayette during his visit to America in 1825.

The subject of this sketch taught school in Waverly, Pike county, in 1869, and in Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1871 and 1872. She was married November 27, 1873, to James L. Treuthart, born in 1838, a native of Zweisimmen, Canton Berne, Switzerland. He wrote "The Milliad, a poem of Liberty." He enlisted in Co. A, 104th O. V. I., August 7, 1862, and served until June 17, 1865. He was appointed corporal August 22, 1862, Sergeant, August 5, 1863, and First Sergeant, August 19, 1864. For twelve years, he was an examiner of city school teachers at Portsmouth, Ohio, and is familiar with the French, German, Greek and English languages. Mr. and Mrs. Treuthart's two sons, Willie and Elmer, died in infancy. Of the three eldest daughters, who graduated from the Portsmouth High School with highest honors: Alice C., 1878, is engaged in teaching; Bertha M., 1880, and Maude L., 1882, are proficient stenographers in the railway service. Flora B., 1885; Blanche I., 1887; and Edythe E., 1891, are students. Mrs. Treuthart is a member of the Woman's Literary Club, organized in 1891, and with her daughters, Alice C. and Bertha M. received a diploma of graduation in 1900 from the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. An interest in educational matters is shared alike by parents and children.



CHARLES W. TURNER.

Leslie Charles Turley,

the son of Col. John A. Turley and Charlotte E. Robinson, the daughter of Joshua V. Robinson, was born November 11, 1862. He was the youngest son and child of his parents. He attended the Portsmouth schools until 1878, then went to the Ohio State University for a term, then to Cincinnati to the Nelson Business College, and took one term there. When he came home from Cincinnati, he went to work for the Portsmouth Steel & Iron Company, on the old site of the Gaylord mill. He next went to work for Levi D. York, in the Burgess Steel & Iron Works, running the two hammers at the plate mill. After that he went to work for his brother at the fire-clay mines at Sunday Switch on the B. & O. railroad, for several months. Mr. Adams then offered him a job as weigher and time-keeper of the Portsmouth Fire Brick Company. During this time he was also secretary. He remained with this company until 1891.

After 1891, he engaged in business with George Davis and W. G. Beyerly in the Kentucky Fire Brick Works. They made the first paving brick that was ever made of shale in this district. This was continued until after the death of Mr. Davis, Jan. 11, 1894, but the administrator had his interest until 1896, when the property was sold and Mr. Watkins and our subject bought it. It was incorporated into the Kentucky Fire Brick Works, and Mr. Turley was made vice president and secretary. They operated it for about five years and in June, 1901, it was consolidated, and the Kentucky Fire Brick Works, the Portsmouth Fire Brick Works, the South Webster Plant and the Blast Furnace Company became the Portsmouth & Kentucky Fire Brick Company, of which our subject was first vice president and general manager. In 1902 this company was absorbed by the Portsmouth Harbison-Walker Company of which Mr. Turley was elected President. He is also President of the Black Fork Coal Co.

He served as a member of the City Council six years from 1894 to 1900, and was also president three years out of this period. He was married November 11, 1890, to Miss Retta Reed, a daughter of Samuel Reed. They have two children: Charles Leslie and Ella Retta. Mr. Turley is a Mason, an Elk, a member of the Sons of Veterans, of the Royal Arcanum, of the Woodmen of America, and the Woodmen of the World. He is a republican.

Albert Richard Turner

was born November 12, 1863, at Union Mills, Ohio. His parents were William and Mary (Daniels) Turner. His boyhood and youth were passed on a farm on the west side of the Scioto river. He attended the district school in winter and received a common school education. He was elected Clerk of Nile township in 1898, and served until 1902. He is a republican and an Odd Fellow. On March 11, 1890, he was married to Catherine Barbee, a daughter of William Barbee. They have three children: William, Leroy and Ethel. Mr. Turner lives two miles below Friendship and has a comfortable home and a large and profitable farm. He has one of the largest apple orchards in southern Ohio. Mr. Turner is one of those solid, substantial farmers who tends strictly to his own affairs and by doing so has become one of the most prosperous and respected citizens. He is of large portly build, weighs over two hundred pounds and is possessed of a most equable temper. While he is essentially a man of business, he is a lover of the sports, and in times of leisure he takes a special delight in hunting and in the fox-chase.

Charles W. Turner,

of Sciotoville, Ohio, was born in Piketon, Pike county, Ohio, September 6, 1840. His parents, Nelson Turner and Francis (Hopper) Turner, were married at Scioto furnace, Ohio, in 1836, and moved to Piketon during the following year. His father was an engineer and machinist and erected a blacksmith and machine shop in Piketon, which he conducted successfully. He died in 1843. After several years of widowhood, his mother was married in 1846, to William Sheets. In the spring of 1848, they moved to Randolph, Tennessee, where they were engaged in the hotel business for two years. In 1852, they moved to a plantation on the Mississippi river, where his mother died March 4, 1853.

In the spring of 1854, our subject left the parental roof and went west to near Little Rock, Arkansas, to live with a cousin. He worked on a farm there

until the fall of 1860, when he went to see his step-father, who, in the meantime, had moved from Mississippi to a large plantation in Louisiana.

Hostilities between the North and South were at fever heat and he was an out-spoken Northern sympathizer. In the spring of 1861, the Confederates were organizing a company there to go to the front, and were bent upon pressing him into service. He out-witted them and skipped for the North between sun-set and sun-rise June 5, 1861. He intended to go up the river, but when he reached Memphis, he found it blocked at Island Number Ten, and had to change his plans and go by rail to Louisville. Coming up the river, he rode on a boat with the Tiger Bayou Riflemen from Milligan's Bend to Memphis, and to secure safety, he told them he lived in Memphis and would enlist with them upon reaching that port, which he neglected to do. While in the Memphis depot, inquiring the most direct route, he met a young man from Indiana, who had been in Mississippi, and who was trying to get home. As they were both in the same predicament and their efforts to escape were the same, friendship ensued and they became partners. They went to Bowling Green, Kentucky, and on June 10, while on the depot platform at Bowling Green, our subject overheard the officers tell the conductor to stop the train at Camp Zollicoffer, where the train would be searched. He told his partner this, who paid little attention to it. Our subject considered discretion the better part of valor and was also anxious to see the camp, so he was standing on the platform between the cars when the train reached the camp. Officers boarded the train and placed guards at the doors, but they evidently thought he was a member of the crew and did not molest him. He stepped off and sauntered up to the engine and boarded the cab, and thus came on safely. But, his partner, who had remained in the cars, was captured, and he never heard of him again. They had arranged that, if one met with misfortune, the other would notify his folks, and our subject wrote his partner's folks when he reached Missouri.

He reached the Union lines at Louisville, and, crossing the river to Jeffersonville, he drew one long breath, threw his hat into the air, and gave a yell. His plans were then undecided, but as his two half-sisters were attending school in Hannibal, Missouri, he went to see them. He then went to Ralls county, twenty-one miles away. He lived on a farm there until February 22, 1862, when he enlisted in the 31st Missouri State Troops and served until November 30, same year, when they were disbanded, subject to call. Our subject started to Indiana on horseback, but stopped in Iowa where he remained until July 28, 1863. He then went to Indiana, thence to Ohio and Pittsburg to see his mother's relatives. In the fall of 1863, he went to Camp Nelson, Kentucky, where he was employed in the Quartermaster's Department to drive teams. During the winter he operated from Flat Lick to Cumberland Mountain, taking supplies to the forces. In the spring of 1864, he went to Lexington, Kentucky.

Until then, he had been a driver and leader of pack mules in the mountains, but he was promoted to Wagon Master when he reached Lexington. His train started south with five hundred wagons and three hundred ambulances, and when it reached Decatur, Alabama, he was turned over with 25 wagons and 150 mules to the First Division of the Twenty Third Corps of the Army of the Cumberland. The drivers were sent back and soldiers were detailed to drive and he was retained as Wagon Master. He was with this division until February 16, 1865, was through the Nashville fight, and kept up the supplies from the time the army left Nashville until it was finally shipped from Grange's Landing on the Tennessee river to Louisville, from which place the Division was sent to Washington and our subject to Lexington. During March, 1865, another train was organized, which started to Little Rock, Arkansas, in April. It went to Louisville and went into camp to await transports, but, on May 20, they were discharged, the war being ended.

He then went to Berlin Cross Roads, Jackson county, Ohio, bought a team and hauled ore to La Trobe Furnace. In the fall of 1865, he took a contract with the Baltimore & Ohio South Western railroad to furnish them cross-ties in Scioto county. He came to this county and boarded at Henry Barrett's in Harrison township. In February, 1866, he came to Sciotoville and contracted with McConnell, Porter & Company to deliver fire-clay to their works.

On October 15, 1868, he was married to Miss Louella Byrn, who died November 15, 1901. They had three children, viz: Arthur M., who is assistant superintendent of Barnhart Brothers' type foundry in Chicago; James P., who is store-keeper for The Scioto Fire Brick Company; and Ella, who died December 23, 1894. On January 1, 1876, he was employed by The Scioto Fire Brick Company as assistant superintendent. On January 1, 1890, he became superintendent, and in September, 1894, he was also made treasurer; and on January 1, 1902, he became president, superintendent and treasurer.

He was reared a Democrat, but shortly after becoming a voter, he became a republican, in which he is firmly grounded. He is not a politician in the popular sense. He never aspired to political honors, although he served his township one term as Trustee in 1877. One of the regrets of his life is that he voted the democratic ticket one time.

Mr. Turner is one of the best specimens of the self-made man. On account of scant school privileges in the South during his boyhood, his education was limited, but by dint of a bright intellect and indomitable perseverance, he acquired a good, practical education since reaching manhood, and is to-day one of Scioto county's progressive and substantial men.

William Turner

was born in Washington township, Scioto county, Ohio, March 14, 1831. His father's name was Samuel Turner, and his mother's maiden name was Phoebe Wilson, a daughter of John Wilson. There were two boys and two girls in the family: John, William, our subject, Mary and Maria. John died in Portsmouth at the age of seventy-three; Mary, now deceased, married William Holt; Maria is deceased. Our subject attended the common schools. He commenced to work on the farm when he was nine years old, and has been a farmer all his life. In the spring of 1860, he located where he now resides.

He was married February 9, 1860, to Mary Daniels. They had the following children: Frank, Louisa, married Aaron Briggs, Albert, a farmer on the West side; Andrew Barry and Jennie Dunbar, twins. The latter married Christian Blair, a farmer; Lottie died in infancy. His first wife died January 29, 1898, and he married again November 2, 1899 to Mrs. Eldecca Wishon, a daughter of Robert S. Wynn.

He was township Trustee for a number of years. He was County Commissioner from 1876 to 1882. He owns about 500 acres of land along the Ohio river and the Scioto valley. He was a whig before he was a republican, and cast his first vote for General Taylor on the Whig ticket. He is an Odd Fellow. Mr. Turner is one of the most reliable citizens of Scioto county. While he was County Commissioner, he made one of the best in the whole succession. When he said "no" it was "no," but he was never arbitrary. He was always open to reason and conviction and took the best course. No man ever possessed better business judgment than he. As an economist, he has been a success. He has made a fair fortune and he knows how to take care of it, though at all times he is a liberal, public-spirited citizen. A dozen words from him as how to make money is worth a whole library from a writer on the subject who has not succeeded in practical life.

James Huston Varner

was born January 1, 1861 at Portsmouth, Ohio, the youngest son of Col. Sampson E. Varner and Maria Louise Huston, his wife. He attended the Portsmouth public schools until 1874, when, at the age of 13, he went into the Kinney National Bank. He remained in the employ of that institution until 1887 when he went to Muscatine, Iowa, as a clerk in the Commercial hotel, kept by his uncle, John W. Varner. From there he went to Kokomo, Ind., and was a clerk for eighteen months in the hotel kept by Joseph C. Gilbert, his uncle. In 1880, he went into the Express office in Portsmouth, Ohio. In the same year, he began as stock boy with Sanford, Varner & Company and continued with their successors, Towell, McFarland and Sanford, until 1886. In the latter year, Mr. Sanford, our subject, and William H. Varner bought out the old firm and conducted the business in Portsmouth, Ohio, as Sanford, Varner & Company until 1898 when the firm moved to Cincinnati and succeeded Miller,

Vorhees & Company by purchase, since which time they have conducted the business as Sanford, Storrs & Varner. The firm is composed of Angus L. Sanford, John S. Storrs and James H. Varner.

Our subject was married on November 27, 1887 to Ellen Louise Damarin, second daughter of Louis C. Damarin and Mary Ann Peck, his wife. They have four children, Louise Pauline, Mary, James H., and Dorothy.

Mr. Varner was a democrat until 1896 when he became a republican on the money issue. He is a Mason, a member of the Elks, of the Business Men's Club of Cincinnati, of the Avondale Athletic Club and of the Cuvier Club. Mr. Varner is known among his contemporaries and associates as a gentleman of the highest character. His word is always kept with the utmost scrupulousness. In all matters of social life and business he is noted for a broad spirit of liberality.

James Sanford Vaughters

was born in Nile township, near Friendship, July 19, 1852. He is the son of Thomas G. Vaughters and Ara B. (Jennings) Vaughters. His father has a sketch herein. His mother was a daughter of Enos Jennings, who emigrated from Juniata county, Pennsylvania to Muskingum county, Ohio, where she was born April 12, 1832. The Jennings family later moved to near Hamden, Vinton county, Ohio, where at the age of nineteen, she was united in marriage with Thomas G. Vaughters, by the late Hon. H. S. Bundy, who at that time was a local Methodist preacher.

Our subject was very mischievous when a boy and that trait persists in exhibiting itself to this day. In attending the common schools, he was always considered a very apt pupil. He had an especial fondness for geography, spelling and history, mathematics being as dry as chaff to him. He taught the Friendship school four years and was successful in its management. After completing the common schools, he attended the National Normal at Lebanon, Ohio, the Central Ohio Normal at Worthington, Ohio, and at Oberlin, Ohio. Our subject was too young to be in the Civil war, but had three uncles: Ervin, Oren and Sanford Jennings, who were in the service and consequently he has a warm feeling for the old soldiers. He was Assessor of Washington township for two years. This is the only office he ever held, with the exception of being Postmaster at Dennis, Ohio, since September 15, 1893.

He is a republican but an ardent supporter of the "free-silver" theory. He is very independent in his political course and votes for the man rather than the party label. Though not a rich man, he owns a good farm, unincumbered, all under-drained, very productive, and with good improvements. He is a good financier in a small way. He is always liberal and willing to help those in need of help, and has always felt a pleasure in doing so. Mr. Vaughters was Editor of the Piketon (Ohio) Courier in 1879 and 1880. He says he did not accumulate two cents during that time, but had two million dollars worth of fun. He has been correspondent for several city papers before and since. He owns a general store at Dennis, Ohio, and has been conducting it since 1892.

Thomas G. Vaughters, M. D.,

was born in Caroline county, Virginia, in 1823. His father was of English descent but a native of Virginia. His mother Catherine Mason was of Scotch descent, but a native of Philadelphia. His father died when he was quite young and his mother, three brothers and a sister came to Ohio in 1830. They located in Jackson county. From 1834 until 1838 he attended the country schools walking three miles to the school house. He burned pine knots to study by at night. He got beyond his teacher and walked eight miles to another school. In 1842, he obtained a teacher's certificate and taught three months in Ohio and Kentucky and then began the study of Anatomy and Physiology. In the fall of 1842, he began the study of medicine with Dr. D. H. Mitchell of Jackson, Ohio. He studied there for three years and then went into the office of Dr. J. M. Keenan in Hamden and read, studied and practiced until 1850. He visited one of his brothers in Scioto county and met Dr. J. W. Dennis, who persuaded him to locate at Friendship, Ohio. In 1851 and 1852 he took a full course of lectures at Louisville, Kentucky. In March, 1872, he obtained the degree of M.

D. from the Ohio Medical College. He was President of the Scioto County Medical Society for two years and after the Hempstead Academy of Medicine was organized became one of the Trustees and was its first vice president. He was also a member of the Ohio State Medical Society and held a diploma from it.

He was married May 25, 1851 to Miss Ara B. Jennings, daughter of Enos Jennings of Vinton county. She was a sister of the late Sanford Bundy Jennings. Six children were born to them: James S., Enos J., married Anna Reinhardt, resides at Dennis, Ohio; John E., Alice H., Flora M., married T. J. Lauter, and Loulie K. the wife of W. L. Baker of Dennis, Ohio. John E. is deceased. Alice H. is married and lives in Wisconsin.

When Doctor Vaughters was about to die he made all arrangements for his funeral and selected his pall bearers. He was the true type of the humanitarian. He wore himself out in the service of others. The editor of this work often said to him, that he deserved one of the highest seats in heaven. The Doctor was a practical Christian. He believed in good works and performed them himself. He took the part of the good Samaritan every day of his life and acted it out to perfection.

Charles Wesley Veach

was born July 31, 1834, in Nile township, Scioto county, Ohio. His father was William Veach, and his mother was Ruth (Burris) Veach. He received his education in the log houses of Washington and Nile townships. On April 2, 1861 he enlisted in Company D 22 O. V. I. for three months and was mustered out with the Company, August 19, 1861. On October 18, 1861, he was appointed Second Lieutenant and recruited forty men for the service and was assigned to Company D, 56 O. V. I. He was commissioned First Lieutenant February 5, 1862 to rank from November 11, 1861, and was discharged by order of the War Department June 2, 1862 and re-commissioned April 9, 1863 to rank from February 9, 1863. He resigned September 10, 1864.

He resided in Nile township until 1865 in which year he moved to Vinton county, Ohio and lived there until 1867. Receiving an offer of employment from the Quincy Bridge Company, he located in Quincy, Illinois, leaving there in 1869 for Grundy county, Missouri where he farmed until 1881 when he returned to Scioto county. Here his family suffered severely from the high waters of 1884 and he decided, in 1886, to go to Kingston, Ross county, where he has resided ever since.

He was married to Mary Ellen, daughter of George W. McKinney of Nile township, on the 28th of June 1863. The day following his marriage he returned to the army. He has six children living: Ruth, wife of Henry Snook, Mary E., Charles Walter, Maggie A., Nellie J., and Maude F. His son William W. was killed at the age of nineteen, by the explosion of a flour mill boiler at Kingston, Ohio.

He is a republican in his political views and has been a member of the Methodist church for twenty-five years. Mr. Veach is a citizen of the highest character and possesses the confidence of all who know him. He is of the strictest integrity and lives up to the golden rule every day. He is a credit to the community in which he dwells and would be a credit to any community. He takes life easy and is simply waiting the final roll call, when he will answer, "ready."

A. King Veazey

was born in Greenup county, Kentucky, November 13, 1857, the son of Joseph W. Veazey and Elizabeth Campbell, his wife. His father was a Mexican soldier and at the opening of the Civil war he was drill master for a long time at Ironton, Ohio. Our subject had two brothers in the Civil war, B. I. and W. W. Veazey. In 1858 his father removed with his family to near Ironton, Ohio. His boyhood and youth were spent at that place where he attended the schools at South Point, Ohio. He taught school in Lawrence county for four years and was a township Clerk for two years from 1890 to 1892. He has always been a republican.

He was married December 21, 1880 to Dollie H. Kennedy, daughter of John and Catherine O. Kennedy of Wheelersburg, Ohio. They had two chil-

time. All of his life, but six years, he has been in the city of Portsmouth.

He was married first to Miss Kate Wetherbee, of Minnesota. There is one daughter of this marriage, Bertha. Mrs. Wait died February 28, 1878. He was married the second time to Miss Sallie J. Dillon, daughter of Rev. J. W. Dillon, February 23, 1882. Their children are: Helen M., Catharine D., and Gilbert D. He is a member of the Bigelow M. E. church, and is a republican in his political views.

Clarence Dayton Walden

was born at Harrison Mills about three miles southeast of Harrisonville, Ohio, December 30, 1870. His father Charles Walden enlisted as a private in Company A, 39th O. V. I., July 16, 1861 and was discharged July 9, 1865. His grandfather, Richard Walden, was in Captain Hamilton's Company, Company D, 1st O. V. I. in the Mexican War. He enlisted June 1, 1846 at the age of 32 and was discharged June 14, 1847. His mother's maiden name was Harriet Ellen Colegrove, daughter of Peleg Colegrove. His boyhood and youth were spent on the farm where he attended the district school in winter. His father removed to Portsmouth where he had a general store. He remained two years and in 1884 removed to Sciotoville where our subject completed his education in the Sciotoville schools. He spent three and a half years as teacher in the grammar school and five and a half years as teacher in the High School of Sciotoville. He began teaching in 1891 and is at present teaching in the High School at Lucasville. He was appointed County School Examiner in September, 1899. He is a republican and a member of the Wheelersburg Masonic Lodge and also a member of the Sciotoville Knights of Pythias Lodge.

He was married February 27, 1892, to Sarah Purdy, daughter of Jesse Purdy of Sciotoville. They have one daughter, Helen Elnora.

Mr. Walden is a self-made man and has reason to be proud of what he has accomplished. He possesses all of the cardinal virtues and illustrates and honors them in life. He is a diligent and faithful student and a proficient scholar for his years. He has attained the highest success as a teacher. He holds a State High School Life Certificate.

William Seymour Walker

was born in Buffalo, New York, March 18, 1861. His father was David Walker, and his mother was Sarah E. Tyler. They had two children, our subject and a daughter. William attended school in Buffalo between six and eight years, and at the latter age, his father, who was a contractor on public works, moved to Chicago, Illinois. The family remained there until after the great fire in 1871 when they moved to Milwaukee. There William went to school till 1878 when he spent one year in preparing for Brown University at Providence, Rhode Island, but instead of going, went into business. From 1879 to 1887, he was an assistant book-keeper in a hardware house, at Milwaukee.

In 1881 he began to travel for an ink company and among other places visited Portsmouth, Ohio. He was pleased with the place and in 1887, he located there and went into the employment of the Veneer Works then opened by Goldsmith & Rapp. He has remained in Portsmouth and has been connected with that business ever since. He is now the secretary, treasurer, and general manager and has been such since 1900.

He was married August 14, 1889, to Miss Effie Petrie, daughter of James Petrie, a Scotchman, who is now the postmaster at Jasper, Ohio. She is a great-granddaughter of Major Joseph Ashton, a soldier of the Revolution, who has a sketch herein. Mr. and Mrs. Walker have two sons, Paul and Harold Holcomb. Mr. Walker is a Mason and a Modern Woodman. He has already placed himself in the front rank of Portsmouth's business men. He has deserved success and has obtained it. He possesses all of those qualities which are admired and prized by those who value success. He has accomplished much in his chosen business career and bids fair to make a record as one of the most valued men of the city.

Charles Clement Waller

was born February 24, 1869, at Lancaster, Ohio. His father was Henry Woodrow Waller, a native of Guernsey county, Ohio, near Cambridge. His mother



CHARLES CLEMENT WALLER.
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CLARK WILLIAM WALLER.
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FRANCIS MARION WALLER.
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was Minerva M. Graybill. He was reared on a farm and received his education in the public schools of Lancaster and afterwards learned the stone business in a quarry operated by his father near Lancaster. With his brothers he came to Rarden in 1895 and became a stockholder in the Rarden Stone Company, organized and incorporated at that time. Since that time he has superintended and managed the operation of its quarry. He is a democrat, but votes for the man as often as for the party. He is a member of the English Lutheran Church at Lancaster, Ohio. He was married October 12, 1893, to Gertrude Schweikert, daughter of Henry C. and Catherine Burke Schweikert of Lancaster, Ohio. Their children are Ora Concorda, age eight, and Gladys Catherine, age five.

Clark William Waller

son of Henry Woodrow Waller and Minerva M. (Graybill) Waller, was born at Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, January 25, 1875. His father was raised near Cambridge, Guernsey county, Ohio. His mother was a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Pence) Graybill. His father enlisted in Company F, 9th O. V. C., August 27, 1863, for three years, and was mustered out with the company July 20, 1865.

Our subject was raised on a farm adjoining Lancaster, attended the public schools and was afterwards employed at a stone quarry operated by his father near Lancaster. He came to Rarden June 15, 1895, and became engaged in the stone business with his brothers Frank M. and Charles C., L. Taylor and others under the name of the Rarden Stone Company, Incorporated. He is a stockholder in the company and is a foreman in the quarry. He is a Democrat and a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, Tribe No. 159, and also of the Knights of Pythias, Lodge No. 203, at Peebles, Ohio. He was elected a member of the Rarden council in 1892. He was married October 1, 1896, to Iva Wamsley, daughter of Harvey and Sarah Wamsley, of Rarden. His children are Mildred and Paul.

Francis Marion Waller

was born September, 5, 1872, at Lancaster, Ohio. His father was Henry Woodward Waller and his mother's name was Minerva M. Graybill. His parents had three sons and one daughter. He received his education in the common schools at Lancaster until nineteen years of age, then he attended Zanesville Business College, at Zanesville, Ohio. He left there in April, 1893, and returned to Lancaster and engaged in work at his father's stone quarry with his other brothers. He remained here until June, 1895. They were handling sandstone for masonry work. They then concluded to change their business to Rarden, Ohio, and have been engaged there ever since. An advertisement of Scioto County stone in a stone journal had called their attention to this locality, and Charles C. came to Rarden to investigate the situation, and the result was that all three located there.

Our subject was married December 28, 1897, to Noline Abbott. She died August 14, 1898. Mr. Waller attends to all the shipping of the Rarden Stone Company, and is secretary of the company. He is a member of the Red Men and Knights of Pythias. He is a republican in his political views, and a member of the English Lutheran church, of Lancaster, Ohio.

George Walsh

was born September 12, 1876, in Scioto county, Ohio. His father was Edmond Walsh, and his mother's maiden name was Margaret O'Brien. They were from county Clare, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1848. Their children were: James R., Bridget, married Wm. Guthrie, deceased; John C., clerk in his brother's store; George, our subject; and Edward K. Our subject attended school at McCulloch, and at the age of twenty-two went west to Menominee, Michigan. After remaining at Menominee furnace, for two years in the Northern Peninsula, he came back to Scioto county, and later went to Pullman, Illinois, and was a brickmaker for six months. Then he went to Indiana and railroaded six months. In 1884 he was a turnpike contractor of Ross county with James R. and John C. Walsh.

He was married May 12, 1886 to Miss Mary Finn, daughter of John Finn. They have the following children living and deceased: Edmond James, Maggie, Annie, Marie, deceased at two years, two months, and Helen. He began the liquor business at Otway February 1, 1886, and has been in it ever since. He is a member of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church at McCulloch. He is a democrat in his political views. Mr. Walsh is a farmer and owns the Albert Dear farm and the Joseph Kelly and the Banks farms in the horse shoe bend in Brush Creek. Mr. Walsh devotes almost all of his attention to farming. He is regarded by his neighbors as an upright and honorable man, who will stand up to every agreement or pledge he makes, and is well liked by those who know him best. He is liberal in all public matters and regarded as a good citizen and a valuable factor in the community.

William Henry Ware

was born in Piketon, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1830. His father, Daniel Ware, was a native of Virginia, and his mother's maiden name was Maria Dunham. Our subject was one of a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters. He attended the public school in Piketon, and at the age of eighteen, he clerked in the store of Ross, Dunham & Co., at Piketon. On Oct. 20, 1852, he came to Portsmouth, on the old stage line conducted by Hawks of Circleville. At that time the stage left at five or six in the evening and arrived in Portsmouth about 10 P. M. On the next day after his arrival he went to work for R. Bell & Co., as a salesman. He remained an employee until February, 1856, when he became a partner in the business. He remained as a partner until 1875, when the firm closed out. Our subject has not been in any regular business since.

He was married on October 12, 1853, to Martha Ann Lancaster of Piketon, O. His children are: Mrs. Anna, wife of John E. Mick of Chillicothe, O.; Ida, wife of Frank H. Davis, of Portsmouth; William H., traveling salesman for the Excelsior Shoe Company of Portsmouth; Lucy, unmarried; Harry L., a salesman for the Excelsior Shoe Company; Francis J., died at the age of two years. He has always been a republican. Since 1875, he has lived a retired life, taking the world easy.

Charles Morton Very Warrenner

was born in London, England, March 16, 1850. His father was John Metham Warrenner, a contractor. His mother's maiden name was Martha Very, daughter of Judge Very. There were five sons and two daughters in the family. Our subject was the third child and the second son. He was brought up in London, England, until he was twenty-two years of age. He attended school in London and received a thorough academical education. He studied veterinary surgery at a school in Westborne, London, England, for four years and graduated in 1871. The same year he came to the United States and located on a farm in Athens county, with an uncle, and remained there five years. He then went to Chester Hill, Morgan county, Ohio, and became a stock dealer, and was in that business until 1890 when he went to Gallipolis and took up veterinary surgery. In 1898, he came to Portsmouth and has been here ever since. He has a hospital at 21 west Eighth street. He was married in 1873 to Phareby Adeline Beasley, daughter of Isaac Beasley, of Athens county. He has three children: his son Arthur B. is a Veterinary Surgeon, in partnership with his father; his daughter Jennie married Otto Lasley of Marietta, O., and his daughter Martha married W. K. Merriman of Gallipolis. His wife died November 12, 1902. He is a republican, a Knight of Pythias, and a member of Aurora Lodge F. & A. M.

Beverly Green Warwick

was born December 25, 1805 in Nelson county, Virginia. He was the son of Nelson Reed Warwick who was born April 6, 1784 in Nelson county, Virginia. He moved from Virginia in 1838 to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he died of flux October 5, 1843. He united with the M. E. church when 19 years old at Nelson C. H., Virginia. He had a good common school education, was a great reader and a good public speaker. He taught school at Bethel church, Nelson county,

Virginia, in 1826. In 1827, he came to Augusta county, Virginia and taught school three years near Waynesboro, Virginia, and began the study of medicine with Doctor Abraham Wayland. On September 19, 1833 he was married to Mary Fisher, daughter of Anthony Fisher of Churchville, Virginia. He then moved to Staunton, Virginia, where he taught school four years and continued to study medicine under Doctor T. Reynolds. In 1837, he attended medical lectures at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio.

In 1838, he began the practice of medicine at Deerfield, Augusta county, Virginia. In 1839, he moved to Middlebrook, Virginia, and continued the practice of medicine until 1856 when he left Middlebrook and moved with his family to Cincinnati, Ohio. He then attended the Miami Medical College and graduated in March, 1857. In the winter of 1857-8 he attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College and received a diploma from the Ohio College.

In 1850, he was licensed to preach as a local preacher in the Methodist church. In 1857, he was ordained Deacon by Bishop Morris. April 1, 1858, he left Cincinnati and moved to Portsmouth, Ohio. In 1859, he moved to Lucasville, where he practiced medicine for five years. Having poor health he gave up practice and engaged in the drug business and kept a general store. He died June 14, 1880, at Lucasville, Ohio, aged 74 years, 5 months and 14 days. His widow survived him many years and died February 1, 1902, aged 91 years, 11 months and 15 days. His children were: Mrs. Annie Anderson, Maggie Thomas and Dr. John B. Warwick of Lucasville, Ohio. Three sons, Newton, Frank and James are dead. Doctor Beverly Green Warwick was a just man, a good Christian and a model citizen.

John Beverly Warwick, M. D.,

was born at Staunton, Augusta county, Va., July 5, 1834. His father's name was Beverly Green Warwick, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Fisher. He remained in Staunton, Va., until he was two years old, and then moved to Deerfield, Augusta county, Va., where he remained two years, and then moved to Middlebrook, Va. His father was a physician. He attended school in Virginia, until he was twenty years old. He then taught school in Virginia for two years. He left Virginia in 1856, and went to Cincinnati, where he studied medicine. He graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in 1858. He then came to Portsmouth in 1858 and practiced medicine here until 1859, when he located in Lucasville, and has been there ever since.

He entered the 91st O. V. I. as Assistant Surgeon August 19, 1862, for three years. He was promoted to Surgeon, May 23, 1863, and was mustered out with the regiment June 24, 1865. He was appointed Pension Examining Surgeon under Harrison's administration, and served from 1889 to 1893, and was re-appointed in 1897. He was married February 14, 1860, to Sarah Belknap Moulton, daughter of Norman Moulton. They have the following children: Mollie E., wife of Judge John C. Milner; Maggie A., wife of John A. Long, residing at Streator, Ill.; Charles A., a physician at Lucasville, in partnership with his father; Norman Beverly, residing at Denver, Col.; Miss Lou, and Frank, a dentist in Columbus. Mr. Warwick is a Royal Arch Mason.

For forty-three years the Doctor has practiced medicine in Lucasville and vicinity and the wonder is that he is not broken down. There was never a night so dark, a road so long, a rain so hard, or a north wind with sleet and snow so fierce, but what on the call of a patient he would turn out, for the humblest as well as the most influential. He is of a cheery, hopeful disposition and has a hearty handshake which is as good as an electric treatment. He is always, apparently, in a pleasant humor. He is of a sympathetic nature, and encourages his patients to hope for the best. In all the circle of his acquaintances he has bound the hearts of all who know him and have met him to himself, as if by bands of steel. The Doctor could pose as a good patriot, if he could pose at all, for he is one of the right stamp. His love of country carried him into the army and gave it three of the best years of his life. He is prominent in Grand Army circles, and there is never too much he can do for an old comrade. The men of his own regiment, the 91st O. V. I. look to him as children to a father, and the happiest moments of his life are those spent in reunions and the camp-fires of his old comrades in arms. As a

citizen, he never shirks from his duties or responsibilities. His influence is always for the best interest of those about him whether in religion, politics or learning. He has the courage of his convictions. In politics, he is a stalwart republican.

Newton Reed Warwick

was born in Augusta county, Virginia, May 29, 1845, and died in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 10, 1898, being 52 years, 8 months and 13 days old. The cause of his death was some form of brain trouble, which had resulted in paralysis. His father was Dr. Beverly Green Warwick and his mother was Mary (Fisher) Warwick. In 1853, on account of his decided views upon slavery, Doctor Warwick moved with his family from the old Virginia home, to Ohio, settling first at Cincinnati, and then in a year or two afterwards, moving to Lucasville, Scioto county. There Newton lived when the war began, and there he volunteered as a private in the 91st O. V. I., and was mustered into the service with the regiment September 7, 1862. In October following he was appointed Commissary Sergeant of the regiment, which position he held until July 6, 1864, when he was promoted to Second Lieutenant and so continued in faithful service till the close of the war, June 25, 1865, participating in all the arduous duties and struggles of his regiment.

He was married to Adelaide Brown, a native of Kentucky, at Lucasville, Ohio, March 22, 1866. Of this happy union there were six children. Two died in infancy. Mary, a teacher in the Cincinnati public schools, died in 1901, aged 34; Beverly G., died in 1894, aged 24, while living in Chicago as Passenger Agent for the Missouri Pacific Railroad; Walter W. and Frank B. are now (1903) living in Cincinnati, practicing law. The widow of our subject also lives in Cincinnati. When the war was over he went into the mercantile business at Lucasville, where he was postmaster from 1865 to 1869. In 1869 he removed to Portsmouth and in 1871 to Council Grove, Kansas, where he carried on a general store until 1874, when he sold out and returned to Ohio, settling in Cincinnati, and accepting the agency of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

About 1878 he became agent of the Iron Mountain Route, and represented that line and the Missouri Pacific for twenty years till his death. In this capacity he was well known and most cordially esteemed. He was elected President of the International Association of Traveling Passenger Agents at Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1886. He never held any public office except that of postmaster at Lucasville. He was a member of the Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; of the Grand Army of the Republic; of the Masonic Lodge and Chapter; also a member of the Knights of Pythias; and of the Uniformed Rank, Knights of Pythias, and of the Elks.

He was a fine railroad man, and conducted his business in such a genial, intelligent, straight-forward manner as to make his service highly efficient. He possessed such a cheerful disposition that his presence was a glow of sunshine, and he carried with him such a hearty good will that it was a joy to meet him. Lieutenant Warwick was a popular soldier. He was highly regarded by every member of his regiment. He was a boyish and handsome fellow, but exhibited at all times strong manly traits of character. Uncomplaining and faithful he was always honored by conscientious performance of whatever duty was imposed upon him. His life was honorable. He was one of the most zealous Grand Army and Loyal Legion men. He loved the memories of the war. He was a familiar figure at camp fires and re-unions. Patriotic reminiscences were delightful to his heart. His life was full of sunshine, of gentle words and kindly deeds.

George Henderson Watkins

was born October 17, 1858, at Picketon, Ohio. His father was John H. Watkins, and his mother's maiden name was Sophia Murphy, one of five brothers and two sisters. His father kept a ferry at Picketon, Ohio, for a long time. He was a private in the army and died in the service. He also had a brother who died in the Civil war. When our subject was six months old his parents moved to Zanesville, and resided there until he was nine years old. He at-

tended school while at Zanesville. His father died when he was a child, his mother remarried to Benjamin Lewis, and the family moved on a farm just north of Waverly, and resided there four years. At thirteen years of age, our subject went to Bear Creek, and engaged in the mercantile business as a clerk for Lowman & Allison. He remained with Lowman on Bear Creek until he was twenty years of age, when he opened a store at Clifford, Ohio, for Mr. Lowman and remained there from 1878 until 1886. In the latter year he removed to Wakefield, and there a store was opened under the firm name of Lowman & Watkins. In 1900 he bought out Mr. Lowman, and has been carrying on the store ever since. August 1, 1901, he located his office at Columbus, in the Wyandotte Building. He is a railroad-tie contractor, purchasing ties for several of the railroads. He maintains his residence at Wakefield. He was appointed Superintendent of the Ohio Canal in February, 1898, and holds the office yet.

He was married in January, 1879 to Lilly I. Glaze, daughter of Josiah Glaze. They have three children: Frank L., a physician at Portsmouth; Lou M., a daughter at home, and Nelson M., a son at home.

He has always been a republican, and is a Blue Lodge Mason. His chief characteristics are his sturdy honesty, liberality, progressiveness and loyalty to his friends. He despises hypocrisy and deceit in every form. During a long and eminently successful business career his word has always been regarded as good as his bond, and he has had the confidence and respect of those with whom his business has brought him into contact. While a very earnest political worker, he never permits his political affiliations or prejudice to interfere in his social intercourse with his friends, who are to be found in all parties. Mr. Watkins is regarded as a public spirited citizen. He is always identified with everything that tends to advance or better the condition of his community.

Thomas William Watkins

was born in Clinton, Illinois, October 18, 1857. His father was John C. Watkins, and his mother Ellen LaForgey. His father was a native of Portsmouth. His grandfather, Thomas Watkins, was one of the first settlers in Portsmouth. Thomas left Clinton, Illinois, when a babe and came to Portsmouth. He attended the Portsmouth schools until 1874, and then began to learn the plumbing business with Jones & Burt. He went to Cincinnati and worked at his trade there until 1878. He then came back to Portsmouth, in 1878, and started in business for himself, in 1880, and has been in it ever since. He is located at the southwest corner of Third and Washington streets, and has been there for ten years. He resides at 320, Jackson street, in the Thomas W. Carrie property. He was married in 1872, in Scioto county, to Sarah Stockham, daughter of Aaron Stockham. He has six children: Lettie, Charles, Judith, Thomas A., Harold Wayne, and Sarah. He is a republican. He was at one time Superintendent of the Water Works, and is a member of the Royal Arcanum and Knights of Pythias. He understands his business thoroughly and devotes himself to it.

David Louis Webb

was born March 12, 1842, in Adams county, Ohio. His father was John Webb, and his mother's maiden name was Eliza Lewis. His grandfather, William Webb, was from Germany. His mother was born and reared in Scioto county. What schooling he received was obtained by attending school two years after he was fifteen years of age. His father moved into Scioto county, when he was fourteen years of age, and he has lived in the county ever since. He began life at sixteen years of age by peeling bark and hauling logs. At twenty-one he went to work for himself in Coan & Smith's saw-mill and has been in the lumber business ever since. He was with Coan & Smith three years, with Thomas G. Adamson nine years, eight of which he was foreman. On March 25, 1872, he went into partnership with Henry H. Cuppett in the lumbering business, under the firm name of Cuppett & Webb. This partnership continued for twenty-eight years, when Cuppett sold out to Webb, and the latter continued the business. The partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Cuppett wishing to retire to his farm on Turkey creek.

When they began business they operated on Turkey creek, and kept the lumber yard in Portsmouth. Our subject moved to Portsmouth in 1885 and started a saw-mill, keeping one on Turkey creek at the same time. The firm established a planing mill on Front street in 1894, and dispensed with the saw-mill in the city. The planing mill was destroyed by fire June 23, 1898, loss estimated at \$12,000. September 2, 1898, their saw mill on Turkey creek was destroyed by fire, loss \$3,000, with no insurance on either except \$1,500. They leased the Portsmouth Planing Mill on Gallia and Campbell Avenue, June 30, 1898, and operated it until December 4, 1901. Mr. Webb who had succeeded Cuppett & Webb in 1900, purchased the mill outright. The firm never failed, although a number of their debtors have failed on them for large sums.

He has been a member of the Christian Church since 1868, and is now a member of the church at Third and Gay streets. He has always been a republican. He was a school director for some time in Nile township, and was elected president of the City Water Works Board in 1900.

He was married December 17, 1867 to Sophia Holt, daughter of David and Jerusha Holt of Nile township. They have five children, four sons and one daughter. His daughter is the wife of Frank Haequard. His sons are David L., John Thomas, Charles Elden and Henry Harrison. All except Charles are with him in the business. David L., is his book-keeper and John Thomas is foreman in the mill. Henry is assistant book-keeper and collector. Charles is a salesman for Ben Davis in the clothing business. Mr. Webb is an Odd Fellow of uniform rank. He is an honest man, if one ever lived. He would lose every dollar he had and go to the poor-house rather than do anything he deemed dishonest or dishonorable. He has been through fires and disasters, but like Job he has always maintained his integrity.

John Frederick Weghorst

was born at Jackson C. H., Ohio, March 23, 1851. He is a son of Frederick Louis and Dora (Caden) Weghorst. His father is a native of Prussia. His mother was a native of Schindberg, Hanover. Our subject had eight brothers and two sisters. Seven of his brothers and both of his sisters are living. His parents moved to Portland when he was two years of age and to Monroe Furnace two years afterwards. After two years residence there they moved to Boone Furnace, Ky., where they lived until 1859. From there they went to Cincinnati, and in 1862 they came to Buena Vista. At the age of twenty-one he went to work for himself as a saw-setter in the stone saw-mill at Buena Vista, and continued to work here until 1876, when he became a driver for the Buena Vista Freestone Co. and he has hauled sand and stone for the company ever since. He was married December 30, 1872, to Anna Margaret Dorn of Buena Vista. He had eleven children: Lena, the wife of William Roth of Buena Vista; William, resides in Pittsburg, Pa., foreman of the Homestead Bridge Works; Sadie, wife of Henry Roth of Buena Vista; Frederick, Hattie, Albert, Etta, Mabel, Carrie, Anna, deceased, and Rufford. He is a republican, a member of the German Presbyterian church and of the Odd Fellows.

Charles Elijah Welch

was born January 5, 1860, in Portsmouth. His father was William Welch and his mother's maiden name was Susan E. Jones. He was reared in the city of Portsmouth, and attended its school until he was thirteen years of age when the family circumstances were such that he went to work. He was engaged in Johnson & Road's hub factory for six years, and worked for the United States Express Company for two years. For eight years he was in the confectionery business with his brother, Ed Welch. In 1890, he started a retail grocery at the corner of Third and Chillicothe, and was there ten years. He then located on the southwest corner of Sixth and Washington streets for one year and for another year on East Fifth street. On January 1, 1902 he opened a retail grocery at 28 Gallia street which he is conducting.

He was married in 1890 to Minnie C. Patton and has had four children. The eldest, Letha is deceased. The surviving children are: Walter, aged eight; Bernice, aged five; and Pauline, aged two. He is a member of the Christian church, of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Royal Arcanum, and



WILLIAM H. WHEELER.

Modern Woodmen. He is one of the live, active, progressive, young business men of the city and has a business of which he is justly proud. The Phoenix arose from its ashes, but he had none to rise from. Everything he is and has is due to his own exertions.

George W. Wells

was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, March 12, 1876. His father was Samuel Williams and his mother's maiden name was Martha Clare. At the age of ten years, he was adopted by Richard H. Wells and his wife of Flat, Ohio. He went to school at Flat till he was twenty years of age, and in the year 1894, he attended school, one year, at the Illinois State University at Champaign, Illinois. At the age of twenty, on May 8, 1894, he enlisted in Company G, 22 United States Infantry. He served three years. After he had been in the service three months, he was made a Corporal. In another seven months he was made Second Sergeant and directly afterwards was made First Sergeant. He was in the service two years at Fort Kehoe, Montana, and in Nebraska. He was discharged May, 1897, at Portsmouth, Ohio, while on a furlough. He then went to clerking for J. J. Brushart, and was with him eighteen months. In the year 1899, he engaged in the insurance business, and has been in that ever since. His employment is with the National Protective Society in Detroit. He is district agent for ten counties and an adjuster. His office is at Jackson, Ohio. He is a republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a Knight of Pythias.

Napoleon Bonaparte West

was born September 13 1846, in Highland county, Ohio. His mother's maiden name was Hannah Amanda Crawford and his father's name was Isaac Newton West. His father and mother were married in West Union, September 28, 1845. His father was born in Highland county, Ohio. His grandfather, James West, was from Virginia. His father died in Buford, Highland county, in 1852, of that "Fell Destroyer," consumption, leaving his mother with him and a sister, Josephine, born in 1848. His mother took her two children and went to the home of her mother, Mrs. Daniel Matheny, in West Union. Here she fell a victim of the same disease in 1854. James McClanahan was appointed guardian of the two children and he placed them with Thomas Reighley of North Liberty, who reared them.

Our subject enlisted in Company G, 129th O. V. I., July 14, 1863, and served in that regiment until March 8, 1864. He re-enlisted in Company H, 173rd O. V. I., August 31, 1864, and served until June 26, 1865. At the date of his first enlistment, he was of the right age to make a good soldier and did make an excellent one. He knew what was most important to a soldier—he knew how to take care of himself—and for that quality he survived the service to this day. After his return from the army, he removed to Peoria, Illinois, where he resided until 1868, when he went to Manchester and resided there until 1871.

December 31, 1870, he was united in marriage to Louisa A. Little, sister of Capt. W. W. Little, at Manchester. He removed to Portsmouth, Ohio, in March, 1871, where he has since resided. He worked for his brother-in-law, Capt. Little, until 1877, when he went into the Burgess Mill and worked there until 1886, when he went to draying and carting. In politics, he has always been a republican. He has had five children: James P. and Claude, electricians; Anna, George and William. His son Otto died in the Regular Army, a member of the Sixth Infantry.

He prides himself on his honesty and fair dealings and is highly respected by all his acquaintances. He belongs to no organization but the Grand Army. His wife died suddenly on December 7, 1888. He tries to do his part according to the best of his information and ability, and when death calls him, he will have no regrets.

William Harrison Wheeler

was born at Wheelersburg, Ohio, February 14, 1841. His father was Isaac Hastings Wheeler, grandson of Luther and great-grandson of Nathan Wheeler,

the Revolutionary soldier. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Burt. His boyhood and youth were spent at Wheelersburg where he received a common school education and worked on the farm. He lived in Wheelersburg until 1861. He enlisted in Company E, 33d O. V. I., September 3, 1861, for three years and was mustered out October 17, 1864. After his return from the army, he began public contracting. He did turnpike work from 1868 until 1871. He built the turnpike from Harrisonville to Sciotoville. He was employed for ten years or more in contract work, bridge masonry in this county. For five years or more, he did contract work in Marion and Clark counties, Ohio. Until about three years before his death, he was engaged in dredging in Illinois and Iowa. After leaving Wheelersburg he lived in Harrisonville until 1873, then he removed to Bonser's Run near Sciotoville and then removed to Sciotoville.

He was married January 21, 1865 to Miss Rhoda Ann Taylor, daughter of James Taylor of Harrison township. They had four children: Nettie Urana; Ida Florence, the wife of G. Frank Friel of Ashland, Kentucky; George Franklin of America, Ohio; Lillian Caroline, wife of James H. Finney of Portsmouth, Ohio.

Mr. Wheeler died November 17, 1896. He was a very strong republican but never held any public office. He was one of the most generous men who ever lived. He endeared himself to his friends and could not do too much for them. He was the soul of honor. His army service destroyed his health and in reality he gave his life to his country. He was as true a patriot as ever lived as much so as his great-grandfather, Nathan Wheeler, who gave seven years service to his country.

Daniel White

was born October 4, 1842, on Little Scioto, Harrison township. His father was Osborne White and his mother Maria Chamberlin, daughter of Anson Chamberlin. His grandfather, Daniel White was born in Vermont and his great-grandfather Abel White was also a native of Vermont. His grandmother was Sarah Osborne from Kentucky. He had two brothers and one sister. His brother, Anson White lives at Cambridge, Iowa, the other brother, Abraham, lives in Texas. His sister, Mrs. Sarah Cooper, the wife of Ezekiel Cooper, lives in Clay Center, Kansas. Daniel White's father owned a farm on Dogwood Ridge where James Cranston now lives.

When our subject was five years old, his father and mother died of fever, within five days of each other. His grandfather then took him to raise. When he was ten years of age he came to Portsmouth and was apprenticed to the jewelry business with H. E. Brown. When he was twelve years of age he was apprenticed to John Clugsten. At that time the craft made all kinds of jewelry and did repairing of all kinds. When he was nineteen years of age, Mr. Clugsten sold out to Abraham Coriell and Daniel White worked for him about eight months. Then he started a store of his own in Wheelersburg and kept it for two months when he took the gold fever and went to Pike's Peak with Eli McLean, William McKinney, John McKinney, Joseph Rogers, Harvey Patton and some others. He was gone eighteen months, but did not return with the gold pieces. When he was in Denver, every other lot was given away and he now wishes he had remained and made his fortune.

When he came back he went to working for Abraham Coriell and was with him for a few months. He then went into partnership with S. S. Doyle in the cooper business at Wilson's Bottom, Kentucky, below Manchester, Ohio. The war came on and the Home Guards robbed and destroyed their business. He then went to Sciotoville and started in the dry goods and grocery business and was there for four months and then went to clerking for Luther Marshall, at Powellsville for two months. Then he came to Portsmouth and started in the confectionery business. He then went into business with Elijah Noel until 1868 when he bought out Noel and conducted it alone. In 1872 he sold out the confectionery business to William E. Hancock and bought out Abraham Coriell and went into the jewelry business with Frank Coriell as Coriell & White. In 1886 he bought out Frank Coriell and since then has conducted the business alone. Since 1890 he has been conducting the business at 74 West Second street.

March 1, 1866 he was married to Eliza Noel. There was one son of that marriage, Frank, in the business with his father. Our subject's wife died in 1868 and he was married again in 1870 to Belle Wilhelm. They have one child, Abraham aged thirty-two. Daniel White is a member of Bigelow M. E. church. He is not a member of any secret orders. He is a good business man, cheerful and agreeable to all, and aims to make the best of everything of this life, as the best preparation for the life to come.

George Washington White

was born January 16, 1856, in Scioto county, on the Little Scioto. His father's name was Nelson White, and his mother's maiden name was Eliza Wilson, daughter of James Wilson. His paternal grandfather was John White. Our subject received a common school education. He has always been a farmer and a contractor. He began business for himself in 1876, as a contractor and farmer. He is a contractor on road work in this county and other counties in the State, building turnpikes and bridge work. In 1887, he went to Montana for one year and engaged in the timber business.

He was married March 9, 1876 to Sarah Neary, daughter of Mathew Neary and a sister of Green Neary, the County Commissioner. They have the following children: Franklin W., married and resides at Harrisonville, is engaged as a painter; Hattie Agnes, at home. Mr. White is a republican in his political views. He is regarded as a useful and valuable citizen. He is highly esteemed by his neighbors. He is in favor of public improvements and progress and is a gentleman whom it is always a pleasure to meet.

Horace White

was born in Meigs county, Ohio, on January 15, 1828. His father was John White, who was born June 15, 1794 and died May 8, 1874. His mother was Silva Wyman, born May 17, 1795 and died April 17, 1874. They are both buried in the White burying ground near Kendall Dever's, Madison township. His father, John White, came to Portsmouth in 1809, a single man. He was a pilot on the Ohio river on keel and flat boats. When he came to Portsmouth, his father, Abel White of New York, came with him. Abel White, the grandfather of our subject, had nineteen children by two marriages. Our subject's father, John White, was from the second marriage, as were the sons: Seth, Abel and Daniel. John White located first in Portsmouth, later at the mouth of Law-son's Run and still later in Meigs county, where our subject was born. John White returned to Scioto county and located at what is now the Wheeler's mills in 1830. He soon after moved to a farm now owned by Warren Canter. He afterwards built the Wallace mills, in 1844, and operated them for eighteen years.

His son, our subject, was the miller. Mr. White says he attended school only ninety days, beginning at the age of fourteen, which comprised the schooling he had and yet he is one of the most intelligent and highly respected citizens in the county. Horace White is about the only "forty-niner" surviving and residing in Scioto county. In the spring of 1849, he with Jefferson Dever, who now resides in Jackson county, and Randolph Lindsey started overland to California. They went to St. Louis by boat and from there they walked through. They started in April, 1849, without teams and were two months on the road. They stopped in Sacramento and went to gardening. Lindsey was so homesick that he returned to the states soon after reaching there. Mr. White worked for forty dollars a month and remained there two years when he started homewards. He came back through Lower California to New Orleans and from there up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. He saved little or nothing. Mr. White on his return, engaged in milling at Wallace's mills.

He remained as the miller at Wallace's mills until August 7, 1862, when at the age of 34, he enlisted in Company F, 91st O. V. I. He was appointed Corporal June 13, 1865 and was mustered out with the Company June 24, 1865. On his return from the army, he began farming on the farm where he now lives, which was entered by John Dever. Since 1865, he has followed a variety of occupations and has made himself useful in all of them. He has been a farmer

and contractor on public works, and if any thing else would offer, he would engage in it, as he has been industrious all his life.

He was married April 2, 1852, to Eliza Pinkerman, a daughter of Charles Pinkerman. Their children are: William H., now in Oregon; Isabel, the wife of Zachariah Dillon of Portsmouth; Lusetta, the wife of Stephen Wells of Struthers, Mahoning county, Ohio; Cornelia, the wife of Rev. David Gow, a Free-Will Baptist minister residing in Crawford county, Pennsylvania; John C. White, Shasta county, California; Ulysses G. White, Elkhorn, Montana; Leroy White lives at Helena Montana; and Lilly, wife of Charles Condon, resides at Riverside, California. The last two were twins.

Horace White and wife are members of the Free-Will Baptist church. In his political views, he is a republican. He has never held any public office except in his township. Mr. White is noted for his agreeable disposition. He sees the best side of every situation and is alway cheerful and contented.

John C. White

was born June 22, 1859, one and a half miles up Brush creek from Otway, Ohio. His father, Paul White, was born in Pennsylvania, December 17, 1817, and came to Ohio with his father, William White, at an early date and settled on Brush creek above Otway. He died March 22, 1882. Elizabeth, his wife, died on February 25, 1862, at the age of thirty-four years, six months. Our subject owns a farm of 396 acres along Brush creek, which occupies his time in its cultivation. He has a handsome family residence and comfortable surroundings. He is a democrat and strong in the faith, very seldom wavering from the straight and narrow way. He was married to Mary L. Newland, daughter of Joseph L. and Josephine (Kendall) Newland, October 21, 1886. Her grandfather was George Kendall, who died February 18, 1855, aged thirty-eight years, five months and four days. He was a son of Samuel Kendall, one of the first settlers in this locality. Their children are Nora V., John L., Bervie O., George W., Edna May, Bertha Edith.

William S. Withrow

was born June 22, 1834. His father was Daniel C. Withrow who was one of the first settlers in Eastern Pennsylvania near Mercersburg and was of Scotch-Irish lineage. His mother was Sarah Devore, daughter of John Devore, who took part in the battle of New Orleans and was among the missing when the battle was over. Nothing was ever heard of him afterwards. He came from Paris, France, about 1810.

Our subject was born in Uniontown, Pennsylvania. He attended the public schools and Madison College there. His parents took him to Iowa where he lived for five years. He went from McGregor to Montana and clerked for B. B. Harding. While in Montana, he became a Master Mason in Clayton Lodge, No. 70. In the winter of 1857-8 he was summoned to Washington in regard to the Fort Crawford Reservation. Here he saw President Buchanan for the first time. On his return trip from Washington, he stopped in Portsmouth to visit his great-uncle William Salter. While here, B. L. Jefferson of Jefferson & Kepner offered him a situation as clerk at their store on Market street, and he accepted and remained with them until April 15, 1861.

In 1860, he joined a Company of Home Guards under Captain Bailey. When Fort Sumpter was fired on, the Company offered its services to Governor Dennison and was accepted. They were mustered on April 15, 1861, being one of the first companies to respond to the call for three-months troops. Our subject received an injury at Vienna, Virginia. While the troops were being advanced on a railroad train, they were fired on by a battery and the plank on which he was sitting was struck by a cannon ball. He was appointed corporal April 29, 1861, and mustered out with the company, August 1, 1861. He afterwards served as a scout.

He was Justice of the Peace in Greenup county, Kentucky, for one year after the war. He has an interest in the zinc mines in Lewis county, Kentucky, and is field superintendent for the company which owns it. He is a straight republican and holds the Presbyterian faith, though not a member of any church. He is a member of Bailey Post, No. 164, G. A. R., and has been four

times a delegate to the state encampment. He is also a member of Aurora Lodge, F. and A. M. of Portsmouth.

He was married to Katharine Bryson, December 25, 1861. He commenced to farm and has followed that occupation all his life. He has seven children, as follows: Elizabeth married William Hillard; Jennie Bell, married Albert Mid-daugh, of Greenup county, Kentucky; Ruby, married Morton Warnock, of the same county; William B.; Lavinia Dugan and Daniel C., are all unmarried and at home. Another, Fannie, is deceased.

Francis Hall Williams, M. D.,

was born at Burlington, Lawrence county, Ohio, February 9, 1859. His father was Isajah H. Williams, and his mother's maiden name was Emily Lefever. He attended the public schools and a private school. In 1880, he began the study of medicine under Dr. C. Hall, of Burlington, Ohio, and attended lectures at the Miami Medical College, at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he graduated March 1, 1883, taking the highest honors of his class. He engaged in the practice of medicine at Burlington, Ohio, and resided there until November, 1896, when he removed to Portsmouth, Ohio, and after a period spent in post-graduate study, he began the practice of medicine in Portsmouth.

He was married September 1, 1886 to Miss Sallie J. Anderson, second daughter of G. W. and Anna H. Anderson, of Portsmouth. They had one child, Donald A., who was born September 17, 1887. Mrs. Williams died October 13, 1901, and the son, Donald died just two weeks later, October 27, 1901. Dr. Williams is regarded among his professional brethren and by the public as one of the ablest physicians in the city.

[This sketch should have appeared under the title of Physicians in Part II, City of Portsmouth, but was received too late and therefore is printed here.]

George Sidney Williams

was born at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1821. Robert Hazelton Williams, his father, was for a time connected with an iron furnace in the Monongahela valley. Coming to Pittsburg, he engaged in business as a grocer and continued in this employment for the rest of his life. The mother of George S., whose maiden name was McDonald, was of Scotch Irish descent, and was known to her contemporaries as a woman of unusual independence and strength of character. George S. Williams had what would be considered quite limited educational advantages, but possessing an accurate memory and a taste for good reading, he was widely informed on business and political topics, and well read in the current literature of his time. When quite young he went into business for himself as a grocer on Smithfield street, Pittsburg. He was burned out in the great fire of Pittsburg in April, 1845, and not having the means to establish himself in business again, he went as clerk to the Caroline furnace in Kentucky, then owned by an older brother, William H. Williams, who was manager at the furnace.

Here Mr. Williams began the training in what was, from that time, the business of his life, the making of charcoal pig-iron. While at this furnace in 1847, Mr. Williams was married to Margaret Crosby Leonard, daughter of Patrick and Laura Crosby Leonard of Pittsburg. Shortly after his marriage, he removed to Kensington Furnace, Pennsylvania, from there to Greenup Furnace, Kentucky, and at the instance of Mr. Allaniah Cole, who was interested in both Greenup and Bloom furnaces, Mr. Williams in 1854, came as manager to Bloom Furnace, Scioto county. In 1857, he came to Scioto Furnace which was his home, with the exception of one year, until his death. In 1860, owing to the depression in the iron business, the Scioto furnace went out of blast, and the year 1861 Mr. Williams spent at Bloom settling up his business there. He then returned to Scioto, the furnace going into blast and continuing in operation during the twenty years which he spent there as manager and member of the firm, long known as L. C. Robinson & Company.

He had the following children: George C., deceased; Blanche, a teacher; Laura at home; Alice married John B. Gray, lives in Wheelersburg; Robert H., at Wellston, unmarried, engineer at the McFarland Coal Co.; Henry, died in

1879, at the age of twenty-seven; Paul Sidney, is book-keeper at the Buckeye Fire Brick Co.

Our subject was always a republican. On April 30, 1881, Mr. Williams died at the home at Scioto Furnace, in which he had spent nearly twenty-five years of his life. His wife died January 7, 1889. Both are buried at Portsmouth, Ohio. Mr. Williams was a man of strong convictions, holding decided opinions on all subjects, yet he was very liberal toward all holding differing views. He was exceptionally thoughtful of the welfare and considerate of the rights of others, not only those in his own family, but of those in his employ. Every movement, educational, moral and social, which was for the good of the little furnace community, was of interest to him and had his warm support. He was esteemed and respected as an honorable man and good citizen by all who knew him.

John Edward Williams

was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, June 9, 1863, the son of Evan D. Williams and Catharine Edwards, his wife, both of whom were born in Wales. He was one of three brothers. His mother was a daughter of Rev. John Edwards, a Welsh minister. John attended the Portsmouth schools until he was fifteen years of age when he went to work for the late William S. Pattin. He was in his employment until 1882. Then he went into the Drew, Selby Shoe Company, as a laster, and was with them until 1888, when his real life work began. He started the Excelsior Shoe Company, a partnership of twenty-five shoe workers, and he was the head and manager. They started business on the third floor of the building, northwest corner Second and Chillicothe streets, doing all work by hand, making nothing but baby shoes and selling their output of forty pairs per day to the local trade. This arrangement lasted a year, when John Williams bought the others out, being convinced that a successful business could be conducted on a larger scale.

In the spring of 1889, he organized and incorporated The Excelsior Shoe Company taking his two brothers, Grant and Charles in with him. The original capital of \$10,000, was paid in during the first year, and the factory was moved to the Stenshorn building on Front street. John E. Williams was made president and has been at the head of the concern ever since. In fact from this year, 1889, the history of Mr. Williams has been that of the Excelsior Shoe Company and vice versa. When that Company started in 1889, it was in a rented building with twenty-five employees and made 150 pairs of youth's shoes per day. In 1892, the Company moved to the old Planing Mill, on the corner of Third and Gay streets, and was there until 1897 when it went into the new building on Gallia, John and Findlay streets, where it has a building built expressly for it, fifty feet wide, two hundred and fifty feet long and five stories high. (See page 608.) Mr. Williams is and has been from the start general manager, and he is the *Deus Ex Machina* of the concern. For thirteen years, he has devoted himself exclusively to this business and has made a phenomenal success of it.

Mr. Williams was married in May, 1890 to Miss Sarah M. Davies, of Ironton, Ohio, a daughter of James J. Davies. He has had six sons, five of whom are living; Evan Charles, James Davies, John Kilsworth, David Charles and Thomas Edward. In the spring of 1901, Mr. Williams bought the Gaylord place, which he has remodeled into one of the finest houses in the city. He has been an active member of the Second Presbyterian church for twenty-five years. He is a member of the Republican party.

John McDowell Williams

was born February 6, 1847, at Martin's Ferry, Ohio. His father was Samuel A. Williams, and his mother's maiden name was Sidney A. Huston, sister of Capt. Samuel J. Huston. His parents had six children, and he was the fifth child. He received his education in the common schools of Scioto county. His father was a knobbler in the Gaylord Rolling Mill. Our subject learned the carpenter's trade and followed it until six years ago.

He enlisted in the 189th O. V. I., at the age of eighteen as a private, February 18, 1865, for one year, and was mustered out with the Company, Sep-

tember 28, 1865. His father Samuel A. Williams, was in the 73rd O. V. I., Company B. He enlisted as a private, at the age of forty-four, October 19, 1861, for three years, and was discharged November 28, 1862, at Alexandria, Va., on surgeon's certificate of disability. His brother Brooks Williams enlisted in the same company and regiment, at the age of eighteen as a private, November 1, 1861, for three years, and was discharged August 6, 1862 at Clarysville, Md., on surgeon's certificate of disability. His brother Wm. H. Williams, enlisted in the 39th O. V. I., Company A, as a Sergeant, at the age of nineteen, July 16, 1861, for three years. He was appointed Corporal, December 27, 1863; wounded July 22, 1864, in the battle of Atlanta, Ga., appointed Sergeant, June 1, 1865; mustered out July 9, 1865, by order of War Department.

Our subject was married in 1872 to Miss Alice D. Barber, daughter of Uriah and Rachel Barber, and granddaughter of John Barber. They had the following children: Kate S., married W. E. Wood, resides in St. Louis, Mo., and is a railroad fireman; Samuel A., shoemaker in Portsmouth, and a member of Company E, 4th O. V. I., (formerly Co. H. 14th O. N. G.) during the Spanish War; John P., was killed at Geneseo, Ill., in his eighteenth year; Alice D., and Royal A., at home.

John Williams was Councilman from the Sixth ward for two years. He was Chief of the Fire Department for four years, from 1888 to 1892. He was elected Water Works Trustee in 1894, and served three years. He was appointed Deputy State Inspector of Work Shops and Public Buildings May 15, 1896 and held the office until June 15, 1902. He is a republican, and a member of the Second Presbyterian church. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and the Masonic Lodge of Portsmouth.

Mr. Williams is a man with whom to become acquainted is to become his friend. He possesses so many excellent qualities of mind and heart, that to know him is to admire him. If he has any fault, it is his modesty. He is not sufficiently self assertive, in his own behalf. When it comes to acting or doing for a friend, he is as bold as a lion. He might be said to belong to his friends more than to himself. He has a high position in the community in the estimation of all who know him. In every relation of life and to society, he conscientiously tries to do his duty and this excellent trait commands admiration. The combination of all excellent qualities makes him a model American citizen.

Captain William Benjamin Williams

was born December 20, 1827, in Glamorganshire, Wales. His father was Benjamin Williams and his mother's maiden name was Ann Edwards. He was the eldest of his father's seven children. His parents left Wales and came to the United States when he was twelve years of age. He came in the sailing vessel "Marquis of Bute." They settled in Brady's Bend, Pennsylvania and our subject worked there in the coal-banks for two years and also worked in the rolling-mills of that place. He came to Portsmouth in 1844 and went into the Gaylord rolling mill and was there one year. He then went to Cincinnati and worked in Barrett's mill, near Brighton, and took a furnace there and remained for three years, when he went to Hillman, Tennessee and was there for six months. He returned to Cincinnati and remained there until 1849, then came back to Portsmouth and went to work in charge of a furnace at Gaylord's mill.

He remained in Portsmouth until in 1852, when he was smitten with the gold fever and started for California on April 1, of that year, in a party composed of Stout Barklow, John Sturgeon, David Price, Thomas Williams, Andrew Robinson, William Sidney, Thomas Richardson, William Delaney and Thomas McAuley. They were joined by Captain John Clark, father of Mrs. P. C. Kinney, Leonard Alexander, Giles Thornton, William Morton, Thomas Thompson, and Frank Johnson. They had wagons made in Portsmouth and shipped them to St. Joe, Missouri. They were five months on the way. They worked at the placer mines near Pell River, California. Our subject staid nearly a year and came back by the Panama route. He brought some money home with him.

He went into the mill again in 1853, but in six months was again struck with the gold fever, and went to California, this time by the Panama route and stayed one year. In 1855, he came back to Portsmouth and went into the mill again and worked there until the war broke out. In 1860, he organized a

company of militia. On August 7, 1861 he enlisted in Company C, 56th O. V. I. and was made Captain. He was with his company during its entire service until November 14, 1864. He was wounded at the battle of Champion Hill, May 18, 1864. He was shot in the right leg with a minie-ball and the bone was shattered which has lamed him ever since. He reached home December 7, 1864, and went to work in the mill.

Captain Williams had been a whig from 1840, when he cast his first vote for William Henry Harrison, until the Know-Nothing craze came up and has been a Democrat ever since. In 1866, he was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for City Marshal against Calvin J. Stevens. He received 689 votes to 417 for Stevens, majority 72. In 1867, he was again a candidate for the same office against Valentine Burkel. The vote stood Williams 768, Burkel 632, majority 136. In 1868, he was again a candidate and received 815 votes to 635 for Calvin J. Stevens, majority 180. In 1869, he was again a candidate and the vote stood Williams 890, Silas J. Losee 664, majority 226. In 1871, he was again a candidate against William Martin. This year he was defeated and received 818 votes to 938 for Martin. In 1873, he was again a candidate against William Martin and this time defeated him. The vote being 973 for Williams and 918 for Martin, majority 55. This was the least majority Captain Williams ever received. In 1875, he ran for the same office with the same opponent. The vote stood 1,164 for Williams and 998 for Martin, majority 106. In 1877, he ran for the same office and was opposed by John Henneke. He received 1,082 votes to 640 for Henneke, majority 135. In 1879, he was again a candidate for the same office against William Keer. The vote stood Williams 1,102, Keer 1,009, majority 93. In 1881, he made his last race for Marshal. He received 1,165 votes to 1,032 for his opponent, Lee T. Beatty, making a majority of 138.

It will be seen that the republicans tried the Germans, Irish and Americans each one against him, but he was elected every time but once. He was never defeated in the Third ward at any time he was a candidate. He was Deputy United States Marshal from 1884 to 1888. He was Government store-keeper under James W. Newman collector, from 1884 to 1888. He was also store-keeper under McMillen collector, from 1892 to 1896. As a politician, Captain Williams has been very successful. He is in comfortable circumstances, has retired from all work and is trying to live an easy and quiet life. He has an army record of which he may well be proud, and he is respected by all who know him. During the time of the first paving in Portsmouth, he was a member of the Council for four years from the Third Ward and was re-elected a member of Council in 1900, and is still a member of that body.

He was married in March, 1847 to Margaret Edwards, daughter of Rev. John Edwards. Their children were: William who died in infancy; Anne died at the age of eighteen; William H. now in Columbus, Ohio; David; Jerusha died aged seven; Mary Emily and Floyd died in infancy, and a son Oscar died at twenty-two. His first wife died in 1876. He was married the second time to Lydia Sissler. He has three children of that marriage: Benjamin who married Lucy Waller; Mary; and Floyd who is a student at Miami University.

In every relation in life Captain Williams has tried to do his best. No better city Marshal ever held office in the State than he. All the good people admitted this and the rogues all realized it. When he undertook to convict a criminal he did so. With him no guilty man escaped. He was peculiarly fitted for the Marshal's office and the people of Portsmouth thought so and voted so.

William Grant Williams

was born January 2, 1866, in Jackson county, Ohio. His father was Evan D. Williams, and his mother's maiden name was Catharine Edwards, the daughter of Rev. John E. Edwards. His parents had seven children, of whom he was the fifth. Three of these sons survived and the others died in infancy. Grant's father was a farmer in Jackson county, but in 1867 moved to Portsmouth, Ohio, and began work in the Gaylord mill. The son has lived in Portsmouth ever since. He attended the Portsmouth schools until he was fifteen years of age and then he began for himself as a messenger for the Western Union Telegraph Company. He served as such for one year and then became a telegrapher in

the general offices of the Scioto Valley Railway Company, in Columbus. He served four years in this capacity and then became Secretary to J. J. Archer, the General Passenger and Freight Agent of the same Railroad Company.

In 1888, he came back to Portsmouth and became vice president of the Excelsior Shoe Company. (See page 608.) He has held that office ever since. He has charge of the sale of the goods and of the cutting department. A full account of the operations of the company will be found under the sketch of his brother, John E. Williams.

Our subject was married January 3, 1894 to Miss Mary Elizabeth Love, daughter of Peter E. Love, of Cabell county, West Virginia. He has three children, sons, as follows: Allen Graves, born February 11, 1895; Forest Love, born May 21, 1897; Paul, born April 4, 1899. Mr. Williams is a republican, a member of the Second Presbyterian church, a member of the Commercial Club and a Mason.

Mr. Williams is a young business man of the ablest type. Quick to act, aggressive, yet judicious and far seeing, a positive character, he possesses the qualities which make him a leader among the Portsmouth captains of industry. He constantly studies his business and is familiar with its slightest detail. His broad views and courageous policies have contributed largely to the unrivalled growth and prosperity of his shoe interests. A brilliant industrial career is before him. In private life, he is public spirited and a valuable citizen in every respect. It is to men like him that Portsmouth owes all that is best in its recent commercial and industrial awakening.

William Henry Williams

was born in Albany, New York, July 4, 1842. His father was William Williams and his mother's maiden name was Delila Hunter. He left New York when he was three years old and was adopted in Portsmouth. He has spent all but eleven years of his life in Portsmouth. He attended school in Portsmouth until 1856 when he commenced to work for J. L. McVey as a clerk and remained there until December 7, 1857 when Mr. McVey died. He then learned the tinner's trade with O'Neill & Hunter and was with them until February, 1861, when he went to Cincinnati and was time keeper at G. W. Ball & Company's foundry. On June 4, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, 39th O. V. I. and was appointed Sergeant on the day he was mustered in. He was promoted to First Sergeant and on December 31, 1862, was promoted to Second Lieutenant. He was made First Lieutenant May 9, 1864. He resigned August 6, 1864. He was in all the battles participated in by the regiment up to and including Atlanta, Georgia. On February 20, 1864, a sword, sash, sword belt, and revolver were presented to him by the citizens of Portsmouth at Connelley's Hall. After his return from the army, he went into the grocery business with Phil Hard. He was in that one year, and then went to Cincinnati and traveled for Wirthlin & Company, flour dealers, until 1872, when he returned to Portsmouth and went into the business of house-painting and has been in it ever since. He belongs to no orders except the G. A. R. He is a republican.

William Henry Williams

was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, October 7, 1854. His father was William B. Williams for so many years City Marshal and his mother was Margaret (Edwards) Williams. They were both natives of Wales. He attended the public schools until the age of seventeen when he entered on a business career. He clerked in John Jones' hat store for one year. Then he went into the Biggs House under Prendergast & Jennings and was there for six years as a clerk. He became proprietor in 1883 and was there for one year. He was a member of the school board in Portsmouth in 1881 and 1883 from the First ward.

In February, 1884, he was appointed Financial Officer of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum under Governor Hoadley and was there for two years. He then went into the American Hotel as one of the firm. In 1891 the firm became Williams and Weakley and so remained until 1897. In 1890, he was elected Financial Officer of the Central Insane Asylum and held that position two years. In 1894, he was appointed Director of Accounts of Columbus. In 1895, he was ap-

pointed Director of Public Safety of the city of Columbus, an office corresponding to Chief of Police, and served until 1899. He made the best record for that office the city ever had and achieved a state reputation. He was appointed a trustee of the Athens Hospital for the Insane in 1899 and still holds that office. He was treasurer of the State Democratic Committee in 1896, 1897, and 1900. He was the organizer of the Great Southern Hotel Company and was its president for two years. He became president of the Mercantile Assurety Company in January, 1892.

He was married April 15, 1881, to Emma Jones, daughter of David D. Jones of Portsmouth, Ohio. They have one son, Carl R., who is engaged with the H. C. Warner Shoe Company in Columbus. Mr. Williams is a democrat.

Mr. Williams has extraordinary executive and business ability. He can bring order out of chaos and success out of failure. He has demonstrated this in handling money enterprises since his residence in the city of Columbus. He learned his lessons in Portsmouth and put them into practice in Columbus.

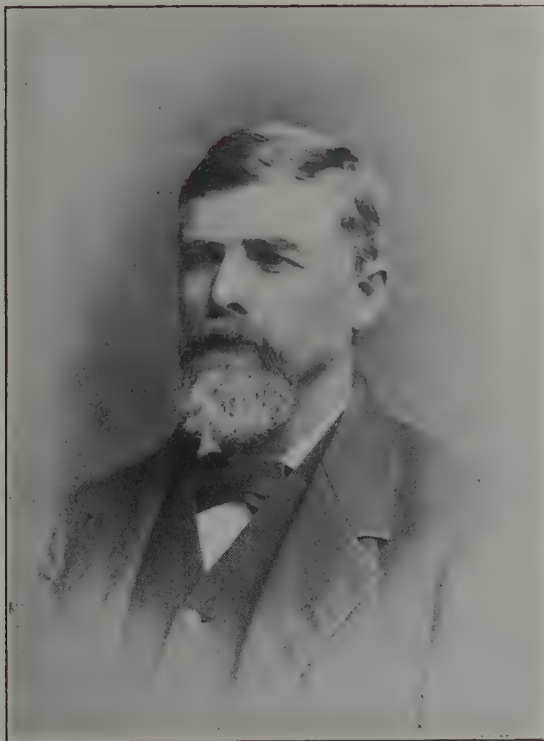
George Williamson

was born April 1, 1830 in Washington township, Scioto county, Ohio. His father was Joseph Williamson and his mother Catherine Schaffer. His father was born March 6, 1776 in New Jersey and was brought to this county when a child. He died July 6, 1849 of an epidemic of cholera. His widow survived until the 16th of December, 1880. His grandfather, Joseph Williamson emigrated from New Jersey. His grandmother Williamson was Martha Feurt, a sister of Peter Feurt and daughter of Joseph Feurt. She died in 1830. Of the children of his father there were John; Elizabeth, married to John Nottingham and living at Marion, Indiana; our subject, George Williamson; William; Christina A., married William Smith; Henry Harrison, deceased; Barbara, married Jacob C. Hibbs; Frank, moved to St. Louis; a sister, Sarah, married to a Mr. Swanson, who soon died. She afterwards married Frank Smith and resides at Cheshire, Ohio.

Our subject attended the common schools of his neighborhood and was raised a farmer. He never followed anything else and has owned his present farm for forty-seven years. He remembers seeing deer and wild turkeys in the woods. The farm he now owns and tills was cleared off in 1840 by Aaron Clark. When our subject became of age, he affiliated himself with the Whig party and then with the Republican. He has been a township trustee and a member of the school board in his district. In 1863 he went with the militia to follow General Morgan under the command of Van B. Hibbs, but was captured by Morgan near Ewington. He enlisted in Co. I of the 140th O. V. I., May 2, 1864, at the age of 34, and served until September 3, 1864.

On March 4, 1865, he married Miss Eliza Catherine Givens, daughter of William Givens. They had eight children: Mary Rena, died June 6, 1868; William Givens, ex-Sheriff of Scioto county, Ohio; John Adam, who cultivates his father's farm and is married to Effie Larkin, daughter of D. V. Larkin; Joseph Carlin, M. D., of Sciotoville, Ohio, married to Blanche Morrison; Dr. Howard Williamson, Dentist, of Portsmouth, Ohio; Sadie, Ellen and Eliza Catherine at home. His wife died March 28, 1870. He was married a second time to Mary Elizabeth Coe, widow of Marion Coe, and daughter of Allen Givens. They were married December 19, 1888. They have one daughter, Bessie.

Mr. Williamson has been for many years a member of the Oldtown Methodist church. He is a good neighbor and a kind friend. He has always strictly attended to his own affairs and found it an excellent way to get along easily and to make and save money. He is devoted to the interests of his family and his children are in turn devoted to him. He is a plain, every-day farmer. He has never had any ambition to be anything else, but by owning good land, by taking care of it and his business, he has acquired a competence for his declining years. For several years he has been an invalid, but is cheerful, contented and happy in the society of his family and his friends. His sons and daughters are a great credit to him and he is happy in their positions and success in the community.



GEORGE WILLIAMSON.

John Adam Williamson

was born at the old homestead of his grandfather in Washington township, January 20, 1872. He is the son of George and Eliza C. (Givens) Williamson. For a more extended account of the family see the sketch of George Williamson above. The boyhood of our subject was spent on the farm and at the district school. He has never followed any business but farming. He now has charge of the home farm, and has three hundred acres under cultivation. He is a Republican and Methodist. He married Effie Larkin, daughter of Delos V. and Sarah M. (Johnson) Larkin, July 19, 1898. They have one child, Margaret Eliza. Mr. Williamson is an industrious, careful young farmer and well thought of in his community.

Joseph C. Williamson, M. D.,

was born at Dry Run, Washington township, Scioto county, Ohio, December 31, 1874. He is the son of George and Eliza C. (Givens) Williamson. His boyhood and youth were passed on the farm in Washington township. He attended the home school and later spent over two years in the study of the sciences at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio. He attended the Medical College of Ohio (now the University of Cincinnati) in 1895, from which he graduated in May, 1899, completing a four years' course. He spent the year 1900 in postgraduate work, as Home Physician and Surgeon of St. Mary's Hospital, at Cincinnati. He is now practicing medicine at Sciotoville, where he located in May, 1900. He married Miss Blanche Morrison, daughter of Albert R. and Elizabeth (McMasters) Morrison, October 8, 1901. He is a Republican. He has had a thorough course of medicine and has availed himself of all the advantages it offered. He is a liberal minded gentleman, and anxious to succeed and excel in his profession and will do so. His success is not a problem of the future, but a certainty of the present.

William Givens Williamson

was born March 24, 1869. His father was George Williamson, and his mother's maiden name was Eliza Catherine Givens, a daughter of William Givens, of Nile township. He was reared on his father's farm and attended the public schools. He also attended two terms with Professor Lowes. At the age of twenty-one he went to seek his fortune in the West, and went to Portland, Oregon, in March, 1891, and was there eighteen months. He was a salesman and a shipping clerk for a hardware store. He was married September 14, 1892, in the state of Oregon, to Miss Grace Bateman, the daughter of George Bateman. He returned to Scioto county in 1892, and went to farming on his father's farm and continued that occupation for six years. At the time he was also agent for a machine company.

He was elected Sheriff of Scioto county in November, 1898, and re-elected in 1900. He has the distinction of being the best looking man who was ever elected Sheriff in Scioto county, and also the youngest man. When he told strangers that he was Sheriff of Scioto county they thought he was some boy trying to impose on them. However, Mr. Williamson is a man, every inch of him, as all of his acquaintances know. He has had three children: Sarah Catharine, George Bacon and William Charles, deceased. Mr. Williamson is a republican and has for a number of years been very influential in politics. He is a Mason, a member of the Aurora Lodge, of Solomon Council, Mt. Vernon Chapter and of the Calvary Commandery. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Williamson enjoys the confidence of the business community and fulfills the duties in his important office as faithfully as any man who ever occupied that position. Since the above was written Mr. Williamson's wife died January 30, 1903.

Daniel James Wilson

was born at Loits, Scioto county, Ohio, February 11, 1866. He is the son of David S. and Elizabeth (Oberly) Wilson. His grandmother was Rachael (Storer) Wilson. She died at her home in Nile township, this county, in 1900, at the age of 97. Mr. Wilson is a Republican and a member of the Baptist church.

He was clerk in Madison township in 1897. He married Annie Rickey, daughter of Thomas and Tealina Rickey, April 8, 1896. They reside about one mile south-east of California. Mr. Wilson has been a farmer all his life. His father and mother reside on the home farm near Lois. They are both advanced in life but enjoy good health. Daniel J. Wilson is an industrious, careful farmer, a good neighbor, and has a heart full of human sympathy.

Frederick Arthur Wilson

son of David Storer Wilson and Elizabeth (Oberly) Wilson was born on a farm in Madison township, April 14, 1867. His father was born in Adams county, May 27, 1826 and was the son of George Wilson, born in 1799, who came to Adams county from Virginia, about 1814 and died in 1876. His mother was a daughter of Charles and Magdalena Oberly. Charles Oberly died at the age of thirty-five, in 1853, and was the son of John Oberly, a German by birth.

The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm and schooled in the district school until he was sixteen, when he began teaching. He taught in the country schools for eight years and wound up his career as a teacher at California in Pike county, where he was employed two years. From teaching he turned to the lumber business, securing the position of inspector with the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company, at their lumber camp at Panther, West Virginia. Here Mr. Wilson worked for two years acquiring a thorough knowledge of lumber. He then was advanced to salesman in the eastern trade by reason of his merit and served until January 1, 1902, when he was made sales-manager for the states of Pennsylvania and Maryland, at a good salary, which position he still holds. He is thoroughly in touch with market conditions and with the lumber trade in general and is frequently consulted in technical matters of arbitration wherein marked ability and judgement is required. He is industrious and energetic and all the progress he has made has been through his own efforts and his natural ability. He is a republican but takes only a general interest in politics.

He was married November 18, 1886 to Mary Ellen O'Neal, daughter of Samuel and Eliza J. (Keairns) O'Neal. They have but one child, Jennie, born February 9, 1888.

Mr. Wilson is ambitious in his chosen work and by his constant application he has become a first class salesman. He has the confidence of his employers and has made himself indispensable to them. He is possessed of an excellent memory which serves him well at all times.

Jacob Hillyard Windle, M. D.,

was born in Winchester, Virginia, July 8, 1831. His father was Nicholas Hetrick Windle, and his mother's maiden name was Catharine Hillyard. His father and mother were married at Martinsburg, Virginia. His grandfather was John Windle who was born in Germany. His father and mother had twelve children, and our subject was the second child. They came to Monroe county, Ohio with four children: Grafton W., Mary E. Snyder, Anna, wife of William Smith, now deceased; and Dr. Jacob H. They came from Winchester through Wheeling, to Carlyle, in Monroe county. They remained there until June 5, 1847, when they landed in Portsmouth. They started to go to Illinois, but stopped off at Portsmouth, where they found Thomas Davis, a former neighbor. Mr. Davis was then carrying on a glove factory in Portsmouth and was short of hands. Mrs. Windle was an expert glove-maker, and Mr. Davis induced her to stay, to teach his hands how to make gloves, and so the family remained in Portsmouth and the vicinity from 1847 to 1850, and then moved to Adams county, "Bacon Flats." They remained here one year, and then moved to Munn's Run. Our subject bought forty acres of land on Munn's Run of Col. Thaddeus Bennett. In 1852, he went to Greenup county, to Buffalo furnace on a coal contract. In June, 1852, he came to Portsmouth and worked there a while for Mr. Miller on the canal. In 1854, he moved to Greenup county, Kentucky to do business for Col. Thaddeus Bennett. For two years he hauled charcoal to the Gaylord Rolling Mills. After that he was a sub-contractor, making charcoal. He followed that, until 1862, in Kentucky. From 1862 to 1865, he farmed with Frank Reeves, and was engaged in buying horses for the

Government. In 1865, he moved to Buckhorn Tannery and remained there until 1867.

He commenced reading medicine in 1857 with Dr. Richard Morton in Kentucky. He had just begun reading medicine with Dr. Morton when the latter died of an overdose of calomel. Our subject then began to read with Dr. Munn of Springville, but he died a short time after. In 1866 and 1867, he began to practice medicine at Buckhorn Tannery. In 1867 he moved to Rarden. In 1869 he formed a partnership with Dr. Penn there, and practiced with him until 1872. From 1872 to 1874, he practiced alone. In 1874, he attended the Eclectic Medical Institute, and in February, 1875 graduated and got a diploma, and he has practiced under that since. He was married in March, 1859 to Sarah A. James from Scioto county, a daughter of Jonathan James. They have the following children: William, Grafton, Sarah Ellen, married Amos Jenkins; Jacob Franklin, Jonathan W., Nicholas H., Serena W., married Alex. Jenkins; Samuel Edmond, died at Latham, Ohio, aged thirty-three years; Zora Noline, deceased at one year; Leota May, married Walter H. Brown, residing at Brad-dock, Pa. Our subject is a democrat in his political views. He is a member of the Christian church.

Captain George Cumberland Winkler

was born in Pickaway county, January 5, 1835. His ancestry will be found in a sketch of John Asher Winkler. Our subject had a common school education. His mother died when he was only two years of age, and his sister Samantha Sperry took him and reared him. His mother gave him into his sister's charge in her dying moments. He spent his boyhood in Perry township, Lawrence county, and when 14 years of age he went to Portsmouth and learned the saddler business under James Salisbury. After a year he worked with a Mr. Barrett in the same business for two years. After that he went to Guyandotte and worked at his trade another year. From there he went to Charleston, West Virginia, and worked six months at his trade. After that he went into the drug business with Dr. Rogers, and was there four years. At the end of that period he went to Cincinnati to take a course at Bartlett's Commercial College.

The War coming on, in August 1861, he assisted in raising Company E of the Thirty-third O. V. I. He was mustered in that regiment September 3, 1861, as a private, and was made Sergeant. On December 8, 1861 he was made Second Lieutenant of the same company. He was made First Lieutenant March 2, 1863 and made Captain of Company I, August 11, 1864, and re-enlisted as a veteran and served until the close of the war. He was mustered out with the Company, July 12, 1865. He was in fifty-three different skirmishes, engagements and battles. He was never wounded. He was never in the hospital during his service, and was always ready for duty. He was in every battle in which the regiment participated, except Perryville at which time he was sick at home.

He was married September 21, 1865 to Mary J. LaCroix, a daughter of Alex. LaCroix. From 1865 to 1868 he was a farmer in Scioto county, Ohio; and from 1868 to 1873 he resided near Topeka, Kansas, and was engaged in farming. In the year 1873 he returned to Scioto county, and has been a farmer in the French Grant, near Haverhill, ever since. He has always been a republican in his political views, and has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since 1868. During that time he has been treasurer and trustee of that church for a number of years. If there is one distinguishing characteristic of Captain Winkler above another, it is his intense interest in everything he undertakes or does. He was one of the most earnest patriots during the war. His home is filled with memorials of the war. He was a model soldier, like "Chevalier Bayard, without fear or without reproach." No man who ever served in the War of 1861, has a greater love of his Country and its institutions. With Captain Winkler honor and integrity always come first. He is most highly esteemed by all those who know him; and the more intimately they know him, the greater their regard for him.

No sketch of him would be complete without a reference to his wife. She has been his aider and helper in all his good works and no woman in her

community does more for the love of God and Humanity than she. The two, husband and wife, are, in their church and in the circle of their acquaintances, workers together for all that is true and good.

Charles Winter

was born in Prussia, Germany, near the Rhine, May 28, 1838. John Winter was his father and his mother's maiden name was Eliza Bauer. His paternal grandfather was in the battle of Waterloo. His boyhood and youth were passed at Koblinz, Germany. Here he received a good school education and learned the blacksmith's trade. He came to America in 1857 and located in Portsmouth. He was a blacksmith from 1862 until 1868, then he engaged in the grocery business and remained in that for fourteen years. Since that time he has been in the shoe and gents furnishing business. He was County Commissioner from 1880 to 1886. He was a member of the City Council of Portsmouth from 1876 to 1880 also from 1896 to 1898. He is a republican and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He has been a member of the German M. E. church since 1869. September 25, 1862, he was married to Margaret Helt, daughter of John Helt of Harrison township. They have eight children: Charles Albert now living in New York; John Wesley at Dayton, Ohio; William A., at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Fred B. at New York; Bertha E. the wife of Samuel Marting; Clara N. at home; Henry Herman and Mayme C.

Leopold Wise

was born in Frankfort, Germany, December 24, 1824. His father was Leopold Wise. His parents died at Oxburg, Germany, his father being 96 and his mother 94. He came to this county in 1847 and landed in New York. He located there and began business in clothing and tailoring which he continued until 1859. He then removed to Ironton, Ohio, and commenced the same kind of business, which he continued until 1865. He then removed to Portsmouth and began business of the same kind, and continued in it until 1897, when he retired from business.

He was married in July, 1848 to Mary Deusik, daughter of Max Deusik of Bavaria, Germany. She came to this country in 1848 and located in Portsmouth. They have two children living: Max and Samuel. Max commenced business with his father in 1865. In 1885, he commenced business for himself and continued until 1891, when he retired from the clothing business and organized the Model Shirt Manufacturing Company in which he is engaged at present. Samuel commenced to work for his father in 1892 and in 1897 when his father retired, he became superintendent of the Wise Tailoring Company and still holds that position. Our subject is a republican, a member of Spinza Lodge, No. 108, I. O. B. B. of Cincinnati. He is a member of the Jewish congregation of Portsmouth.

General Oliver Wood

was born in Saratoga county, New York, June 25, 1825. His father was a farmer in good circumstances and gave his son as good an education as the vicinity afforded. Some time before his majority, he removed to Chautauqua county, New York. He was appointed a deputy sheriff when he was only twenty-one years of age. There he married Miss Rhodes, who was the mother of two children: Lester E. Wood, now of New York city, and Emma Wood, who died in 1877. He engaged in the lumber business on the Ohio and Alleghany rivers. In 1852, his wife died and soon after he removed to Portsmouth. In 1855, he married Miss Emily H. Mytinger.

When Sumpter was fired on, he enlisted in Company D, 22nd O. V. I. as a three-months man. On April 22, 1861, five days after his enlistment, he was made First Lieutenant. He served in this company until August 19, 1861. On the 21st of August 1861, he was mustered in Co. B. 22nd O. V. I. as Captain for three years. He was promoted to Major, May 9, 1862. He was made Colonel, September 16, 1862, and was mustered out with the regiment. November 18, 1864. The regiment was originally known as the 13th Missouri, but on May 29, 1862, its designation was changed to the 22nd O. V. I. as it had seven companies from Ohio, one from Illinois and two from Missouri. On December



• GENERAL OLIVER WOOD.

9, 1864, he was appointed Colonel of the Fourth United States Veteran Volunteers by Secretary Stanton, attached to the First Army corps, was ordered to Virginia, and served as colonel until March 1, 1866. On March 5, 1865, he was brevetted Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious service on the field of battle.

On January 23, 1867, the first Grand Army Post was formed in Portsmouth. Colonel Wood was Post Commander and N. W. Evans was Adjutant.

On March 1, 1867, he was appointed Postmaster at Portsmouth and served as such until December 10, 1873. On March 27, 1869, S. P. Drake stole a march on him and secured the appointment as Postmaster at Portsmouth from President Grant who sent Drake's name to the Senate. General Wood's friends rallied to his support and protested so strongly against the appointment of Drake, that his appointment was withdrawn. On March 1, 1871, there was another effort made to secure the appointment of a different Postmaster, and an election to indicate the sentiments of the patrons of the office was held. The vote resulted as follows: Oliver Wood 428, Milton Kennedy 385, B. P. Holmes 69, J. P. Jack 49, Mrs. E. E. Glidden 42, and C. P. Lloyd 19. General Wood held the office, until 1873, when he was succeeded by Mrs. L. Adair.

In 1873 and 1874, he conducted a hotel in Ironton, Ohio. In 1876 and 1877, he conducted what is now the Arlington Hotel, in Portsmouth. On September 15, 1877, he sold his hotel to A. C. Emory. In March, 1878, he was appointed Indian agent at the Quinault reservation, Washington Territory, and afterwards held a like appointment at Neah Bay three years, until he was succeeded by Mr. Cleveland's appointee in 1885. He then removed to Port Townsend, where he was Probate Judge from 1888-1890 and Police Judge from 1890-1893. In 1890, he was appointed a Circuit Commissioner. In 1883, he assisted in organizing Farragut Post, No. 15, G. A. R., of Port Townsend, Washington, and was one of its first commanders. He was a member of Port Townsend lodge, F. & A. M. He was also a Scottish Rite Mason and an Odd Fellow.

In politics, he was always a republican. He was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church and a vestryman at the time of his death. He left a wife and five children: Lester E. Wood of New York city, Mrs. Isaac D. O'Neill, Mrs. Robert Lyall, Charles B. and James A. Wood, who reside in Port Townsend, Washington. James A. is now an assistant city editor of the Seattle "Post."

In 1891, General Wood was admitted to the bar in Washington State. He was very highly esteemed as a citizen and the protest against his removal as Postmaster in 1871, was a remarkable tribute to his character and worth. He was a true patriot. As a soldier and officer, he was enthusiastic, brave and wonderfully efficient. He was a most agreeable companion and was the life of the circle in which he moved. He was a man of great sympathies and especially was his sympathy extended to those in distress. He took a great interest in the G. A. R. not only in Portsmouth, but in Port Townsend, Washington. He died on June 25, 1893. His memory is affectionately cherished by all who knew him and especially by his old friends in Scioto county.

Charles Elmore Worley

was born February 3, 1857 at Portsmouth, Ohio. His parents were William C. and Mary (Willitt) Worley. His father enlisted in Company I, 140th O. V. I. May 2, 1864, for 100 days and was mustered out with his company September 3, 1864. He spent his boyhood and youth at Friendship, Ohio. He received a common school education. He worked for some time at the cooper's trade. He has always been a republican. He is a member of the M. E. church. He was married February 5, 1878 to Rose Angele, daughter of Andrew Angele, a carriage-maker of Portsmouth, Ohio, who came from Wurtemberg, Germany in 1850. They have six children: William Andrew, Frank, Karl, Marie, Pauline, and Louise.

Robert S. Wynn

Robert S. Wynn was born July 2, 1814, near Chillicothe, Ohio. His father was William Wynn, a native of Bath county, Virginia. His grandfather, Robert Wynn, was from England and was a graduate of Oxford Uni-

versity. He came to Virginia and married a Miss Williams who owned the Warm Springs and had a large estate. His son, William Wynn, located in Ross county soon after the opening of the century. Our subject's mother died when he was ten years of age, leaving Robert and one son William, his brother. At fourteen, he ran away from home and apprenticed himself to the cooper's trade. Contrary to the experience of most boys who ran away from home, he prospered, learned the cooper's trade and afterwards bought out a shop and store in Dayton. He came to Scioto and Pike counties and worked. On the 13th of December, 1841, he married Eliza Reynolds, a daughter of Doctor Albert Reynolds, of Jasper. In 1842, he started a cooper shop in the west end of Portsmouth and became a cooper.

In 1847, Robert Wynn quit the cooper business and went to contracting. He built the Portsmouth grade in front of the city in 1848. He was one of the principal stone contractors in Southern Ohio. He built four bridges across the Scioto river, two at Waverly and two at Chillicothe, Ohio. He built the George Davis distillery, locks and dams for the Ohio Canal and superintended the placing in of the foundations of the bridge across the Ohio at Point Pleasant. He built two of the piers for the same bridge on the West Virginia side. He had the reputation of being one of the best stone foundation builders on the Ohio river. He built and owned the St. Charles Restaurant, in Portsmouth. He did much stone work in West Virginia and Kentucky and trestled and piled the Norfolk & Western railroad from Chillicothe to Ironton. He met great losses in West Virginia but stood up under the burden of debts and paid every dollar in full with interest. He was a brave and strong man under adversity. He was a good and useful citizen and has many monuments of stone standing to his memory.

He has had six children, three of whom died in childhood. Their surviving children are: Eldecka, married first to Leonard Wishon and afterwards to William Turner of the West Side; Eliza, married Emil Revare, now a widow; Albert, living in Piketon, Pike county. Robert Wynn was a well known citizen of Portsmouth. He was jolly and cheery at all times. Adversity never discouraged him, the worse the times, the more cheerful he was. He believed in letting the other man do the worrying. He was a pleasant companion and could do his part in every company in which he found himself. At one time he was a candidate for Commissioner in Pike county on the Democratic ticket and was defeated by only two votes. He was always a democrat and his Democracy was time tried and fire tested. He died December 19, 1885 in Pike county. His widow still survives.

Thomas Thornton Yeager

was born in 1836, in Meigs county, Ohio. His father was Peter Yeager and his mother was Emeline Glover Thornton, a daughter of John H. Thornton. He was the eldest of ten children. His father was a native of Mason county, Virginia, and was a farmer. John H. Thornton had moved to Meigs county with his father and there Peter Yeager met his wife and married her. When our subject was two years old, his father moved to Kentucky, twelve miles above Portsmouth, and lived there until he was seven years of age, when he moved to Portsmouth. Thomas first attended school in Kentucky, going to Jerome B. Valodin. He also went to school in Portsmouth, first to Mrs. Carr and afterwards to A. J. Rikoff.

He left school when fifteen years of age, and went into Doctor Hempstead's office to study medicine. He remained there nine months and then gave up the idea. He then went into Stephenson's book-store and clerked there about one year. From there he went to Patterson's book-binding and worked there for five years. In 1857, he went to Keokuk, Iowa, and started a book-binding. The panic of that year broke up everything in Keokuk, including Yeager. Then he worked at bricklaying for a year and a half in Keokuk. From there he went to Jefferson City, Missouri and laid brick there for about a year. He then tried Fulton, Missouri and took a three million brick contract for the season. He completed the contract and made \$500 and returned home in the winter of 1860, with the money, the first he ever saved. In the spring of 1860, he returned to Jefferson City to go to work.

The war fever broke up business and he could get nothing to do. Governor Stewart was drunk and made a speech on the steps of the capitol advising that every Northern man be driven out of the state. Tom concluded to go home as he appeared to have no other alternative. He started a book-binding in Portsmouth and then the war broke out. Yeager played a game of checkers with John D. Wilhelm to determine whether both should go to war, or both stay at home. The game turned out that both should go to war. Both of them enlisted in Company G, First O. V. I. as three months men. Tom got sick in Philadelphia but would not go to the hospital. Doctor Bailey, Captain of the Company, prescribed for him in a barn in the Suffolk Park race course. He advised Tom not to re-enlist as his health was insufficient and he followed this advice.

When he returned from Company G, he engaged for McDowell & McColm on the wharfboat for two years. He was elected wharfmaster April 13, 1863 and served until April, 1866, when he was succeeded by David Gates. Gates only served six months, and Yeager was re-elected until 1872. He owned and conducted a wharfboat purchased from Captain John N. Lodwick, from 1863 to 1866. He had no money to buy but Tom Dugan loaned him \$400 and he bought out Lodwick. In 1866, he took Mr. McColm in the business and the firm was McColm & Yeager. This firm continued to do business till 1871, when Yeager bought a third interest with John Dice and Peter Shafer in Maklem's livery stable. They conducted the business from 1872 to 1875. In 1872, he sold out his interest in the wharfboat to James O. Murfin. In 1875, he sold out his interest in the livery business to John W. Lewis. He then went into the mill business on Fifth street with Augustus R. Turley. Yeager & Turley run the mill one year and Turley sold out his half interest to Marshall Anderson. Yeager & Anderson built a roller process mill and it burned down on September 24, 1883. They then purchased the lot where the Frick Mill now stands.

In 1886, he was elected Sheriff of Scioto county. He received 3,151 votes to 2,676 for his competitor, James Skelton, majority 475. In 1886, he was re-elected, receiving 4,042 votes to 3,139 for John C. Bauer, majority 903. In 1840, his grandfather John H. Thornton was Sheriff when William H. Harrison was President. In 1886, our subject was Sheriff when Benjamin Harrison was President. In 1892, he was appointed District Factory Inspector and served three years. In 1898 and 1899, he was a member of the City Council of Portsmouth.

He was married in July, 1869, to Mrs. Ella Fritts, widow of Thomas J. Fritts, who was a daughter of James Simpson. They have one son Thomas Hyatt, aged twenty-two years. He is a Rural Free Delivery mail-carrier, on the route north of Portsmouth and down Munn's Runn. Mr. Yeager is a republican. For ten years, he was chairman of the County Republican Central Committee.

James Henry Yingling

son of Christian Yingling and Martha (Lee) Yingling was born on the old Yingling homestead below Hanging Rock, Ohio, December 31, 1831. (See sketch of Christian Yingling.) He was one of twelve children. He received only a common school education with a course at Bartlett's Commercial College at Cincinnati, Ohio. Though not a public man he takes a great interest in public matters. When the town of Hanging Rock was incorporated, he was elected Clerk of Council and served two years. He has served on the local Board of Education several terms and is much interested in education and is willing to make sacrifices in the cause. He was one of four men to guarantee the expense of a private high school in Green township, in 1899, when the Board of Education refused to establish same and he was the prime mover in the organization. He has advanced ideas on educational matters and is very enthusiastic in his support of them. He regards his work toward founding the first High School in Green township as the crowning act of his public life.

Though rocked in a democratic cradle, he is very liberal in his political views. He is still a democrat but a strong prohibitionist and some times votes that way.

On November 17, 1864 he was married to Eliza C. Bumgarner, a daughter of Daniel Bumgarner, and moved to Scioto county to the place where he now

resides. They had three children Thane D., died January 13, 1896, Amy A., married to Joseph McNeil July 26, 1899 and resides near Peebles, Ohio, and Mattie L., died March 28, 1887. His wife died November 22, 1881. On September 5, 1883, he was married to Ruby M. Feurt, daughter of Henry Feurt. By this marriage there were two children: Henry Lloyd and Mary. This wife died April 17, 1890 and he was again married to Mrs. Mary E. Heid, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Rogers of Portsmouth, Ohio, June 17, 1891. By this marriage only one child was born: Margaret, died in infancy. Linnie P. Heid, daughter of Mrs. Yingling by her first marriage, lives with them. Our subject united with the Storm's Creek (now the Ironton) Baptist church when only twelve years old and has never departed from the faith. He is now an active and earnest worker in the Ohio Baptist church and Sunday school.

Mr. Yingling is a man of exemplary habits, kindly disposed towards all men, affectionate in his family relations and endowed with a religious instinct which manifests itself in all his dealings. He is a careful and successful business man and an intensely patriotic citizen. He is a firm believer in the right and belongs to that class of men who will not surrender a principle for the sake of policy.

John Yoakley

the son of John and Susan Ralph (St. John) Yoakley was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, May 27, 1860. His father was organist at All Saints in Portsmouth for thirty-two years and was a composer of music. His grandfather, William Yoakley, was a musician and composer. The Presbyterian Hymnal contains one of his compositions named for himself "Yoakley."

Our subject received his academic training in the Portsmouth public schools. Springing from a musically inclined ancestry, he naturally took to music and his father gave him private instruction until he was eighteen. In 1878, he went to Cincinnati, where he studied under the best professors and reached a high degree of proficiency. He has achieved a wide reputation as a teacher of music and his compositions have the hearty approval of the public. They have been recognized to such an extent that a "Te Deum" in F received its initial rendition at a service for the consecration of a Bishop of the Episcopal church at Richmond, Virginia, and his tune "All Souls" was chosen for the "American Missionary Hymn" for insertion in the Church of England Hymnal. He is regarded as one of the most proficient organists west of the Alleghany Mountains. He is the organist at Christ Church, Cincinnati, and is continually engaged in important musical events occurring in Cincinnati from time to time. The following are some of his published compositions which have received public recognition: For the piano, "Spring," "Polacca," "Gypsy Scene," and "Ideal." For the voice, "Longing," "Beyond the Stars," "Lord forever at thy side," Anthems, "Te Deum" in F, "Jubilate" in F, "Bonum Est" in B flat, "Deus Misereatur" in B flat, "Benedicite" in G and "Te Deum" in B flat.

Our subject is a member of the Episcopal Church. He is a Knight Templar and Scottish Rite Mason. He was married May 17, 1890 to Josephine S. Royse, daughter of Capt. T. S. and Mrs. P. S. Royse. She died September 5, 1892, leaving one son, John Noble.

Levi D. York

was born in Wednesbury, Staffordshire, England, December 20, 1847. His father was Levi York, a stationary engineer, and Mary Ann Dee was the maiden name of his mother. His father died at the age of sixty-three, in England, and his mother in her eightieth year in 1889. He went to an Episcopal church school until he was twelve years old, and after that he attended school from time to time of evenings. He began to learn a trade at the age of twelve years, running a stationary engine. He followed that one year and went into a blacksmith's shop four years. He then went to roll-turning, in the employ of the Patent Shaft & Axle-tree Company, and worked there until he was twenty-six years of age. His brother Thomas, had gone to the United States before the Civil war. He had been in the Navy in that war, and returned home at its close. He gave such a glowing description of this country that our subject determined to come to the United States. His brother James G. had preceded

him a few months. In 1868, he came alone, and located at Akron, Ohio. He went into employment there as assistant roll-turner to his brother James G. York for a few months. He then fired a battery of boilers in the Akron rolling mill for three months. After that he had a position as machinist with the Selberling Company, manufacturers of Agricultural Implements.

In April, 1869, he went to Patterson, N. J., as a roll-turner in the Passaic Rolling Mill Company, and remained there until September, 1878. In 1870 he was made superintendent of the plant, and continued until 1878. In September, 1878, he went to United States of Columbia, South America, and was gone for thirteen months. He went there to undertake to erect a blast-furnace and rolling-mill for the Government, but returned before it was completed.

He first landed in Portsmouth the day preceding Thanksgiving in 1879, and continued to reside there until March, 1901, when he transferred his residence to Los Angeles, California. He became the superintendent of the Burgess Steel & Iron Works in the year 1879. At the end of two years he became vice-president; he became president in 1895. He obtained a controlling interest in the business in about 1890. The mill was burned on the sixth of June, 1896, an account of which is given elsewhere. He proposed to build a new mill at Yorktown, and completed it shortly after May, 1899. On July 15, 1900 he disposed of it to a combination of mills. He is president of the Portsmouth Street Railway and Electric Light Company, and has been since 1898.

He married in January, 1870 Miss Ester E. Banker, of Patterson N. J. They had one child, Lillian E., now the wife of Milton Longfellow. His wife died in December, 1870, and he was married September 23, 1872 to Miss Alice L. Watkins, daughter of Jefferson L. Watkins, Esq. They have four children, three daughters and one son. Their eldest daughter, Laura, is the wife of B. Frank Vincent. Their son, Raymond, married a daughter of Hon. A. C. Thompson, Federal Judge, and is in business for himself. Clara, a young lady, and Mary, a little girl, are at home.

Mr. York was naturalized at Patterson, N. J. in 1870. In politics he is a republican. He is one of the largest capitalists in Portsmouth, and is disposed at all times to use his capital and talents for the upbuilding of the town. He is a public-spirited citizen, and no just appeal is ever made to him in vain, either for business or charity.

Jacob Yost

was born March 31, 1846 at Philippsburg, Lorraine, Germany. His parents were Andrew and Louise (Bouldorf) Yost. They came to this country in 1854 and located at Portsmouth. His father was a knobbler at the Gaylord Rolling Mill and died in 1871. Jacob attended school in Germany and after coming to this country attended the schools in Portsmouth and received a common school education. He began working in the Rolling Mill when only ten years of age. At the age of seventeen, he was a puddler, which work he continued until 1887 when he became a heater. He is a republican and a member of the German Lutheran Church.

On September 20, 1868, he was married to Kate Clemens, daughter of Frederick and Mary Clemens. His wife died in July, 1897. They had seven children: Daniel F., Flora E., Emma M., Clemens A., Elinora Philippine, Carrie C., and Walter Jacob.

Mr. Yost is one of those good citizens who wears his heart on his coat sleeve. He is honest to the core, sincere and outspoken on every subject. He could not be guilty of dissimulation. He is very firm in his opinions, but is careful in making them up. If anyone wishes to know his views on any subject, all one has to do is to ask him. He has a horror of debt and owes no man anything. He has accumulated a competence and has given a college education to his two eldest sons, Daniel and Clemens. The former has been practicing law in Boston and the latter after graduating at Bowdoin College, Maine, has become a teacher in Massachusetts.

Philip Zoellner

was born November 22, 1832, at Kassel in Bavaria, Germany. His father's name was Karl Zoellner, and his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Grimm. He

was the youngest of a family of nine children. His parents never came to America, but died in the old country. - His father was a manufacturer of stockings. One brother, Christian Zoellner, came to the United States, and is living in Cincinnati, a watch-maker and machinist. One sister came, Mrs. Margaret Thielman, now deceased. All his other brothers and sisters remained in Germany. He attended the common schools in Bavaria, and the gymnasium. He was apprenticed to a watch-maker at sixteen years of age and served as such four years. He then worked for one year at his trade, and then came to this country. He came to avoid going into the army.

He landed in New York on the 7th day of February, 1852, having been on the ocean forty-two days. He came in a sailing vessel. He remained in New York nine months and worked at his trade. In October, 1852, his sister arrived in New York from Bavaria with two children and her husband was already in Cincinnati. Mr. Zoellner accompanied his sister to Cincinnati, and went to work at his trade and worked there two years. He came to Portsmouth July 7, 1855, in consequence of a correspondence with Daniel Clemens, who had been a neighbor in Kusel. He came on the Bostona, Capt. McLean, master, Cpts. Jack and James Lusk, clerks. He went to work with John Clugsten on Market street, in the jewelry business at the old Abe. Coriell stand, and worked with him two years. On April 1, 1857, he started into business for himself, in the building, No. 135 W. Second street, where he remained until February 15, 1900, when he removed to No. 93 W. Second street.

Mr. Zoellner has always been very industrious, attending to his business and maintaining the strictest integrity. As a consequence he built up a good business and made money. He was married to Miss Mary Scott, daughter of Charles Scott, on July 9, 1857. The children of this marriage are: Albert C., now in business for himself in Portsmouth; Amelia, wife of P. S. Tritscheller; Lena, wife of George Appel of the Gilbert Grocery Co.; Mary, wife of John C. Bauer, of the same firm; Otto, now in business as Otto Zoellner & Brother; Lucy, widow of Dr. August Schliefer; Anna, wife of Otto Stephen of Cincinnati, Ohio; Charles, in partnership with his brother Otto. On May 1, 1899, Mr. Zoellner turned his business over to his two sons Otto and Charles.

August 14, 1862 he enlisted in Company C, 106th O. V. I., and served until March 29, 1863, when he was discharged for disability. He is one of the charter members of the German Beneficial Society of Portsmouth, organized in 1857, and has never drawn a single benefit from the society. He has always been a republican. He was reared a Protestant and is a member of the German Evangelical church. His children were all baptised and confirmed in the same church. He cast his first vote in the second ward in 1858, and has lived and voted in that ward ever since. He resided over his store for twenty-six years, and after that bought the Kehoe residence, which is just north of Dr. Cotton's, where he now resides. He was treasurer of the First German Building Association during its entire existence for nine and one-half years. He has been agent for foreign steamer lines since 1860. He has been a member of the Scioto County Tax Commission for three years, and in 1899 he was elected Land Appraiser for the First and Second wards.

Mr. Zoellner is one of the most substantial citizens of Portsmouth. He is strictly honest and upright in all his dealings, and has the confidence of the entire community. The writer regards him as one of the most fortunate men in the city, for he is surrounded by his entire family, and they are all engaged in gainful employment, doing remarkably well for themselves. He can be justly proud of the records of his sons and sons-in-law, and his daughters are all admirable women.

PART V.

PIONEER RECORD OF SOUTHERN OHIO.



PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL CHAMBER.

PIONEER RECORD OF SOUTHERN OHIO.

CHAPTER I.

The Virginia Military District and Its Surveyors Congressional Lands in Southern Ohio Indian Trails, Towns, Camps and Pioneer Traces in the Virginia Military District in Southwestern Ohio—The Governor Lucas Mansion in Pike County, O.—The Arcadian Mineral Springs in Adams County—Revolutionary Soldiers.

THE VIRGINIA MILITARY DISTRICT

embraces twenty-two counties and parts of counties in Ohio, lying between the Scioto and Little Miami rivers, and north of the Ohio river. A part of the western boundary is a line drawn from the source of the Scioto river to the source of the Little Miami river, known as Robert's line. It embraces all of the counties of Adams, Brown, Clermont, Highland, Clinton, Fayette, Madison, and Union; and portions of the counties, Scioto; Pike, Ross, Pickaway, Franklin, Delaware, Marion, Hardin, Auglaize, Logan, Champaign, Clark, Green, Warren and Hamilton. The district is said to cover over six thousand five hundred and seventy square miles, and contains over four million acres of land.

In the second charter of Virginia, which was granted on the 23rd day of May, 1609, this territory, with much more, was granted by King James I., of Great Britain to the Treasurer and Company of Virginia, which included "all those lands, countries, and territories, situate, lying, and being, in that part of America called Virginia, from the Point of land, called Cape or Point Comfort, all along the sea coast, to the southward two hundred miles, and all that space and circuit of land, lying from the sea coast of the precinct aforesaid, up into the land, throughout from sea to sea, west, and northwest; and also all the islands, lying within one hundred miles, along the coast of both seas of the precinct aforesaid." Virginia stoutly claimed this land, at all times, by virtue of this charter.

An act of the Legislature of Virginia of October, 1779, 10 vol., Henning's Statutes of Virginia, p. 160, provides for bounties in lands to the officers and soldiers of Virginia in the Revolutionary War, both on Continental and State establishment, and prescribes the quantity each should receive, according to rank. Prior to the passage of this act, Virginia had promised land bounties to her soldiers of both State and Continental establishment, but the quantity was not definitely fixed until the act last referred to. This act does not prescribe from what particular lands the bounties shall be granted. According to this act the "proportions as have been engaged to them" were as follows: A Private, 200 acres; a Non-commissioned Officer, 400 acres; a Subaltern, 2,000 acres; A Captain, 3,000 acres; a Major, 4,000 acres; a Lieutenant Colonel, 4,500 acres; a Colonel, 5,000 acres; a Brigadier General, 10,000 acres; and a Major General, 15,000 acres.

An act of Virginia, in May, 1779, 10 vol. Henning's Statutes, p. 51, prescribed the manner in which officers and soldiers of Virginia, who served either upon the State or Continental establishment, should procure their land warrants. The modus operandi may be briefly described as follows: In case of a commissioned officer, he procured a certificate from his commanding officer that he had served the time prescribed by law, three years, stating his

regiment and particular service. Armed with this certificate, the party applied to the nearest court of record in Virginia and by his own affidavit, or otherwise, satisfied the court of the truth of said certificate. Thereupon the Clerk of the court applied to, made a note of the proof on the original certificate and also in his order book, and annually sent a list of such certificates approved, to the Land office of the State, at Richmond.

With the endorsed certificate, the officer or soldier entitled to the bounty applied to the Register of the Land Office of Virginia, who issued him a warrant, under his hand and seal of office, specifying the quantity of land and the rights upon which it was due, authorizing any surveyor qualified by law to lay off and survey the same, and requiring him to make a record thereof.

There was also a provision in the same act, by virtue of which, a party holding original warrants could lay them in one or more surveys, and where the survey or surveys were insufficient to fill the quantity named in the warrant, the party was authorized to exchange the original warrant, or warrants, for others calling for the quantity of land not already entered and divided into quantities, in separate warrants, to suit the party holding the originals. In this way the name "exchange warrant" originated.

The same act also provided that all persons, including foreigners, should have the right to transfer warrants, or certificates of survey of lands.

This statute provided also in regard to surplus in surveys, to the effect that no outside party should be permitted to claim the surplus except during the lifetime of the patentee or grantee, and not then in case any sale or conveyance of the land had been made from the patentee or original grantee. The party seeking to enter or take up the surplus must give one year to the party in possession to perfect his title to the surplus by covering it with a proper survey, on the same, or another warrant, and in the case the patentee could not defeat the claim for surplus by a resurvey or otherwise, he, and none other, could assign it in the tract held by him where he saw fit. The act also provided that a surplus of five per cent should not be regarded.

On the 20th of October, 1783, Virginia ceded all lands owned or claimed by her northwest of the Ohio river, to the United States. This act recited that Congress did on the sixth day of September, 1780, recommend to the several states in the Union, having claims to waste and unappropriated lands in the western country, to cede them to the common benefit of the Union, and that the Commonwealth of Virginia did, on the 2nd day of January, 1781, yield to the Congress of the United States, for the benefit of the said states, all right, title and claim to this territory northwest of the river Ohio. That Congress did by its act of the 13th day of September, 1783, accept the cession; and it was enacted that Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee, and James Monroe, delegates to represent the said commonwealth in Congress, should make a conveyance of the same to the United States, which they afterwards did. The act and deed of cession was for the purpose of having states formed out of the territory of not less than one hundred and fifty square miles, or as near thereto as circumstances would admit: and that the states so formed should be distinct republican states, and admitted members of the federal union: having the same rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence, as the other states.

The act further provided that the French inhabitants of the French posts should have their titles confirmed to them, and gave one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land to General George Rogers Clarke, and to the officers and soldiers of his regiment, which was to be laid off in one tract.

There was a condition in the act, that in case the quantity of good lands on the southeast side of the Ohio, upon the waters of the Cumberland river, and between the Green river and Tennessee river, which had been reserved by law to the Virginia troops, upon continental establishment, should, from the North Carolina line bearing in further upon the Cumberland lands than was expected, prove insufficient for their legal bounties, the deficiency should be made up to the said troops in good lands, to be laid off between the river Scioto and Little Miami, on the northwest side of the river Ohio, in such proportions as have been engaged to them by the laws of Virginia.

That all the lands within the territory so ceded to the United States, and not reserved for, or appropriated to, any of the before mentioned purposes,

or disposed of in bounties to the officers and soldiers of the American army, should be considered as a common fund for the benefit and use of such of the United States as have become, or should become members of the confederation or federal alliance of the said states, Virginia inclusive, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and should be faithfully and bona fide disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever. The cession from Virginia was accepted by Congress, March 1, 1784, 1st vol., L. U. S., p. 472.

On the 17th of July, 1788, 1 vol., L. U. S., p. 572, Congress Resolved, That the State of Virginia be requested to inform Congress, whether there has been any deficiency of good lands reserved by the laws of that State on the southeast side of the Ohio, for the Virginia troops on continental establishment, and if so, how much. Afterwards the Legislature of Virginia by a resolution notified Congress that all of it would be required.

By the Act of August 10, 1790, 2 vol., L. U. S., p. 179, Congress opened the district to locations, and authorized the agents of the warrantees to make locations. These were to be entered on a book kept for that purpose. This book was called a Book of Entries. This act also authorized the President of the United States to issue patents; but these patents were to be delivered to the Executive of the State of Virginia, and by him delivered to the grantee.

The Act of May 13, 1800, 3 vol., L. U. S., p. 393, provided that patents might be issued on resolution warrants. There was no limitation under the Law of August 10, 1790, as to when entries should be made and surveys made and returned to the General Land Office; but a number of entries and surveys were made prior to August 10, 1790, and these were made in the counties bordering the Ohio river.

The Act of March 23, 1804, 3 vol., L. U. S., p. 592, provided that "the line run under the direction of the Surveyor General of the United States, from the source of the Little Miami towards the source of the Scioto, and which binds, on the east, the surveys of the lands of the United States, shall, together with its course continued to the Scioto river, be considered and held as the westerly boundary line, north of the source of the Little Miami, of the territory reserved by the State of Virginia, between the Little Miami and Scioto Rivers, for the use of the officers and soldiers of the continental line of that State." There was a provision of the act that the State of Virginia should, within two years after the passage of this act, recognize such line as the boundary of the said territory. This act required, in the second Section, that all officers and soldiers should complete their locations within three years after the passage of the act, return their surveys within five years from the passage of the act. And it provided that such portions of the Virginia Military tract as was not located within the time mentioned, should be released from the claims of the soldiers.

A famous act was passed March 2, 1807, 4 vol., L. U. S., p. 92, which provided that the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line, on continental establishment, their heirs or assigns, entitled to bounty lands within the tract reserved by Virginia, between the Little Miami and Scioto rivers, for satisfying the legal bounties to her officers and soldiers upon continental establishment, should be allowed a further time of three years, from the 23rd of March next, to complete their locations, and a further time of five years, from the said 23rd of March next, to return their surveys and warrants, or certified copies of warrants, to the office of the Secretary of War. This act had a famous proviso, called "The Proviso of March 2nd, 1807" which read "that no locations, as aforesaid, within the above mentioned tract, shall after the passing of this act, be made on tracts of land, for which patents had previously been issued, or which had been previously surveyed; and any patent which may, nevertheless, be obtained for land located contrary to the provision of this section, shall be considered as null and void." This famous proviso was construed in the case of Jackson vs. Clark, 1st Peters, 666, in which the decision was rendered by the distinguished Chief Justice Marshall.

The time for making locations and returning surveys was extended by Congress from time to time, as follows:

March 16, 1810, 5 and 7 years, 4 U. S. Laws, p. 281.

November 3, 1814, 3 and 5 years, 4 U. S. Laws, p. 714.

February 22, 1815, 2 years, 4 U. S. Laws, p. 805.

April 11, 1818, 3 years, 1 sess., 15 Cong., p. 37.

February 9, 1821, 2 years, 2 sess., 16 Cong., p. 10.

March 1, 1823, 2 and 4 years, 2 sess., 17 Cong., p. 73.

May 20, 1826, 3 and 5 years, vol. 4 G. S., 189.

April 23, 1830, 2 years, vol. 4, G. S., 396.

March 31, 1832, 7 years, vol. 4, G. S., 500.

July 7, 1838, 2 years, vol. 5, G. S., 262.

August 19, 1841, 3 years, vol. 5, G. S., 449.

July 29, 1846, 2 years, vol. 9, G. S., p. 41.

July 5, 1848, 2 years, vol. 9, G. S., 245.

February 20, 1850, 2 years, vol. 9, G. S., 421.

May 27, 1880, 3 years, 2 sess., 46 Cong., p. 143.

Each of these Statutes, except the last, which is only one of construction, substantially re-enacted the proviso of 1807 before referred to.

The Act of March 16, 1810, 4 vol., L. U. S., p. 281, before referred to, re-enacted the proviso of March 2, 1807.

An Act of June 26, 1812, 4 vol., L. U. S., p. 455, provided for three commissioners on the part of the United States, to act with such commissioners as may be appointed by the State of Virginia to establish the westerly boundary line, or rather the line between the head waters of the Little Scioto and Little Miami Rivers.

The commissioners were to be at Xenia on the 5th of October next, and proceed to ascertain, survey, and distinctly mark, the boundary line. There had been a conflict as to the line up to that time, and the commissioners were to employ a surveyor. The act also provided that until the westwardly boundary line of the said reservation should be finally established, by the agreement and consent of the United States and the State of Virginia, the boundary line designated by an act of Congress passed on the twenty-third of March, 1804, should be considered and held as the proper boundary line.

The commissioners on behalf of the United States, ran a line from the source of the Little Miami to the source of the Scioto, and called it Robert's line. The commissioners appointed by Virginia refused to accede to this line, claiming a still larger tract of land, by running from the source of the Scioto a straight line to the mouth of the Little Miami. The line referred to, in an act of March 23, 1804, p. 133, is designated upon our maps as Ludlow's line. This line was run under the authority of the Surveyor General, by virtue of the act of May 10, 1800. The lands west were surveyed into sections and parts of sections. The territory between these lines, embracing a large tract of fertile land, was claimed both by purchase and location, and it became a matter of great importance to the parties, to have established by a judicial decision, the western boundary line of the reservation of Virginia. For this purpose a case was agreed and taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, on error. The cause was decided in 1824, and Robert's line was virtually established. See *Doddridge, vs. Thompson*, et al. 9 Wheaton 469.

The act of November 3, 1814, before referred to, contained the proviso of March 2, 1807. The same may be said of the Act of February 22, 1815 and the Act of April 11, 1818. The Act of February 9, 1821, and the Act of March 1, 1823, re-enacted the proviso of March 2, 1807.

An Act was passed May 26, 1824, 1 sess., 18 Cong., p. 121, authorizing the President to ascertain the number of acres, and, by appraisement or otherwise, the value thereof, exclusive of improvements, of all such lands, lying between Ludlow's and Robert's lines, in the State of Ohio, agreeable to the principles of a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and to ascertain on what terms the holders will relinquish the same to the United States, and that he report the facts at the commencement of the next session of Congress. The Act of May 20, 1826, above referred to, re-enacted the Proviso of March 2, 1807, but provided in addition that any locations on lands west of Ludlow's line should be void. The last Act extending the time for locations in the Virginia Military District was passed February 20, 1850, Vol. 9 U. S. Statutes, p. 421. This

act closed the District to all locations, on the 31st day of December, 1851, and since that time the District has never been open to location.

The Act of August 31, 1852, U. S. Statutes, Vol. 10, p. 143, provided for the relief of an "unsatisfied outstanding warrant," not then located in the United States, in scrip; and this Act was to be deemed in full satisfaction of Virginia Military Land Warrants, and the State of Virginia was required by proper act of the Legislature to relinquish all claims to the lands of the Virginia Military District in the State of Ohio. This was done.

An Act passed December 19, 1854, Vol. 10 U. S. Statutes, p. 98, provided that soldiers who had made entries prior to the 1st of January, 1852, should have two years more to return their surveys and warrants to the General Land Office.

An Act passed March 3, 1855, U. S. Statutes, Vol. 10, p. 701, allowed officers and soldiers of Virginia on the Continental establishment who had made entries in the Virginia Military District, prior to the 1st of January, 1852, two years longer to make and return their surveys and warrants. This Act repealed the Act last referred to.

In 1871, it was supposed by Congress that there was a great quantity of unsurveyed land in the Virginia Military District, and it was commonly called "vacant land." It was supposed to be worthless, or nearly so, and the United States not desiring to be burdened further with it, and it being no longer locatable under the laws of Congress, the Hon. John T. Wilson, then a Representative of the 11th Congressional District, introduced an act into Congress to cede to the State of Ohio, unsold lands in the Virginia Military District. This Act was approved February 18, 1871, and provided "that lands remaining unsurveyed and unsold in the Virginia Military District in the State of Ohio, be, and the same are hereby ceded to the State of Ohio and saved to any bona fide settler, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, by him occupied, by his pre-empting the same in such manner as the State of Ohio might direct. This was conducted through the House by the Hon. John T. Wilson, through the Senate by Senator Thurman. It was supposed to be an innocent act; but it afterwards caused a great deal of trouble. At the time of the passage of this act, it was supposed that if any surveys had been made on these lands, the parties could obtain title and that the surveys would be recognized. That was not only the opinion of laymen in the Virginia Military District, but of lawyers as well. The word "unsold" used in the Act was an improper term, and it should have read "unlocated," as not a foot of land in the District was ever sold, but given away in military bounties.

The State of Ohio ceded this land by an act of the Legislature passed March 26, 1872, to the Trustees of the Ohio State University, and amended the grant on the 3rd of April, 1873, Vol. 70, Ohio Laws. The Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University accepted the grant and began to claim the surplus in the unpatented surveys. It developed that the later surveys in the wild and rough lands invariably contained a large surplus over the amount authorized by the warrant. Sometimes there was four times as much land in the survey as the warrant called for; but this fact could only be determined, by a re-survey of the land. The Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University began to survey unpatented surveys and ascertain the fact of surplus. They thereupon began to file caveats against the patents and against the holders of the surveys; and there arose a conflict between the holders of the unpatented surveys and the Ohio State University. The original locators, who were mostly deputy surveyors, had salved their consciences in the act of March 1, 1784, which required the deficiency in Kentucky and Tennessee to be laid off in good lands. They claimed that the locators in the valleys had got the good lands, and when they located in the hills, they having to take inferior lands, would take a great surplus to make the difference in value; but in returning their surveys the distances between the monuments and the calls were always such that when the contents of the surveys were computed, it would not show a surplus of over five per cent. For instance, a call would often be ten rods, when the real distance between the monuments was twenty rods.

The United States Congress was compelled to construe the act of February 18, 1871, and thereupon it passed the act of May 27, 1880, Vol. 21 U. S.

Laws, p. 142, in which it was recited that the act of February 18, 1871 had no reference to lands which were included in any survey or entry within said district, founded upon military warrants upon continental establishment, and that the true intention and meaning of said act was to cede to the State of Ohio lands not included in any surveys, surveyed or entered or founded upon a military warrant or warrants upon continental establishment. Section 2, provided that all surveys returned to the Land Office on or before March 3, 1857, on entries made before Jan. 1, 1852 on unsatisfied Virginia military continental warrants should be valid. Section 3, gave the officers and soldiers of the Virginia Military District, who had before Jan. 1, 1852, entered a tract within the Virginia Military District, three years from the passage of that act to return their surveys for record to the office of the principal surveyor of the district, and to make and file their surveys at the General Land Office. Section 4 of this act, provided that the act should not effect any land theretofore sold for a valuable consideration by the Board of Trustees of the State University on the authority of the act of February 18, 1871. This act by construction of the courts was considered ineffective.

But Congress was not satisfied, and on August 7, 1882, 22nd Vol. p. 348, passed a law to the effect that any person who had actual open possession in the Virginia Military District of the State of Ohio, under claim of title made in good faith based upon time and entry, of any tract of land within said district, and a record of which was made in the office of the principal surveyor of the Virginia Military District, prior to January 1, 1852, such possession having been continued for twenty years should be deemed to hold an absolute title. Section 2 of said act undertook to repeal so much of the act of February 18, 1871, granting unsold and unsurveyed lands to the State of Ohio, as conflicted with the act of May 27, 1880; but inasmuch as Congress had already granted all its title under the act of February 18, 1871, this act was ineffective and accomplished nothing.

The laymen and the lawyers of the district were entirely taken by surprise by the decision of the Circuit Court of the United States for the northern district of Ohio, in the case of Fussel vs. Gregg. That decision was rendered by Judge Mathews, and while it turned out that it was upon the very best authority, the lawyers generally supposed, at that time, that it was to get rid of Jeremiah Hall, of Circleville, who had been in the habit of finding heirs in Virginia, obtaining assignments of their surveys and rights and securing patents, and as the legal title only began from the date of the patent, he would bring a suit in ejectment, never failing to recover in a case where he had obtained a patent in this manner. He astonished the owners of good lands who had been in possession for one hundred years and supposed they had perfect titles. It therefore became necessary to get rid of Jerry Hall and his operations, in the interest of the public. In this case of Fussel vs. Gregg, in the Circuit Court of the United States, the decision was pronounced by Justice Stanley Mathews, who held, that where the surveys had not been returned to the General Land Office, prior to December 31, 1851, they were utterly void, that the locator, or his assigns had forfeited all rights and had no claim as against the Government. That of course left the holders of the warrants to fall back on the scrip law of August 31, 1852, because their warrants were good but their surveys were bad. The decision of the Circuit Court put a quietus on Jerry Hall and his operations; but at the same time it also decided that all lands where the surveys had not been returned to the General Land Office prior to December 31, 1851, belonged to the United States, and passed from the United States to the State of Ohio under the act of February 18, 1871. The case was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, and was decided there on the 15th day of February, 1885. The case is reported as Fussel vs. Gregg, 113 U. S., 550. The decision came upon the people of the Virginia Military District in Ohio like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky.

The State University went into the Land Office business and undertook to recover all the lands which this decision of February 15 1885, gave it. Wherever the University brought a suit to recover in ejectment a survey which had not been returned to the General Land Office prior to January 1, 1852, it recovered in every instance. The people interested became alarmed,

as there was a large quantity of unsurveyed lands in the District. Thereupon they appealed to the Legislature for relief, and on the 14th of March, 1889, that body passed what is known as the "Shinn Law." This act provided that holders of these unpatented surveys, who had occupied themselves, or those under whom they claimed had occupied them for more than twenty-one years, might make application to the Board of Trustees of the University, and obtain a deed on the payment of \$2.00, and the State should pay the University \$1.00 an acre for their lands. This act was passed on condition that the Board of Trustees of the University should accept it, which it did on the 20th of June, 1889, following.

The act of May 27th, 1880, before referred to, was construed by the Supreme Court of Ohio, in 1882, in the case of Coan vs. Flagg, 38 Ohio State, 156, and again in 1895, the Supreme Court of Ohio, in the case of the Board of Trustees vs. Cuppett, et al, 52 Ohio State, 577, and in Fussell vs. Gregg before mentioned. This decision also construed the act of February 18, 1871 and subsequent acts. This was a settlement of the entire controversy.

The manner of acquiring titles in the Virginia Military District was in substance as follows: A soldier in Virginia would proceed to his County Court armed by the certificate of his superior officer, to the effect that he had rendered the service authorizing the issue of the warrant. He would make proof of his service and identify himself before his County Court, which would issue him a certificate as to the extent of his military service. Armed with this he would proceed to the Virginia Land Office at Richmond, where he would obtain a warrant, authorizing him to locate the quantity of land named in the Virginia Military District. This warrant he would place in the hands of a Deputy Surveyor, who would take it to the Land Office and make an entry in the books of the office, that he proposed to locate so many acres on the warrant issued on account of the service of such a soldier. The Entry recited that he proposed to make the location near a certain survey, or upon a certain stream. After this entry he would proceed upon the land with a Deputy Surveyor, two chain-carriers, a marker and a surveyor's compass, and would make a survey. The Deputy Surveyor would make a written report of this survey, send it to the Virginia Military Land Office, which for a part of the time was at Louisville, Ky., and a part of the time was at Chillicothe, Ohio, where this survey would be recorded and afterwards it was forwarded to Washington with certain certificates by the Principal surveyor. If the papers reached Washington in proper form, a patent was issued.

There was usually a Deputy Surveyor in every county of the Virginia Military District. The first surveyor of the District was Gen. Richard Clough Anderson, who kept his office at Louisville, Ky., and located there as an agent of the Virginia soldiers. He died in October, 1826, and was succeeded by Allen Latham. It was not until the 24th of February, 1829, however, that any surveyor of the Virginia Military District had ever been authorized by law of Congress. On that date the Congress of the United States passed an act creating the office of the Surveyor of the Virginia Military District, and required him to keep his office at Chillicothe. He was authorized to receive all the books, records, etc., relating to the office from the personal representatives of Col. Richard Clough Anderson, deceased, and to take charge of them. The fact of the matter is that the books and papers of Col. Richard Clough Anderson used in locating surveys within the Virginia Military District were his private property. His personal representatives sold the books to Allen Latham, and Latham acted as surveyor, and he sold out his interest to Ebenezer Kendrick of Chillicothe, who was appointed surveyor under the act of February 24, 1829, and held the office until his death in 1885, when his son Samuel was appointed, and surveyed until his death in 1893.

The records of Kendrick's office were purchased by the United States for fifteen thousand dollars, (\$15,000) and taken to Washington, D. C. and put in the General Land Office where they remain. This was done by an act approved March 3, 1899, being part of the Appropriation Bill of that date. The act further provided that all holders of outstanding unsatisfied Virginia military warrants should surrender them to the Secretary of the Interior within twelve months from the passage of the act for his action under the scrip law of Au-

gust 31, 1852, and that all warrants not so presented within twelve months should be forever barred and held invalid.

The Deputy Surveyors in the District were Elias Langham, John O'Bannon, Arthur Fox, Nathaniel Massie, John Beasley, William Lytle, Cadwallader Wallace, Allen Latham, Robert Todd, Benjamin Hough, Joseph Riggs, E. P. Kendrick, James Taylor, Joseph Kerr, James Poage, John Ellison, Jr., John Barrett, William Robe, G. Vinsonhaler and others.

Gen. Richard Clough Anderson, referred to, was appointed principal surveyor of the District by a Board of Officers named in an act of the Virginia Legislature passed in October, 1783. He opened his office in Louisville, Ky., August 1, 1784, but the District was not opened by Congress until August 10, 1790. However, many surveys had been made before that time and returned. The first survey north of the Ohio river was made on the 13th day of November, 1784, in Indiana opposite the mouth of the Wabash river. It was for 1,000 acres on Warrant No. 2,219 and was numbered 5. Lipscomb Noel was marker, M. Oliver and I. Designer were chain carriers. It was dated, Louisville, Ky. The first survey in the Virginia Military District of Ohio, was No. 455 in Scioto county by John O'Bannon, Deputy Surveyor, November 16, 1787.

The first settlement in the Virginia Military District was made in the winter of 1790, at Manchester which was then called Massie's Station. At that time in making surveys, the Deputy Surveyor usually had three assistants. Each Deputy Surveyor was accompanied by six men, which made a mess of seven, and four surveying parties would keep together making the whole party amount to twenty-eight persons. Every man had his prescribed duty to perform. Their operations were conducted in this manner: In front went the hunter, who kept in advance of the surveyor two or three hundred yards, looking for game and prepared to give notice should any danger from Indians threaten. Then followed, after the surveyor, the two chainmen, marker, and pack-horse man with the baggage, who always kept near each other, to be prepared for defense in case of an attack. Lastly, two or three hundred yards in the rear, came a man, called a spy, whose duty it was to keep on the back trail and look out, lest the party in advance might be pursued and attacked by surprise. Each man, the surveyor not excepted, carried his rifle, his blanket, and such other articles as he might stand in need of. On the pack-horse were carried the cooking utensils and such provisions as could be most conveniently taken. Nothing like bread was thought of. Some salt was taken, to be used sparingly. For subsistence, they depended on the game which the woods afforded, procured by their unerring rifles. When night came, the four parties came together and four fires were made for cooking, that is, one for each mess. Around these fires, till sleeping time arrived, the company spent their time in social glee, singing songs and telling stories. When resting time arrived, the chief surveyor would give the signal, and the whole party would leave their comfortable fires, and carrying with them their blankets, their firearms, and their little baggage, walk in perfect silence to two or three hundred yards from their fires. They would then scrape away the snow, and huddle down together for the night. Each mess formed one bed; they would spread down on the ground one-half of the blankets, reserving the other half for covering. They kept their rifles in their arms, and their pouches under their heads for pillows; lying, "spoon fashion," with three heads one way and four the other. When one turned the whole mess turned, or else the close range would be broken, and the cold let in. In this way they lay till broad daylight, no noise and scarcely a whisper being uttered during the night. When it was perfectly light, the chief surveyor would call up two of the men in whom he had the most confidence and send them to reconnoiter, and make a circuit around the fires, lest an ambuscade might be formed by the Indians to destroy the party as they returned to the fires.

In all surveys made between the Spring of 1791 and Wayne's victory in 1794, the surveyor took his life in his hand, and expected the crack of an Indian rifle at any time. There was one large survey two miles south of Locust Grove in Adams county, Ohio, which was made during the Indian War in February, 1793. In the early history of the Virginia Military District there was a great deal of litigation, owing to conflicting surveys, and much legal learning



GENERAL RICHARD CLOUGH ANDERSON.

has been accumulated in the Reports, on the doctrine of conflicting titles in the Virginia Military District. Of the lawyers who were prominent in this litigation, there were Vachel Worthington, Sr., of Cincinnati; Allen G. Thurman, of Chillicothe and Columbus; James H. Thompson, of Hillsboro, O.; Benjamin Leonard, of Chillicothe; Edward P. Evans, of Adams county; Hocking H. Hunter of Franklin county, and Henry Fulson Page, of Circleville, Ohio; but the litigation as to conflicting grants in the Virginia Military District have simply become history, as all the lines have been settled.

General Richard Clough Anderson,

Principal Surveyor of the Virginia lands to pay the Continental troops, was born upon his father's estate of "Goldmine," Hanover county, Virginia, January 12, 1750, and died at his country place "Soldier's Retreat," near Louisville, Kentucky, October 6, 1826. Upon the 26th day of January, 1776, he was appointed Captain of the Hanover county Company in the Fifth Virginia Regiment of the Continental Line. In this capacity he took a prominent part in the battle of Trenton, for it was his attack upon the outposts on the night before the general engagement, a movement ordered by General Stephan in direct opposition to General Washington's commands, that led the Hessians to believe they had repulsed the threatened assault and led them to be careless in their watch. Captain Anderson was wounded severely in the engagement at Trenton bridge, which closely followed the battle of Trenton, and General Arthur St. Clair told Judge Yapple that his conduct in this campaign won for Captain Anderson the respect and friendship of General Washington. Captain Anderson served with the Fifth Virginia in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. On the 10th day of February, 1778, he was promoted to be Major of the First Virginia Continental Line. With this command he took part in the battle of Monmouth.

Major Anderson accompanied the Count D'Estaing in the attempt to reduce Savannah and he was severely wounded in the shoulder, during the assault, by a sword thrust from "his friend the enemy" Captain James of the British service, James having been formerly on terms of intimacy with Anderson. Major Anderson was surrendered at Charleston when serving with Scott's brigade, and for nine months suffered many privations, as a prisoner of war. Upon his release he joined General Morgan, and was with him on his retreat through the Carolinas. Upon his arrival at Richmond, he found an order directing him to report to General, the Marquis de Lafayette, as it was supposed that Major Anderson's intimate knowledge of the country would prove of assistance to the Marquis in determining his movements. Major Anderson served for six months on the staff of the Marquis de Lafayette, and then as Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixth Virginia Continental Line and Brigadier General of Virginia Militia, he was directed to report to Governor Nelson of Virginia. There are letters from the Marquis de Lafayette and others in the Cincinnati Art Museum showing the high opinion the Marquis had for the subject of this sketch.

In October, 1783, the Legislature of Virginia passed a law appointing Major Generals Peter Muhlenberg, Charles Scott and George Weden, Brigadier Generals, Daniel Morgan and James Wood, Colonel William Heft, Lieutenant Colonels Stowles, Hopkins, Clarke, Temples and Captains Nathaniel Burwell and Mayo Carrington, a commission to appoint a Surveyor for the Virginia Military District. They appointed Colonel Richard Clough Anderson, and it was under this law that he acted in such office until his death.

The office of the Surveyor of the Virginia Military District was opened July 20, 1784, at the falls of the Ohio, now the City of Louisville. Colonel Anderson was then a pioneer, and with General George Rogers Clarke and other such spirits he did much to open up the Western country. In 1787, Colonel Anderson married a sister of General George Rogers Clarke, and the next year he built a log house ten miles from the falls, and with his wife, a babe, and some negro servants, moved into the wilderness. Here Colonel Anderson could gratify his taste for the chase, but the most fearless would hardly consider "Soldier's Retreat" a very safe refuge. His nearest neighbors, at Linn's Station, were five miles away, and in another direction, but a little further

removed, lived Captain Chenoweth. No record has been left of the heedless travelers who fell victims to the murderous redmen of this region, but so wary a backwoodsman as Colonel Linn was killed by a wandering party of Indians within half a mile of Colonel Anderson's house, and the Chenoweth Massacre is one of the noted horrors of those early Kentucky days.

On the 16th day of October, 1826, after a painful illness, borne with characteristic fortitude, Colonel Anderson gave up his life, which, though passed in unceasing labor, and amidst great and constant perils, must be held to have been a happy one. He was at an early age inured to the hardships that the soldier and the pioneer must undergo, and he found pleasure in the excitements of the camp and of the border. Although he never held a political office, his career was a public one, and he was thoroughly respected. He lived long enough to see his children exhibit characters which promised to reflect credit upon him.

He had six sons: Richard twice represented his district in the National Congress, was Minister to the United States of Columbia, and died, greatly regretted, at Cartagena, on his way to the Congress at Panama, as Commissioner; Larz Anderson, of Cincinnati, a scholar and the conscientious steward of his large fortune; General Robert Anderson of Fort Sumpter; William Marshall Anderson, one of the first to cross the Rocky Mountains, and who, when three score years of age, made a scientific journey through Mexico; John Anderson of Chillicothe, and Charles Anderson, who at the risk of his life, made the speech before the secession meeting at San Antonio, in 1861, in favor of sustaining the Union. The five last named children were from a second marriage with Sarah Marshall daughter of William Marshall, of Caroline county, Virginia, a niece of the first wife.

Allen Latham

was born in Lyme, New Hampshire, in March, 1793. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1813 and came to Ohio and was admitted to the bar at New Philadelphia. He then removed to the old State Capitol, Chillicothe, in 1815. He was married to Maria W. Anderson, daughter of Colonel Richard C. Anderson. They had one son who died at the age of twelve years. Allen Latham was the Surveyor of the Virginia Military District from 1826 to 1838 as the representative of Col. Anderson. He was always a democrat. He represented Ross, Pike, Jackson and Hocking counties from 1841 to 1843 in the State Senate. In 1838, he was defeated for Congress by 138 votes. He removed to Cincinnati in 1854 to help out a nephew who was engaged in operating an omnibus line and remained there until his death. He died March 28, 1871.

William Marshall Anderson

was the son of General Richard Clough Anderson. He was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, in 1807. He was a graduate of Transylvania University in Kentucky. He studied law but never practiced it. When his father died in 1826, he assisted in the Surveyor's office of the Virginia Military District, though it was controlled by Allen Latham as one of the personal representatives of Colonel Richard Clough Anderson, from 1826 to 1838. In 1834, he went overland to Salt Lake and returned. He accompanied a party of trappers. On October 12, 1838 he was temporarily appointed Surveyor of the Virginia Military District in Ohio and permanently appointed January 21, 1839. He served until January, 1848, when he was succeeded by Eleazer P. Kendrick. In 1838, he married Eliza, daughter of Gen. Duncan McArthur and made his home near Chillicothe and later in Pickaway county, where he died in 1881. He was a student all his life. He was an archaeologist and an explorer. In his old age, he made a trip through Mexico to study Aztec antiquities. He at one time owned the "Raven Rock" farm below Portsmouth, now owned by William B. Grice.

Eleazer Porter Kendrick

was born in Hanover, New Hampshire, September 16, 1790, the youngest of six brothers. He attended Moore's school at Hanover afterwards Dartmouth College. At eighteen he began teaching school and kept it up three months. What he did from 1808 till 1818 is not reported to us. In the latter year he

taught a school in Troy, New York. In 1819, he came to Ohio, at the instance of Allen Latham, an old schoolmate. He opened a shoe store in Chillicothe, but closed it in 1821. He became a Deputy Surveyor under Allen Latham, from 1826 to 1838, and a dealer in Virginia Military Lands and assisted him in the Surveyor's office from time to time until 1847, when he purchased the books and papers of the Anderson estate and on June 14, 1847, was made Surveyor of the Virginia Military District. He held that office until his death, although for the last fifteen years of his life, the duties of the office were discharged by his son, Samuel.

He was a democrat all of his days. He was postmaster at Chillicothe, Ohio, from 1829 to 1841. He was Surveyor of Ross county in 1828, for one term. Allen G. Thurman was a clerk in the Chillicothe postoffice under him, as was Daniel Gregg. He was a communicant and vestryman of St. Paul's P. E. church of Chillicothe. He was senior warden of the church many years. He was president of the Ohio Insurance Company and at one time a director of the Ross County Bank. He was a Mason and a Knight Templar, but demitted long before his death. The last twenty years of his life he spent at his country home on the Milford and Chillicothe turnpike, near Chillicothe, Ohio. He enjoyed the confidence of the public all his life.

He was married in Chillicothe, Ohio, March 20, 1821, to Miss Mary Cissna Beard, who died September 4, 1870. They had seven children, three sons and four daughters. Their son, Andrew D., well known in the Virginia Military District, was born December 31, 1821, and died May 19, 1857. Their son, Samuel, succeeded his father in the office. Mr. Kendrick died April 30, 1885.

Sam Kendrick

the last Principal Surveyor of the Virginia Military District, was born at Chillicothe on December 31, 1829. The sketch of his father, Eleazer Porter Kendrick, precedes this.

Sam Kendrick attended school for a while at Gambier, Ohio, and then studied civil engineering with his father at Chillicothe, and rapidly acquired proficiency in his profession. He was one of the corps of engineers who located the old Cincinnati & Belpre railroad in the early fifties, and while so engaged he met and married, on April 25, 1852, Miss Eliza Wilson, at New Vienna, Ohio.

After his marriage he moved with his wife to Iowa and lived there about five years, and then returned to Chillicothe, where he found employment as Deputy Auditor, under his father, who had meanwhile been elected Auditor of Ross county. In March, 1863, he succeeded his father as Auditor for one term, but was elected to the office again in the fall of 1866, and served as Auditor of Ross county continually until 1871.

Meanwhile his father had made over to him all of the books and papers relating to the records of the lands of the Virginia Military District in Ohio; which records and papers had been held by the courts to be the private property of the Principal Surveyor. After leaving the Auditor's office, Mr. Kendrick devoted himself largely to matters relating to business growing out of the land titles in the Military District; and finally offered to sell the records of his office, first to the State of Ohio, and then to the United States government. It was while in Washington upon the latter business that he died suddenly on January 4, 1893.

Mr. Kendrick was a large man, and in the latter years of his life grew to be somewhat unwieldy in size. He was a man of keen wit, and kindly humor, a genial companion and an entertaining talker. He was fond of all the good things of life, not omitting the intellectual. He was a great reader, a man of strong and retentive memory and thus acquired a large fund of information. He was a man of courteous and popular manners, and very popular as a political leader in Ross county, where he was a long while a prominent member of the Democratic party. His wife and seven children survived him, five sons and two daughters, viz:—Thomas, Sam, Charles, Albert and Robert; Anna, married to John M. Reed; and Fannie.

He was a prominent member of the Masonic orders, and by them his funeral was conducted and his remains interred in beautiful "Grandview" cemetery at Chillicothe.

CONGRESSIONAL LANDS OF SOUTHERN OHIO.

The present system of survey of the public lands was inaugurated by a committee appointed by the Continental Congress consisting of the following delegates: Thomas Jefferson, chairman, Virginia; Hugh Williamson, North Carolina; David Howell, Rhode Island; Elbridge Gerry, Massachusetts; Jacob Real, South Carolina. On the 7th day of May, 1784, the committee reported "An ordinance for ascertaining the mode of locating and disposing of lands in the western territory and for other purposes therein mentioned." This ordinance required the public lands to be divided into "hundreds" of ten geographical miles square and those again to be sub-divided into lots one mile square each to be numbered from 1 to 100 commencing in the northwestern corner and continuing from west to east and from east to west consecutively. This ordinance was considered, debated and amended, and reported to Congress April 26, 1785.

It required the surveyors to divide the said territory into townships of seven miles square by lines running due north and south and others crossing these at right angles. These were to be sub-divided into sections of one mile square or 640 acres and numbered from 1 to 49. This is the first record of the rise of the terms "township" and "section." May 3, 1785, on motion of William Grayson and seconded by James Monroe, this ordinance was amended by making the township "six miles square," but left the number from 1 to 49. An amendment on May 6, 1785, to change the numbers so that a township should contain 36 sections was defeated, but, on May 20, 1785, this ordinance was finally passed providing for townships six miles square containing 36 sections, one mile square. The act of May 18, 1796, amended said ordinance by beginning with number 1 in the northeast section and proceeding west and east alternately through the township with progressive numbers until the thirty-sixth be completed and is the southeast section of said townships. An ordinance for ascertaining the mode of disposing of land in the Western territory, passed May 20, 1785, directs the manner of surveying the territory ceded by individual states.

The surveys of the government lands were commenced in July, 1786, under the management of Thomas Hutchins, the geographer of the United States, who continued in said office until his death in April, 1789, after which the entire management of the surveys devolved upon the Board of the Treasury until the Act of Congress approved May 18, 1796, provided for the appointment of a Surveyor General and directed the survey of the lands northwest of the Ohio river and above the mouth of the Kentucky river. In 1799, the surveys were again placed in charge of a special officer with the title of Surveyor General, according to the above ordinance, and General Rufus Putnam, of Marietta, Ohio, was appointed to this office, which he held until the State of Ohio was admitted into the Union. In 1803, he was succeeded by Jared Mansfield of the United States Military Engineers. But the credit for the present system of surveying the public lands into ranges, townships and sections is due to Hutchins who conceived the idea in 1764.

The first surveys of the Congressional lands in Scioto county was made under the Act of May 18, 1796, which provided that the land not already surveyed should be divided into townships, six miles square, by north and south lines run by the true meridian and six miles apart, called range lines and by parallels or township lines run east and west every six miles, connecting said range lines, making said townships six miles each way. The ranges are six miles wide and are numbered from east to west, from one upward, beginning with No. 1 bordering on the west side of the state line between Ohio and Pennsylvania and increasing westward, while the townships are numbered from one upward, beginning on the Ohio river as a base line and numbering northward consecutively to the south line of the United States Military land whose southwest corner is near Marble Cliff on the Scioto river in Franklin county, northwest of Columbus.

Under this Act one half of the townships surveyed were to be sub-divided into sections, by running through the same, each way, parallel lines at the end of every two miles, and by making a corner on each of said lines at the end of every mile," and it further provided that "the sections shall be numbered re-

spectively, beginning with number one in the northeast and proceeding west and east alternately, through the township, with progressive numbers till the thirty-sixth be completed which will be the one in the southeast corner of said township." This method of numbering sections is still in use, although there have been some improvements adopted in the field work in establishing the meridians and parallels and in sub-dividing the interior of said townships into sections. The intention of the law was to sub-divide the interior of said townships into two mile blocks by running parallel lines north and south and east and west at every two miles from one township line to the other, also from one range line to the other making straight lines clear through the township, but from the topographical records left by those surveyors it appears that they were not so sub-divided, but that each two mile block was surveyed separately.

The Congressional lines within Scioto county lie in ranges 18 to 22 inclusive, and townships 1 to 5, inclusive. The survey of these lands into two mile blocks according to the above act of Congress, was made during the year 1799, by Elias Langham, except perhaps, the eastern part of Madison township, which was surveyed by Levi Whipple. The Act of Congress of February 11, 1805, provided that the townships surveyed and divided into two mile blocks according to the Act of May 18, 1796, should be further sub-divided and that the sub-division into sections, as provided for by said Act of 1796, be made by running straight lines from the mile corners, previously marked, to the opposite corresponding corners, and by marking on each of said lines, intermediate corners, as nearly as possible, equidistant from those two corners that stand on the same line, and in this way, by actual survey, divide the township into sections and quarter sections and mark the half and quarter section corners. The point where these two lines, crossing said two mile blocks at right angles, intersect, will be the true corner to the four sections within said two mile blocks. The sub-division of the lands in Scioto county under the Act of February 11, 1805, was made by James Denny in the year 1805.

The following diagram will clearly illustrate how the land was surveyed and sub-divided under the two acts above referred to. The heavy lines and corners are the boundaries of the two mile blocks as surveyed by Elias Langham, and the finer lines are those surveyed and established by James Denny.

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

The accompanying diagram will clearly illustrate how the land was surveyed and subdivided under the two acts above referred to. The heavy lines are the boundaries of the two-mile blocks as surveyed by Elias Langham, and the finer lines are those surveyed and established by James Denny.

This will also illustrate the method of numbering the sections within each township.

There is in Scioto county the townships of Bloom, Clay, Harrison, Jefferson, Madison, Porter, Valley, Vernon and Wayne, all of which are composed entirely of Congressional lands as surveyed under the two Acts of Congress noted above.

The Congressional lands in Scioto county were surveyed and sold under the provisions of the Act of May 18, 1796 entitled, "An Act providing for the sale of the lands of the United States in the Territory northwest of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of the Kentucky river." This Act will be found in Vol. 1, page 464 of the General Statutes of the United States. They were to be sold at Pittsburg. The minimum price was two dollars per acre. One twentieth of the purchase money was to be deposited at the time of the sale, one half of the amount was to be paid in thirty days and the remainder in one year. Cash buyers were given a deduction of ten per cent. By the Act of May 10, 1800, Vol. 2 General Statutes, p. 73, a land office was established at

1214 PIONEER RECORD OF SOUTHERN OHIO.

Chillicothe, Ohio, on May 1, 1801. Under this Act the minimum price was \$2.00 per acre. One twentieth of the purchase was to be paid down, one half in forty days, one fourth in two years, one fourth in three years and one fourth in four years from sale. Interest at six per cent was to be paid on the deferred payments. The mode of surveying these lands was further regulated by the Act of February 11, 1805, Vol. 2, p. 313, United States Statutes at Large.

The following table will give a synopsis of the original quantities as well as what part of the original or Congressional townships are now contained in each political division, called townships.

Civil Township.	Sections Included in Each.	Tp	R.	Area in Acres.
Bloom—	5 and 6.....	3	18	
	5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, 32.....	4	18	
	From 1 to 36 inclusive.....	4	19	30087.82
Clay—	2, 3, 4, 9, 10, fractional 5, 6, 11, 13, 14 and part of 7, 8, 15 and 16.....	1	21	
	13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 34 and 35. Fractional 18, 19, 29, 30 and 31.....	2	21	16881.94
Harrison—	From 1 to 36 inclusive except N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 6.....	3	20	
	47 a. in 33, 240 a. in 35, and 205 a. in 36.....	4	20	
	24 and 25.....	2	21	23667.45
Jefferson	1, 2, 3, 10, 11 and 12 and the east half of 1 and 9.....	2	21	
	1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 14, 15, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, 36 and the east half of 21, 28, 33.....	3	21	14683.61
Madison—	5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31 and 32.....	5	19	
	North half of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 8.....	3	20	
	From 1 to 36 inclusive except 47 a. in 33, 240 a. in 35 and 205 a. in 36. 12, 13, and 24.....	4	20	
		3	21	32105.68
Porter—	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 22 and 23, also fractional 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 21, 26 and 27.....	2	20	
	1 and fractional 12.....	2	21	
	36.....	3	21	14829.98
Vernon—	Fractional 4, 5, 6 and 13.....	2	19	
	From 1 to 28 inclusive and 32, 33, 34 and 35 and fractional 29, 30 and 31.....	3	19	22071.85
Valley—	Fractional 5, 6, 7, 8, and west half of 4 and 9.....	2	21	
	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31 and 32. West half of 21, 28 and 33.....	3	21	
	1 and fractional 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.....	3	22	15715.10
Wayne—	All of fractional 17, 19 and 20 and part of fractional 7, 8, 15, 16 and 18.....	1	21	1120
Washington—	Part of 18.....	1	21	
	All of 7.....	1	22	140.26

Total Acres of Congressional Lands in Scioto County.....171,253.69

INDIAN TRAILS, TOWNS, CAMPS AND PIONEER TRACES IN THE VIRGINIA MILITARY DISTRICT IN SOUTHWESTERN OHIO.

Allen Latham was the son-in-law of General Richard Clough Anderson and when the latter died in October, 1826, came into the custody of all the papers, records, and documents, which the General held relating to the office of Surveyor of the Virginia Military District, which he had held from October, 1783, until his death. Latham had the custody of these books and documents from 1826 to 1838 in which time he made copies of them all and when he surrendered the office and the original books he held on to his copies. These descended through different hands until they reached Daniel Gregg; from him they passed to Dr. Richard G. Lewis, who still holds them.

It occurred to Dr. Lewis to make a map of the Indian Trails, Towns, and Camps and the Pioneer Traces and he called to his assistance Mr. Walter M.

Dawley, C. E. With Mr. Latham's records and papers and from original notes, surveys, and letters of General Nathaniel Massie, William Lyle, John O'Bannon, Duncan McArthur, and Israel Ludlow, he made the map of Indian Trails and Towns herein. The documents used were made between 1785 and 1825. Messrs. Lewis and Dawley used local histories, Howe, Atwater, Scott, Finley, and the lives of Boone, Wetzel, Kenton, Logan, Blue Jacket, Tecumseh, etc. The original map was much larger than the one published herein, and covered the entire northern portion of the state. Messrs. Lewis and Dawley very kindly consented to the publication of a part of their map in this work. To any one reading up the history of the Indian occupation, of the same part of the country, and of the first operations of white men in the same territory, the map is invaluable, as a reference.

The Pioneer Traces, Deer Licks, Bear Wallows and Indian Trails were all referred to in the first Surveys and in this manner were readily traced and verified. For example, Todd's Trace and Todd's War Road were both made in June, 1787. Every Survey made between 1787 and 1797, through which the trace or War Road passed, called for them.

The Indian Trails or paths followed the tops of the dry ridges as much as possible. This was for several reasons. It was the driest ground, and left the least trace of those who passed. It was the most open part of the forest and was free of vines and fallen timber. From the tops of the hills the Indians could observe the smoke of other encampments. The Indians cared nothing for going up and down hill. On the other hand, the Pioneer traces were made along the valleys because the pioneers went horse back, had pack horses, and when after Indians, had flankers out on the adjoining hills. Some of the principal roads in the State, follow and are laid upon the Pioneer traces, which were cleared of timber about four feet wide.

Messrs. Lewis and Dawley in searching for the commencement of the land titles in south-western Ohio, were struck by the numerous references, in the entries and surveys to events, monuments, places and persons connected with the Indian occupation of the country. The reference to Indian towns, villages, camps, cabins, traces, war roads, hunting paths, licks, forts, and battlefields were frequent. From these, the gentlemen passed to history, tale and legend. From the sources named, Messrs. Lewis and Dawley have made the first map of south-western Ohio, of the time they sought to cover.

The Shawnees, Miamis, Delawares, Mingoes, Wyandots, Eries, and Ottawas had towns and villages in southwestern Ohio. There were fragments of other tribes. In contest with the whites, the Shawnees, the Wyandots and the Mingoes were aggressors. The Delawares, Miamis, and Eries were not so hostile, but were sometimes forced to hostility to the Americans, by the French or British. The Shawnees were the most frequently on the war path, while the Wyandots were the best warriors and the Mingoes were the most predatory.

It was not till 1749 that the Colonies of Virginia and Pennsylvania undertook to enter the territory represented on the map. Then the Governors of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia united in clearing a trail for their traders from the forks of the Ohio, nearly due west, crossing the Muskingum and the Scioto to Pickawillany (just north of Piqua) and on toward the Wabash Country of Indiana. The same year French expeditions went from Lake Erie down the Ohio, stopping to plant metal plates at the mouths of the larger tributaries of the Ohio, claiming the territory for the French King. The Zanes and others settled at Wheeling in 1770 and two years later witnessed a flood in the Ohio, equal to the great flood of 1884. Settlements were made in Kentucky about the same time by Boone, Harrod, Bullitt, Taylor and other fearless pioneers. But it was not till after Wayne's Victory in 1794, that the land north-west of the Ohio, began to be settled rapidly. Boone, Kenton, Wetzel, the Poes, McDONALD, the McIntyres, Bowman, Downing and other scouts and hunters, on their expeditions, or during their captivities, saw more and more of the rich Ohio lands and spoke of them wherever they went.

The valleys and plains of the two Miamis afforded good trails from Detroit and the north to the mouth of the Licking river. Each expedition, or hunting party, traveled where it saw best, yet there were certain valleys that

were natural pathways, and some of these trails were so much used as to be visible through the forest. The settlements or towns and camps in the north-west, owing to French influence, were more permanent than those in south-western Ohio, which were debatable grounds between the Indians on the north and the Kentuckians south of the Ohio. Logan, Blue Jacket, Tecumseh, Pluggy, Tarke and others located at different points in different years. It was easier to move the cabins and settlements to the game than to carry the game to the towns. Though an Indian town had cleared cornfields and orchards, they would abandon them at any time for better hunting grounds.

The expeditions, raids, and marches are too numerous to mention here. The last and greatest was that of General Anthony Wayne, in 1793, cutting a clear road north from Fort Washington to Fort Jefferson, or in modern terms, from Cincinnati to Greenville, in Darke county. The treaty of Greenville in 1795, did away with the Indian paths and trails, the hunting and war roads, and opened the north-west territory for full settlement.

The Indian paths and trails passed out with the Indians. White men could not and would not use them but the pioneer traces and expeditionary roads are now covered by public highways and paralleled by railroads and trolley lines. The Pioneer trail was the fore runner of the state and county road.

THE GOVERNOR LUCAS MANSION

stands two miles east of Piketon on the Jackson road, in the Beaver valley. The house was built in 1824 and is of brick, hard-burned. The original roof has been removed and it now has a metal roof. The character of the original roof was not ascertained, but was supposed to have been of shingles. The house is of two stories. It faces the south and as one stands in front of it, the west room is the parlor; the hall is in the center and the east room is the sitting room. There is a wing to the north from the east room, two stories high. Next to the roof, there is a water-table. The bricks are projected and set on their corners for three courses.

The windows below have 24 panes; the caps of the windows are of stone, worked with a hammer and chisel. The caps over the parlor or west room project; none of the rest do, but are even with the wall. The front door has panels on the side and in the center, and over the door is a stone, on which is cut the words, "Virtue, Liberty, and Independence." Below the "Liberty" in the center is a five-pointed star; in addition, there are the words "R. Lucas, 1824" under the motto. The floor of the hall and all the floors are of broad oak boards. The stair-way in the hall has two platforms. The parlor has no windows in the end down stairs, but there is a large fireplace with old fashioned cupboards or closets on each side. The walls are 18 inches thick. The foundation is of dressed stone. There is no cellar under the main house, but under the wing, there is a full cellar. The parlor has two front windows and a door leading to a porch in the rear opposite the front windows. The rooms in the main part are about 18 feet square and the ceilings are about 9 feet high.

The sitting room to the east has a double chimney; one fire-place is in the sitting room and one in the room in the rear of it, which may have been used for a bed-chamber. To the right of the chimney in the sitting room is a quaint cupboard reaching from the floor to the ceiling. It has glass doors with six panes of glass in each door. The sitting room has two windows to the east and two to the south. To the left of the fire-place in this room, the door opens into another chamber. Going into that chamber there is one window to the east and a large fire-place with a capacious closet to the left of it. All of the rooms have chair-boards about three feet from the floor, and old fashioned wash-boards above the floors everywhere. North of the chamber and in the rear of the sitting room is a large kitchen. It has a door and a window on each side and the fire-place is the feature of it. The latter is 6 feet wide and 4 feet high. To the right or left, on either side, is an immense closet or cupboard.

Passing out of the large kitchen to the west, there is a two-story porch, open below and weather-boarded above which was built with the house. It is west of the wing and north of the parlor and hall. There is a stair-way in the

corner of this porch and the sole use of this stairway was to afford an entrance and passage to the upper chambers in the wing. The upper porch was weather-boarded only on the out-side and had suitable windows. In fact, the only entrance to the upper chambers in the north wing was from this porch.

Each chamber upstairs (there were four of them) had an old fashioned fire-place, but not as large as those down stairs. The doors had from six to eight panels and had old fashioned locks but not a transom in the house. The porch below was originally floored with oak, but is now floored with flagging. A modern addition has been built to the north of the parlor, a wood frame, one story. The timbers forming the porch are all hewed, those sustaining the upper floor of the porch are exposed below, and they are in as good condition as when they were set in place. When this Mansion was finished in 1824, it was undoubtedly the best, finest and most expensive in southern Ohio, and here it was that Governor Lucas entertained his friends in great state. The farm of 437 acres, on which the house was located, is now owned by Peter Vallery, who resides in it with a numerous family.

THE ARCADIAN MINERAL SPRINGS.

These celebrated Springs are situated nineteen miles north from the Ohio river, and four miles south from Mineral Springs station on the Cincinnati, Portsmouth & Virginia Railroad, in a delightful valley, surrounded by scenery the most picturesque and beautiful to be imagined.

The chemical analysis of these waters show them to be very highly charged with gas, and to contain 205.35 grains of solids to the gallon. These are composed of chloride of magnesia, sulphate of lime, carbonate of lime, chloride of calcium, chloride of sodium, oxide of iron and iodine.

For the benefit of those seeking the curative properties of this water as well as rest there is a large and commodious hotel with hot and cold baths, and numerous rustic cottages for the accommodation of guests. These Springs afford a sequestered retreat to those seeking respite from the cares of business, or in need of the influence of mountain scenery and climate. The buildings are located with a view to the health and comfort of visitors, at the base of Peach Mountain or "Greasy Hill," which casts a shadow over them at four o'clock in the evening, making the nights cool and pleasant, so that when it is too warm to sleep elsewhere, the tired and careworn can enjoy a refreshing night's rest at this resort.

There is a beautiful chapel on the grounds for the church-going guests, and a commodious amusement hall for the entertainment of those seeking diversion in bowling, billiards, dancing and such recreation.

There are telegraph and telephone connections with the hotel. The present proprietor, S. R. Grimes, a scion of one of the pioneer families of Adams county, is a most affable and accommodating host.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

WILLIAM DEVER of Amherst county, Virginia, was born in 1763 in Maryland. He enlisted November, 1780, in Lt. Eades' Company for three months. March 1, 1781, he enlisted for four months in Capt. James Dillard's Company, Col. Washington. In June, 1781, he enlisted for three months in Capt. John Lovering's Company. At the expiration of this service he served two months in Captain Montgomery's Company. He was engaged in the siege of Yorktown. At his first enlistment he was an apprentice and ran away from his master to enlist. He applied for pension October 19, 1832, from Buncombe county, North Carolina. His daughter Hannah married William McNelly and their son, John Calvin McNelly, who has a sketch herein, resides near Pinkerman, this county.

JESSE EDWARDS was born April 3, 1754, in the state of Maryland. He enlisted as a soldier of the Revolutionary war, May, 1776, for two months, as a private of Captain William McCalla's Company; Colonel not stated. He enlisted from the state of Pennsylvania and re-enlisted from the same state, July, 1776, for six months, as a private in Captain Thomas Craig's company, Col. Nathaniel Baxter. He enlisted a third time from the state of Virginia,

July 17, 1781, for two months as a private of Captain Beaver's company; Colonel not stated. He was engaged in the battles of Staten Island and Fort Washington, at the latter of which places he was made a prisoner. At the time of his first enlistment, he was a resident of Bucks county, Pa., and at the time of his enlistment, a resident of Loudon county, Va. He applied for a pension October 25, 1832, and at that time resided in Jefferson township, Adams county, Ohio, being at the age of seventy-six years. He obtained a land warrant and exchanged it for land near New York city, which he leased for ninety-nine years. After the Revolution he first came to Kentucky and married a widow by the name of Skilman. She was a slaveholder and they separated and were divorced. He then came to Adams county and married a Miss Beaman. He settled on Scioto Brush creek on the site of the village of Rarden in Adams county, but a re-survey of the county put the place in Scioto county. He reared a large family and his wife died in 1840 at Isma Freeman's near Otway. From that time until his death he made his home with John Edwards, a grandson. His death occurred the second day of November, 1856, at the great age of 101 years, 7 months and 29 days. His descendants made an effort to recover his New York property, but failed on account of being unable to establish their identity.

WILLIAM FORREST, 3d, enlisted in Captain Jeremiah Clough's Company May 27, 1775 for 2 months and 10 days. He was promised a regimental coat but as it was never furnished, he received four dollars instead. In August, 1775, Washington conceived the idea of sending a force to capture Quebec. They were to ascend the Kennebec; go through the woods of Maine to the Chaudiere river and St. Lawrence; then sail down to Quebec. William Forrest 3d, was one of the 1,100 men selected from Poor's and Stark's regiments and sailed September 19, with rations for forty-five days. Benedict Arnold led the expedition. He did not return with the three discouraged Companies who left Arnold October 27th. The rest pushed on and reached Quebec, November 8, 1775. On his return he took part in the battles of Bennington and Stillwater and was discharged September 27, 1777 after the first battle. He re-enlisted in Captain Giles' regiment June 12, 1778 and was discharged at Rhode Island January 6, 1779 but re-enlisted under Captain Giles June 23, 1779. He served through the entire war as a private and without disability. After the close of the war, he received a commission, as he is called in the town records, Ensign, also Lieutenant William Forrest of the State Militia.

He was an ancestor of Mrs. Bessie Hall Titus.

JOHN HAMBLETON was First Lieutenant 13th Virginia, November 16, 1776; regiment designated 9th Virginia September 14, 1778; resigned November 23, 1778. He was an ancestor of Mrs. George O. Newman.

BENJAMIN HOVEY, Sutton, Mass. (late) Capt. Arthur Dugget's (Sutton) Company of Minute men, Colonel Larned's regiment, which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775. Service 18 days. Roll dated Roxbury Camp.

Also Capt. Bartholomew Woodbury's Company, Colonel Larned's regiment, return for billeting to and from camp; Company marched from Sutton, Douglass and Northbridge, December 9, 1775.

Also Capt. John Towne's Company, Colonel Jonathan Holman's regiment, service 5 days. Roll dated, Providence, January 20, 1777. Sworn to in Worcester county and endorsed on alarm to Rhode Island in December, 1776.

Also Capt. Jeremiah Kingsbery's Company, Colonel Jonathan Holman's regiment. Service 16 days. Mileage to and from camp 80 miles allowed. Roll dated Providence, January 20, 1777. Sworn to in Worcester county, and endorsed "alarm roll."

This Benjamin Hovey was the father of Ruth (Hovey) Tracy, wife of Hon. Uri Tracy of Oxford, New York, the latter being the parents of Samuel Miles Tracy and Charles Oscar Tracy of Portsmouth, Ohio, and of Uri Tracy, Jr. of Oxford, New York. The last named being the father of Charles Packer Tracy and Henry Read Tracy of Portsmouth and of John Bailey Tracy, late Treasurer of Scioto county.

JACOB HURD was in Captain Joshua Hayward's Company which was embodied in Colonel Jonathan Chase's regiment September, 1777. He was the grandfather of Mrs. J. M. G. Smith.

WILLIAM MOORE (VA.) ws a Sergeant in the 3rd Virginia in 1776; Ensign 3d Virginia August 15, 1777; Second Lieutenant October 28, 1777; First Lieutenant ——— 1780, and served to ———. He was an ancestor of Mrs. George O. Newman.

CAPTAIN JAMES MUNN enlisted in 1776 under Col. Shyrook in a Maryland regiment for six months. He was with Washington in the Trenton Campaign, and in the capture of the Hessians. He was so disabled in this campaign that he did not enter the service again until 1778 when he was adjutant of a Pennsylvania Regiment commanded by Col. Griffiths. for one year. In 1779, he served for six weeks as adjutant of Col. Broadhead's Pennsylvania Regiment. In 1781, he served for two and one-half months as a Captain of a Company and in 1782, he served as a Captain for twenty-three days, in Col. Crawford's defeat and was wounded and left in the field. William Brady, a comrade took him up and helped him to escape, carrying him to a place of safety for a short distance and then pulling him on a horse on which he rode out of reach of the enemy. In 1795, Captain Munn moved from Pennsylvania to Limestone, Ky., and in 1796 he located at Alexandria. He set up a hand mill there. He cultivated a field near Alexandria for several years. On one occasion he fell out with Gen. Lucas and called him a coward. Lucas challenged him to a duel and Munn accepted and went to the field. Lucas apologized and they became good friends. He removed to the mouth of Munn's Run to which he gave his name. Then he bought land on Long Run near Oretel's corner where he died on March 11, 1839.

He was Coroner of Scioto county from its organization in 1803, till May 25, 1810, when he resigned with the other county officers, through sympathy with Gen. Lucas. The printed records of the Pension office show that Captain James Munn was placed on the Revolutionary roll January 29, 1821, to relate to March 18, 1809, at \$10 per month, for a wound received in 1782. This claim for Revolutionary pension was filed prior to 1814, and his papers were burned when the British burned Washington. The facts above are taken from a retired record made in 1853. He built a two-story log house on his land on Long Run, and died there. He had ten children, James, William, David, John and Solomon, sons, and Margaret, Polly, Nelly, Hannah and Nancy. His second son, William, married Joanna Hitchcock and resided with his father till he died. His grandson, Ira, resided on the same land till his death.

Captain Munn was buried on top of the hill to the northeast of the Oretel residence. To the south of the hill is the Long Run turnpike and to the west is the Blue Run road leading to David McKenzie's. The grave is not marked but is known and the view from it is one of the most extensive in the county.

REUBEN SEARL was a private in Captain Daniel Carlyle's company, and Timothy Bedell's regiment from New Hampshire. He served in January, 1776. He was the grandfather of Judge F. C. Searl, of Portsmouth, Ohio.

ABEL WHITE also was another grandfather of Judge Searl, and was a member of the same company.

JOB ROCKWELL served as a drummer in Captain David Pardee's company, Colonel Thaddeus Crane's regiment of Westchester county, New York Militia, Revolutionary war. His name appears only on a pay roll dated March 1, 1878, with remarks: "1779, March 2, May 3, June 30; Time 1 month, 5 days." He was a grandfather of John A. Winkler, of Haverhill, Ohio.

DANIEL STULL (Md.) 1st Lieutenant, 1st Maryland Battalion of the Flying Camp, June to December, 1776; Captain 7th Maryland, 10th December, 1776 to September 14, 1778, when he resigned. He was the grandfather of Colonel Oscar F. Moore.

CHAPTER II.

SKETCHES OF PROMINENT FAMILIES IN SOUTHERN OHIO.

The Barnes Family.

CAPTAIN JOHN BARNES was a native of England. He came over from England with his parents, two brothers, Joseph and Henry, and a sister, Susannah, who afterwards married William Lucas, the Revolutionary soldier. Captain John Barnes' Revolutionary record will be found on page 202 of this work. The Revolutionary war record of his brother-in-law, William Lucas, will be found on page 209. Joseph Barnes became the inventor of steam navigation as will be read elsewhere herein. Henry Barnes is said to have been a Captain in the Revolutionary War and to have located in Tennessee after its close. The home of the Barnes family in Virginia was near Shepherdstown, in Jefferson county.

JOHN BARNES, the Revolutionary soldier, was shot in the leg and it was broken. While he was laid up with this injury, he made moccasins for the soldiers. His wife's name was Lemon. They were married in Virginia. He died in 1812, in Pike county. He purchased land in the vicinity of Waverly. He had six children: James, who moved to Terra Haute, Ind.; Allen, and William, who lived and died south of Waverly; Joseph, who moved to Flemingsburg, Ky.; Ruhama, a daughter, who lived and died in Virginia.

JOHN BARNES, another of his sons, was born in Jefferson county, Va., Oct. 19, 1774. He came to the northwest territory in 1801, and located in the northwest part of Scioto county. (now Pike county) in 1803. He was out in the war of 1812. He represented Scioto county together with Lawrence and Pike in the Legislature from December 2, 1822 to January 28, 1823. From December 7, 1829, to February 23, 1830, and again from December 2, 1833, until March 3, 1834, he represented Pike and Jackson counties in the Legislature. He died November 3, 1834, on Sunday. On the previous Thursday he had been kicked by a horse and he died from the effects of it. In politics, he was a democrat. At the time of his death, he owned 1,600 acres of land free and clear of all encumbrances. In 1832, he was the second largest tax-payer in Pike county, and his taxes were \$11.60.

He married Elizabeth Boydston, a daughter of Pressly Boydston. She was born February 11, 1784, and died January 17, 1859. John Barnes's second wife left a large family of children.

(1). Mary, born March 9, 1804; married James B. Turner, January 29, 1825; died July 22, 1828; (2). Thomas, born September 4, 1806; (3). William, born November 17, 1808; (4). Samuel, born November 16, 1810, married Nancy Price, May 12, 1833; (5). Pressly, born August 14, 1815; (6). Lemon; (7). Isaac Newton, born February 26, 1819, married Mary Sargeant, June 3, 1847; (8). John M., born September 24, 1821, married Nancy Sargeant, November 28, 1849; (9). James E., born July 13, 1824, married Malinda Sefton; (10). Elizabeth Ann, born August 22, 1830.

His youngest daughter is unmarried and makes her home in Piketon. Pressly Boydston emigrated to the Northwest Territory in 1799. His wife's maiden name was Robinson. She died in Berkeley county, Virginia, prior to his emigration.

WILLIAM BARNES, the son of Captain John Barnes, who emigrated from Virginia to Ohio, married Nancy Ann Talbott. Their children were: William Talbott; Lemuel, deceased; Ruhama, deceased; Mary, deceased; John Russell Turner, died at Vienna, June 17, 1861; Eddy C., deceased; James Q., a resident of Salem, Oregon; Elizabeth Ann, deceased; and Thomas Newton.

The Bentley Family.

WILLIAM BENTLEY, Sr., settled in Rhode Island, prior to 1679. His wife's name was Sarah and they died in 1720. They had five children, William, Jr., was the eldest. His home was Kingstown, Rhode Island. He was a currier by trade.

WILLIAM BENTLEY, Jr., born in 1682, married first to Mary Elliott, April 21, 1703, married to Bersheba Lewis, August 1, 1734. He had thirteen children, eight by the first and five by the second marriage. He died 1760. His son George was the second child.

GEORGE BENTLEY, born 1724, married Jane Crum, had eight children. Benjamin was the sixth child.

BENJAMIN BENTLEY, the son of George Bentley, was born August 14, 1757. He married Mary Baldwin, a widow and daughter of his brother Sheshbazzar's wife. He died September 23, 1818. His son Aholiab, was his thirteenth and youngest child.

AHOLIAB BENTLEY, born May 22, 1807, near Sharon, Mercer county, Pennsylvania. (For more complete sketch of Aholiab see pag 904 and 905.)

LINN BENTLEY, his son, has a sketch on page 905.

The Boydston Family.

PRESSLEY BOYDSTON was born in North Carolina, in 1754. He served in the Revolutionary War. He removed to Jefferson county, Virginia. In 1797, he had three married daughters, Katharine, the wife of Samuel Mustard; Nancy Ann, the wife of William Talbott, and Elizabeth, who married John Barnes. He and his daughters and sons-in-law emigrated to the Northwest Territory and settled in what was then Adams county, in the Northwest Territory. He purchased of the government 1,500 acres of land, a part of which is now owned by his granddaughter, Elizabeth A. Barnes. He built him a home on this land in 1803, and it is still standing and occupied. He planted an orchard and some of the trees are yet living. He died on January 13, 1814, from hardships in the war of 1812, having gone out in the general call. His death occurred at Chillicothe, Ohio, and his remains were interred at his home in April, 1814.

The David Brown Family.

The ancestors of this family emigrated from Scotland in 1646, and landed in New England in April of that year. There were eight families in the party. They located in what is now Massachusetts, and made themselves homes in the wilderness, and prepared themselves the best they could for the coming winter. On the 8th of November following their location, a light snow fell. That night the Indians visited the settlement took them by surprise, and massacred the whole company, except one child. The particular Brown, who was the ancestor of this family, had a wife, two daughters and three sons. One of the sons was Daniel, aged eight years, who slipped out of the cabin in the darkness, and hid between the chimney and the cabin. As soon as the Indians had effected their errand they departed, and at daybreak, Daniel Brown crawled out of his hiding place and went into the cabin to find his father, mother, two sisters and two brothers murdered and scalped. The child made his way through the forests to a settlement, and from him,—Daniel Brown—came this family.

Gen. Jacob Brown who was born in New York in 1775, commanded the American troops at Lundy's Lane in 1814, was a grandson of Daniel Brown and the father of Rev. George Brown, D. D. David Brown, a son of Daniel Brown had three sons, Joseph, Amos and David.

DAVID BROWN was born in New York March 24, 1783. He was married to Sallie Hubbard in Massachusetts, and moved to Vermont in 1813. He went back to New York, from whence he came to Scioto county in 1816, and landed at Portsmouth. The Hubbards came from England, and settled in what is now Massachusetts. The first in the line known is Wm. Hubbard, who was born in England in 1621, and came to America in 1630. He was a minister of the Gospel from 1665 to 1703, in Massachusetts. He was the author of a history of New England. Samuel D. Hubbard was born in Connecticut in 1799, and died in

1855. He was a member of President Fillmore's cabinet. He was Postmaster General from 1852 to 1853. The children of David and Sarah Brown are as follows: Ransom, born in 1804; Huldý, who married Ralph Sampson; John H., Royal, father of Milton W. Brown; David B., Franklin B., Nathan; William H., deceased; Joseph J. Brown, now living at Flat P. O., O. David, Sr., died at his home in Pike County January 9, 1849.

The Burr Family. (Fairfield Branch.)

The Burr Coat of Arms is described as follows: Ermine on a Mount, Vert. issuing from park palings, with gate proper, a lion rampant or holding in dexter paw a scimeter, all proper, or two lions rampant, argent, quartering among others. The motto is, "By the name of Burr."

1. JEHUE BURR was born in England, in 1600. He had four sons. Nathaniel No. 7 was his third son. This Jehue Burr came to New England in 1630. He settled first in Roxbury, Massachusetts. In 1632, he was made a freeman. In 1635, he and his wife were members of the church in Roxbury, and he was overseer of the roads between Boston and Roxbury. March 1, 1635, he had a controversy with his neighbor Dumer about the swine spoiling his corn, but it was adjusted by referees. In 1636, he went west to settle. He and the other men went afoot. The women rode horseback. The party located at Springfield, Massachusetts. He and two others bought land of the Indians June 15, 1636, for ten fathoms of wampum, fourteen coats, fourteen hoes, fourteen hatchets, and fourteen knives. He was one of the first settlers of Springfield, Massachusetts. He was the first collector of taxes at Agawam, which was then in Connecticut. In 1644, he removed to Fairfield, Connecticut. In 1645, and 1646, he represented Fairfield in the General Court. In 1660, he was a grand juror. In 1664 and 1668 he was a commissioner for Fairfield. In 1672 he died. There is no record of his marriage or the maiden name of his wife. His grave is unknown. He left four sons.

2. NATHANIEL BURR son of Jehue was born in 1640, and made a freeman in 1664. He was a Representative, October, 1692, March, 1693, February, 1694, and October, 1695. February 16, 1669, he was granted twelve acres, thirty-two rods of land by the town. January 6, 1673, he purchased four parcels of land and was granted fourteen acres by the town. May, 1682, he received a grant of land in the old Indian field and bought five parcels. He had two wives, first, Sarah, daughter of Andrew Ward. His son, John was his third child and the first of his second wife Ann. He died in March, 1712.

3. JOHN BURR was born May, 1673.

4. COL. JOHN BURR of Fairfield died in 1705. His wife was Deborah.

5. JOHN BURR of Fairfield married Catharine Waheman, October 18, 1722.

6. OZIAS BURR was born May 1, 1739, and married Sarah Nichols, January 8, 1764. He had ten children. His son, Ozias the fifth child and third son was born January 13, 1773. This Ozias, 1st, died September 7, 1836. His wife died September 2, 1829, aged eighty-one years.

7. OZIAS BURR was born January 13, 1773. He was married twice, first to Lou Jennings, second to Elizabeth, daughter of Simon Couch of Redding, Connecticut. Erastus Burr was the fourth child. Ozias died August 15, 1845.

8. REV. ERASTUS BURR was born November 15, 1805. He was married to Harriet Griswold, of Worthington, Ohio. Their children are noted under his sketch in this work—p. 666.

The Burr Family. (Hartford Branch.)

1. BENJAMIN BURR was the founder of the Hartford Branch. He was an original settler of Hartford in 1635. His name appears in a land division in 1639. He is supposed to have come with Winthrop's Fleet in 1630. He was the first of his name in Connecticut. In 1693, he had an allotment of six acres. He drew eighteen acres in East Hartford, 1666. He was thrifty and owned several home lots. He died in Hartford, March 3, 1681. A street in Hartford was named for him. His will is dated, January 2, 1677. His wife was Anna Burr. His mother died August 31, 1683.

2. SAMUEL BURR of Hartford was made a freeman in 1658. He was born in England.
3. JONATHAN BURR, of Haddam, Conn., was born March 21, 1713, and was married to Elizabeth Belden, October 29, 1740.
4. JONATHAN BURR of Ludlow, Mass., was born August 3, 1741. He was married to Priscilla Freeman, born September 4, 1745.
5. TIMOTHY BURR of Paris, Oneida county, New York, was born January 19, 1767. He married Hannah Gorham, and died October 23, 1859.
6. JONATHAN BURR of Middletown, Conn., was born in 1769. He was married to Abigail Hubbard, daughter of Nathaniel and granddaughter of George Hubbard, of Middletown. She was born in 1786. He died January 1, 1735.
7. CHARLES BURR, of Madison, Ohio, was born in 1797. He was married to Polly Bester, of Connecticut.
8. HALSEY C. was born in 1841. He is a Banker in Ironton, Ohio.

The Colegrove Family.

For a knowledge of this family we are indebted to "The History and Genealogy of the Colegrove Family in America," published 1894, by William Colegrove, D. D., L.L. D. The name was derived from a grove on the little river Cole in England between Wiltshire and Berkshire. The original grove was near the present hamlet of Coleshill, in Berkshire. The name originated between 500 and 700 years past. There were Colegroves in Woodstock, Oxfordshire. A Colegrove was aid-de-camp to John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, and afterwards the same one was Chief of Police in London. There was a Sir Francis Colegrove. In 1700, William Colegrove, Esq. was proprietor on an estate in Essex, near London, known as Cann Hall. One branch of the family has a Coat of Arms. The shield is surmounted by a crest having a mural crown with cross arrows. On the shield are two red bars across with two arrowheads above and one below. The motto is, "Fidea Constans." It is said of the family that no one ever knew a Colegrove to be afraid of anything.

I. FRANCIS COLEGROVE came from Swansea, Wales, to Warwick, Rhode Island, in 1683. From him all Colegroves in the United States are descended. He came at the age of sixteen and worked his passage as a cabin boy. He was industrious, persevering and upright and he succeeded. These qualities have remained in the Colegrove family, their best inheritance. He was married twice. He had five sons: Eli, Stephen, Francis, John and William, and two daughters, twins. One son and the two daughters were by the second marriage. His first marriage was at twenty-five years, his second at sixty-two years. He lived to the age of ninety, and died in 1759. He was of a lively disposition and fond of joking.

II. FRANCIS, his third son was the ancestor of the Scioto county, Ohio Colegroves. He was from Rhode Island.

III. He had a son JEREMIAH, who had a son (IV) WILLIAM, one of thirteen children, who located in Scioto county, and had thirteen children.

V. His son, PELEG, born 1815 had a daughter. (1) Harriet Ellen, married Charles Walden of Sciotoville. Peleg Colegrove also had a son, (2) John Allen Colegrove who has a sketch herein. Peleg's daughter (3) Lavinia married John Dudit, the father of Alfred S. Dudit of the Hibbs' Hardware Company.

William (IV's) son, WILLIAM HARRISON, born February 24, 1813, had a daughter, (1) Laura who married Charles W. Erlich, of Sciotoville. Her daughter married F. L. Sikes, Probate Judge of Scioto county. The wife of William Harrison Colegrove was Abigail Burt, of Sciotoville, daughter of Benjamin Burt, a Revolutionary soldier, buried in the old cemetery at the east end of the Little Scioto Bridge, near Sciotoville.

The Corson Family.

The name is French originally and the first spelling known is Corssen. They were French Huguenots. The first ancestor in the United States was Cornelius Corssen who came over in 1685, and landed on Staten Island. He obtained a grant of 60 acres of land there. He died in 1693 and his will is on

record. He had a son Benjamin, who emigrated to Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1726. He had other sons, Jacob, Christian, Cornelius and Daniel.

The family became Quakers and Doctor Joseph Corson who lived and died in Portsmouth and whose sons: Edward J. and Frank B. M. are residents of Portsmouth, was reared a Quaker.

What follows is taken from "The Corson Family, A History of the Descendants of Benjamin Corson, son of Cornelius Corssen of Staten Island, New York, by Hiram Corson, M. D. of Plymouth Meeting, Pennsylvania."

1. BENJAMIN, the first, was the son of Cornelius, the French emigrant. His wife's name was Nelly, family name lost. Benjamin, the second, born in 1704, was their child.

2. BENJAMIN, the second, was born in 1704, on Staten Island, and settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, 1726. He married Maria Suydam in 1741 and they had eight children, of whom Benjamin the third, the eldest, was born March 6, 1743 and married Sarah Dungan.

3. BENJAMIN, the third, born March 6, 1743, married Sarah Dungan in 1761. They had eleven children, of whom Joseph born March 15, 1764 was the second.

4. JOSEPH CORSON was born March 15, 1764. In 1786 he married Hannah Dickinson and had eleven children, of whom Alan Wright born February 2, 1788, and married Mary Egbert, was the eldest. He died April 4, 1834. His wife died December 17, 1810.

5. ALAN WRIGHT CORSON was born February 21, 1788, married Mary Egbert, November 24, 1811 and had seven children, of whom Joseph was the sixth, born January 20, 1821. Alan Wright Corson died June 27, 1882 at the age of ninety-four years, four months and six days.

6. JOSEPH CORSON, M. D., was born January 20, 1821. He married Martha H. Cutler June 29, 1843. He died July 7, 1866. His children were: (1) Edward Jenner born January 13, 1845, grocer in Portsmouth, O. (2) Florence born August 16, 1847. (3) Frank B. M. born February 6, 1855, salesman and stockholder in the Tracy Shoe Co., Portsmouth, O.

The Davidson Family. (Of South Point and Burlington.)

1. WILLIAM DAVIDSON, the First, came to the Colonies before the Revolutionary War, and was killed by Indians.

2. His son, WILLIAM DAVIDSON, the Second, came to the wilds of the North-west Territory from Red Stone near Brownsville, Pennsylvania, by keel-boat down the Monongahela and Ohio rivers in 1799. When he came to Ohio, he was already married to his second wife, Barbara McDole, born in Wales. William was born in 1847, presumably in Ireland, though of Scotch origin. He landed first where Catlettsburg, Kentucky, now stands, but soon crossed the Ohio river and took up land at a point afterward named South Point. He died in 1811 and is buried with his wife, Barbara, at South Point, Ohio, where the inscriptions on their tombstones can yet be easily read. The nine children of the above settled in and around South Point with the exception of the oldest, named Thomas.

3. WILLIAM W., the sixth child of William the Second and Barbara, was for many years Pastor of the Baptist church at South Point and was the father by his first wife, Sarah Short, of Commodore William Funston Davidson and Captain Peyton S. Davidson, pioneer river men on the upper Mississippi and instrumental in building up St. Paul and developing the state of Minnesota. Both these sons amassed fortunes. William W. m. for his second wife, Nancy Lawson Davidson and for his third wife, Levinia Yingling and left thirteen children by his three wives. He was born in Fayette county, Pa., November 6, 1798, just before his father emigrated to Ohio and he died at South Point, October 5, 1883.

The only other son of William the Second, was JOSEPH, born at South Point, December 26, 1806, and died August 16, 1879. He married Jane Bryson and had thirteen children. Most of the living ones still reside in or near South Point.

The children of William, the Second, by his first wife, Rosanna Hutchinson, were all born in Pennsylvania, near Brownsville. They were Comfort,

m. McCourtney; John, m. Margaret Armstrong; Lewis, m. Mary Davidson (his cousin); Mary, m. Mark Williams; David, m. Mary Williams.

3. Of these, John and his wife, Margaret Armstrong, came from Red Stone, near Brownsville, Pennsylvania, in 1801, in a keel-boat, just as his father, William the Second, had come in 1799. He settled where Burlington now stands, the extreme southern point of Ohio and took up lands by patent, signed by Presidents Jefferson and Madison. Four of the children of John and Margaret were born in Pennsylvania: (1) Sarah, m. Thomas Kerr; (2) Mary, m. Shryrock; (3) William, m. Hannah Pancake; (4) James, m. Mary Frances Combs. The last three were born in Burlington, (5) John, who married Ruth Bryson; (6) Joseph, m. Maria Thomas; (7) Jeremiah, m. Eliza Corum. When Lawrence county was formed in 1817, John Davidson, father of the above named children, and William Burton gave the land for the court house square, and Burlington was the county seat of Lawrence county from that time till 1853.

4. James Davidson, son of John, and Margaret Armstrong, was about three months old when his father came to Ohio, having been born March 4, 1801, at Red Stone, near Brownsville, Pennsylvania. He died at Burlington, in Lawrence county, Ohio, December 27, 1894. He lived and died upon the same land taken up by his father and at the time of his death was the oldest pioneer in the county. It is believed that he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church when it was first organized in Burlington and it is certain that he was a member in 1829, when he married Mary Frances Combs, who died March 11, 1888. He was of the Scotch Covenanter type, softened by the tenderness of Methodism. His word was as good as his bond. He was a whig, and later a republican. When he was twenty-seven years old, he was commissioned Lieutenant of the First Company in the Second Regiment, Second Brigade and Second Division of the Militia of the State of Ohio, by Governor Allen Trimble, January 19, 1828, to rank as such from October 6, 1827. By the income from his farm and a carding-machine, which he operated for over fifty years, he educated all of his children in the public schools, the home academy which he and a few others established and sustained, and in colleges. Nine children were born to James and Mary Frances Combs. The first and second died in infancy.

(1) Major Jeremiah, (see sketch). (2) John X., born September 4, 1836, died August 22, 1892, at St. Paul, Minn. He was educated in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, and married Susan Lamb. He taught the Ironton High School for many years; later, owned and edited the Ironton Register and was Postmaster. He removed to St. Paul, Minn. at the close of the Civil War and became one of the owners and editors of The Pioneer, now the Pioneer Press, a leading republican paper of the state. He served one or two terms in the State Legislature of Minnesota.

(3) Col. James Hamilton, born January 25, 1839, married Abbey Lamb, in June, 1861. He was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, and enlisted in 1861 as private in Company B., 14th Kentucky Infantry, and soon became First Lieutenant because of his knowledge of military drill. He led his Company in the engagement of Middle Creek where he captured a Belgian rifle of a rebel. He was promoted to Captain at Cumberland Gap, in 1862. He was commissioned Major of the Forty-ninth Kentucky Infantry, December, 1864. He was mustered out of the service, January 16, 1866, at New Orleans. In 1867, he was admitted to the bar and practiced for many years in cember 23, 1863. He was commissioned Colonel of the 122nd United States Colored Troops, December, 1864. He was mustered out of the service, January 16, 1866, at New Orleans. In 1867, he was admitted to the bar and practiced for many years in St. Paul, Minn., and later in Chicago where he now resides. He is a republican, a member of the Loyal Legion and a Mason and while he has never held public office, he has campaigned in many gubernatorial and presidential elections and is quite an orator.

(4) Margaret Susanna, the only daughter of James Davidson and Mary Frances Combs, was educated first at the Western College, Oxford, Ohio. Later she received the degree of A. M. pro honora, from the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, and the degree of Ph. D. on examination from the Syra-

cuse University, Syracuse, New York. She taught in the village school at Burlington and in the Ironton High School. In 1868, she married Rev. J. D. Fry. The years 1873 and 1874 she spent in Europe. From 1876 to 1890, she was Professor of Belles Lettres in the Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Illinois. In 1890 and 1892 she had charge of the English department of the University of Minnesota. In 1893, she was one of the Judges in the Liberal Art Department of the Chicago World's Fair. She is the author of the book, "A Paradise Valley Girl" and of many newspaper and magazine articles. At present she is the Corresponding Secretary of the National W. C. T. U.

(5) Benjamin Armstrong died young.

(6) Joseph McClain was for many years stationer and book-seller in Ironton. He died October 24, 1899, at Red Wing, Minnesota. He served in the Union Army the last year of the war.

(7) Mighill Dustin, the youngest of James Davidson's children, is a farmer and still lives in Burlington, as do some other descendants of the children of John Davidson, who settled there in 1801.

It will thus be seen that the children and grand-children of William, the Second, of 1799 had much to do with the development of the southern part of Lawrence county.

The Dewey Family.

The ancestor of this family in this county was (1) THOMAS DEWEY who settled in Westfield, Connecticut, about 1639. The line of descent from him is as follows.

2. ISRAEL DEWEY, his third son, baptized September 25, 1645.

3. ISRAEL DEWEY, Jr. resided at Stonington, Connecticut.

4. JABEZ DEWEY, born at Stonington, Connecticut.

5. JOSEPH DEWEY, who resided at Stonington, Connecticut.

6. ISRAEL DEWEY, born at Stonington, Conn., married Abigail Ingraham, November 1789. To them were born: (1) A son, July 13, 1790, and died the same day. (2) Joseph, b. July 4, 1791. (3) Erastus Hyde, b. April 18, 1796. (4) Jesse George, b. June 4, 1799. (5) Abigail, b. October 13, 1801. (6) Warren, b. February 20, 1805, at Sharon, Conn. (7) David, b. at Goben, Conn., February 20, 1808. Of this family Joseph, Erastus Hyde, and Jesse George located at Sinking Springs, in Highland county, Ohio, coming from Conn.

7. JOSEPH DEWEY, born July 4, 1791, married Rosanna P. Tener, May 13, 1809. She was born near Baltimore, Maryland, August 7, 1794. The family of Teners settled near Locust Grove, in Adams county, Ohio, in 1800. Joseph Dewey had the following children: (1) Abigail, b. February 13, 1820. (2) Katharine A., b. February 13, 1823. (3) Caroline M., b. December 16, 1824. (4) Rosanna P., b. December 31, 1826. (5) Israel J., b. June 15, 1829. (6) Joseph W., b. April 15, 1831. (7) Elizabeth M., b. March 22, 1833. (8) Eliza, b. May 6, 1838. Joseph Dewey, No. 7 died at Harrisonville, Scioto county, Ohio, June 3, 1839. His wife died at the same place, January 17, 1877.

8. CATHARINE A., No. 2 above, married Joseph Harvey Stockham. For her children, see under Stockham Family herein.

The Feurt Family.

The earliest ancestor of the Feurt family, of which we have any knowledge, were FRANCIS, the first, and Mary de Feurt, who emigrated from France settling near Princeton, New Jersey. Of their family of thirteen children, we have the lineal descendants of two sons, (1) Francis and (2) Joseph, who, together with their brother (3) Gabriel, Senior, came to Scioto county, Ohio, in 1796, residing for a time, probably a year, at Alexandria. They remained long enough to give their name, Feurt's Run, to the stream now called Carey's Run; but their crops being destroyed by floods, they were forced to seek higher land.

1. FRANCIS FEURT, second, b. 1741, bought land in the French Grant in 1798 from one of the original French settlers to whom the government had granted land in 1795. This land is still in the possession of some of the French Grant branch of the Feurt family. Francis Feurt, the second, was twice married.

1. PETER, his son by the first marriage, was born in 1767, and died in 1846. His family consisted of (1) Mrs. Nancy Boynton, wife of William Boynton of Haverhill, Ohio; (2) Mrs. Martha Coyle, wife of John Coyle; (3) Mrs. Massie Coyle, wife of Jesse Coyle of Wheelersburg; (4) Mrs. Elizabeth McNeal; (5) Denton and (6) Henry all now deceased.

HENRY FEURT (6 above) (1815-1873) married Miss Mary Winkler, born in 1819, and who lives in Haverhill. To them were born eleven children, five of whom died in childhood and (6) Mrs. Ruby M. Yingling of Haverhill who died April 17, 1890, aged 42 years. Five are still living: (7) Henry Clinton and (8) Fred F. of Franklin Furnace; (9) Peter, of Lamar, Missouri; (10) Mrs. Asa F. Boynton of Haverhill and (11) Mrs. George M. Osborn of Portsmouth, Ohio.

2. DANIEL FEURT (1801-1858) was a son of Francis Feurt, (I) by the second marriage, and the father of (1) Daniel H. Feurt of Wheelersburg; (2) Mrs. Dr. C. G. Gray of Ironton, Ohio; (3) Mrs. Dr. Isaac Gray, deceased; (4) James and (5) Dr. William H. Feurt, Mechanicsburg, Ohio.

II. GABRIEL FEURT, Senior, (1749-1824) married Mercy Davison, May 30, 1773. After coming to Ohio, they resided in Chillicothe, Ohio; but for several years before their deaths had made their homes with Gabriel Feurt, Junior, their nephew. They left no family.

III. JOSEPH FEURT, (1751-1806) married Mary Davison (1756-1840) the daughter of George Davison, who had married Mary Warren on March 1, 1750. Joseph Feurt with his wife and eight children came to Scioto county, Ohio, from New Jersey, in 1796. Tradition says he had been a Sergeant in the war of the Revolution. About a year after his arrival at Alexandria, he removed his family to Pond creek, buying land on what was thereafter called "Feurt's Flats" now "Pine Flats" about Lombardville. Here his wife made her home for many years after the death of her husband in 1806, but spent the last years of her life in the home of her son, Gabriel, of Chillicothe Pike, living to the advanced age of 84 years. Their family consisted of (1) Benjamin F. born 1778; (2) Gabriel, (1779-1850); (3) Mrs. Mary Reeves, (1782-1819); (4) George, (1784-1818); (5) Mrs. Susana Noel, wife of Colonel Peter Noel. (They were the parents of the late Joseph F. and Abraham Noel, of Joliet, Ill.). (6) Mrs. Mercy Noel, (1789-1830) wife of Philip Noel, of Pond creek; (7) Bartholomew (1792-1806) and (8) Thomas (1794-1830).

1. BENJAMIN F. FEURT, eldest son of Joseph Feurt, (III) removed in an early day to Lacon, Illinois. His family consisted of six children: (1) Mrs. Levisy Chandler, (2) Mrs. Mary Gapen, (3) Washington Dever Fort (as they spell the name); (4) Mrs. Nancy Dever; and (5) Colonel Greenbury L. Fort, congressman from Illinois, for several years, all late, of Lacon, Ill.

2. Some time in the 40's the widow and children of THOMAS FEURT, who died in 1830, moved to Jamieson, Missouri. The children were (1) Joseph; (2) John; (3) Mrs. Mary Brown, late of Muscatine, Iowa; (4) Thomas; (5) Mrs. Catharine Ford and (6) Gabriel Feurt now living, aged 75 years, in Jamieson, Missouri, the sole representative of his generation in the Feurt family.

3. GABRIEL FEURT, second son of Joseph and Mary Feurt, was born in New Jersey, December 9, 1779, and came to Scioto county with his parents in 1796. He spent some years with his uncle Gabriel in Chillicothe, where he obtained a better education than was usual for the time. He served in the War of 1812. On February 20, 1812, he was married to Lydia Hitchcock, daughter of Caleb Hitchcock, who came at an early age from Connecticut and settled at the mouth of Munn's Run, owning what is now known as New Boston and the Peebles farm. Gabriel Feurt and his brother-in-law, Jacob Noel, entered a large tract of land on the Scioto river about five miles north of Portsmouth. For this and other lands, he was able to pay by following the vocations of surveyor, cooper, and farmer, and by practicing the rigid economy incident to the times; so that, years before his death on September 9, 1850, he owned one of the finest farms in the Scioto valley as the result alone of his labor and that of his wife, a woman of unusually strong character. He served for many years as Justice of the Peace and was most highly respected for his integrity and good judgment. Soon after her husband's death, Mrs. Lydia Feurt moved from the old homestead to Portsmouth, where she died January 10, 1864, aged

71. To Gabriel and Lydia Feurt were born eleven children, all of whom are deceased; (1) Mrs. Isabella Cutler (1813-1838); (2) Bartholomew (1814-1815); (3) John D. (1816-1898); (4) James H. (1818-1894); (5) Mrs. Mary D. Brown (1820-1838); (6) William M. (1822-1841); (7) Gabriel, (1825-1827); (8) Syrene T. (1827-1832); (9) Mrs. Lavinia H. Flint (1829-1876); (10) Benjamin F. (1835-1852) drowned at Chillicothe; (11) Thomas J. 1838-).

MRS. LAVINIA H. FLINT, (9) above, daughter of Gabriel and Lydia Feurt, was among the first of Portsmouth women to receive a college education. She was possessed of an unusually brilliant mind. She was married in 1854, to John F. Flint, an attorney-at-law, and soon after moved to Texas, where they resided permanently. Her death occurred February 6, 1876, in Waco, Texas. Her children were: Miss Mary B., Miss Hallie, Frazier, Monterey, Mexico and John Feurt Flint, late of Waco, Texas.

JAMES HITCHCOCK FEURT, (4) above, the third son of Gabriel and Lydia Hitchcock Feurt, was born on the old homestead on the Chillicothe Pike, March 4, 1818. He received but a country school education; but this was greatly augmented by his having an innate thirst for knowledge which led him to become a great reader of history, science and other branches of study. He followed the vocation of a farmer until 1862, when he sold his portion of the old Feurt farm and came to Portsmouth for better educational advantages for his children. He was twice married. In 1855, he was married to Mrs. Nancy Cockrell Johnson, daughter of Jesse and Anna Marsh Cockrell, early settlers of Scioto county, near Lucasville, Ohio. To James H. Feurt and wife were born three children: (1) Mrs. Mary E. Royse, wife of B. Frank Royse, Portsmouth, Ohio; (2) Mrs. Sarah M. Black, wife of Charles Black, Houston, Texas; and (3) a son who died in infancy. Mrs. Nancy Feurt died March 11, 1864, aged 43 years, and James H. Feurt died September 26, 1894, in Portsmouth.

(This sketch of the Feurt family prepared by Mrs. Frank Royse, wife of B. F. Royse, covers a period of nearly 200 years (1707-1902) taken from two family bibles in her possession, one being 150 and the other 101 years old.)

The Forsythe Family.

ABRAHAM FORSYTHE, Sr., settled two miles south of old Steam furnace, in Adams county. He came from Bath county, Kentucky, about 1815 or 1816, after the furnace was built. He was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. He was the second or third generation from Scotland. Abraham Forsythe, Sr., located one hundred acres and built a home. He bought twenty-five acres of a mill tract. He lived and died on that place, and his wife also died there. They are buried on the old homestead in Adams county and their graves are marked. The following are his children: (1) Samuel. (2) John. (3) Abraham. (4) Jacob; (5) Nancy, married Duncan McFarland, (6) Sally, married Joseph Thompson, and (7) James Forsythe, of Empire furnace.

1. The children of JACOB, (2 above) are: Ann, married Robert Brownlee, and is deceased. Her husband died in the army; Easter, died young; Jane, married Robert Brownlee, and is deceased. Abraham, residing at Rarden; John, residing at Fruit Hurst, Alabama, and William lives near Peebles. Jacob Forsythe is buried at the Baptist Church Brush Creek Cemetery, Meigs township. Jacob Forsythe's farm is the home place. He was born in 1802, in Kentucky, and died in 1874. His wife was Rebecca Chapman, daughter of John Chapman. She was born in 1803, and died in 1886. She is buried in a cemetery in the corner of the farm. Jacob Forsythe was a furnaceman, until he married, and then he became a farmer.

2. The descendants of ABRAHAM (3 above), are: Sarah, married a McCollough, deceased; Margaret, never married, deceased; Elizabeth, married John Campbell, and lives in Vanceburg, Kentucky; James, resides at Rome; John, is now in Iowa, formerly Vanceburg; Polk, lives on the old home place above Rome; Thomas died in infancy; and Abraham, died in Vanceburg a few years ago, and left a family.

3. SAMUEL (1 above), son of Abraham Forsythe, Senior, volunteered in the War of 1812. The British took him prisoner with his brother John, and turned them over to the Indians, who tomahawked Samuel and killed him, and took his scalp. They burned John at the stake.

4. Joseph Thompson, who married SALLY FORSYTHE, daughter of the first Abraham Forsythe, was a prisoner at the same time. He saw Samuel killed with a tomahawk, and John burned at the stake, then he escaped and got home. He lived to be an old man. 5. Jacob Thompson was married to SARAH FORSYTHE before he went into the war. He went in on account of his brother-in-law, and saw them both murdered by the Indians.

The Gould Family.

1. SAMUEL GOULD was born in Dunstable, Massachusetts, in 1667, and died in 1712, aged forty-five years.

2. SAMUEL GOULD, a son, was born in Dunstable, Massachusetts, in 1696, and died in 1741, aged forty-five years. His wife, Mary Gould, was born in 1761, and died in 1830, aged seventy years.

3. CAPTAIN SAMUEL GOULD, a son, was born in Dunstable, Massachusetts, in 1725, and died in 1770, aged forty-five years. His wife was Elizabeth Marble Gould, born in Andover, Massachusetts, in 1723, and died on November 26, 1806, aged eighty-three years.

4. DEACON SAMUEL GOULD, a son, was born in Dunstable, Massachusetts, January 8, 1754, and died March 7, 1822, aged sixty-eight years. His wife was Lydia Barron Gould, born in 1761 in Draeut, Mass., and died April, 1786, aged twenty-five years. His second wife, Polly Swan, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, March 29, 1752, and died August 5, 1824, aged seventy-two years.

5. SAMUEL GOULD, Esq., was born June 5, 1783, at Tyngsboro, Massachusetts, and died August 4, 1864, aged eighty years. His wife, Hannah Young, was born in 1780, and died in 1846, a daughter of Jesse Young, who was born in 1751, and died in 1804. Jesse Young's wife, Ruby Richardson, was born in 1756, and died in 1821. This Jesse Young was a soldier of the Revolution. He was a grandson of Major John Young, a distinguished officer of the French and Indian war, and a descendant of Sir John Young of Dorchester, England, who was one of the five men, who in 1628, purchased the Colony of Massachusetts Bay.

6. ORIN BARRON GOULD, the son of Samuel and Hannah (Young) Gould, was born in Concord, New Hampshire, November 20, 1818. In 1859, he was married to Lavinia Seeley, widow of Henry S. Willard. Their children were Orin B., who has a sketch herein, and Winnie Gould McBride. He died at Franklin Furnace, March 20, 1890. He has a separate sketch herein.

7. ORIN BARRON GOULD, the son of Orin B. Gould, Sr., and Lavinia Seeley, his wife, was born at Franklin Furnace, Ohio, January 30, 1863. He has a separate sketch herein.

The Grosvenor Family.

The family name of the Duke of Westminster, the richest peer of England, is Grosvenor. The name is of Norman origin and means "Great Hunter." Some of the early Grosvenors occupied the office of Chief Hunter for the King, hence the name.

The facts herein are taken from "A Brief History of the Allen, Putnam, Hall, Grosvenor and other families. Edited by A. L. Allen and published at Poughkeepsie, New York, January 10, 1895.

1. JOHN GROSVENOR, with Esther, his wife, emigrated from Cheshire, England, in 1680, and settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts. He obtained a grant of lands in Windham county, Connecticut, but never removed there. He died September 27, 1691, in his forty-ninth year. He had six children of whom Ebenezer was the sixth child born.

2. EBENEZER GROSVENOR, son of John Grosvenor, the emigrant, had seven children. His son John, was born May 22, 1711, died in 1808. He settled at Pomfret, Connecticut.

3. JOHN GROSVENOR, son of Ebenezer, married Hannah Dresser, and by her had four sons. His fourth son was Thomas Grosvenor, born September 20, 1744.

4. COLONEL THOMAS GROSVENOR born September 20, 1744, son of John, born May 22, 1711; graduated at Yale College in 1765, and soon after be-

came a lawyer at Pomfret. He was Second Lieutenant, First Company, Third Regiment, Connecticut minute men, whose Colonel was Israel Putnam, afterwards General. On news of the battle of Lexington, his regiment marched to Cambridge, Mass. He was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and wounded in the right hand. He saw nine British soldiers fall by his rifle. In Trumbull's picture of the battle, his is the figure in the right fore-ground, accompanied by a negro servant. He was promoted to a Captaincy and served at the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776, in the retreat from New York and through the Jerseys. He took part at Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. February 6, 1777, he was commissioned Major of the Second Connecticut Regiment and took part in the operations of Washington's army preceding Valley Forge.

On March 13, 1778, he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of Durkee's Regiment and served as such at the battle of Monmouth, June 19, 1778. He commanded the First Connecticut regiment to January 1, 1783, when he retired. He married Ann Munford, and had five children. His son Peter, was born January 25, 1794. Colonel Thomas Grosvenor was a member of the Governor's Council in Connecticut for twenty years. He was Judge of the Probate Court of Windham county, and Chief Justice of its Court of Common Pleas. He died January 11, 1825, in his eighty-first year.

5. PETER GROSVENOR born January 5, 1794, son of Col. Thomas Grosvenor, married Ann Chase, and had four sons. The second was Charles H., born September 20, 1833. His father removed to Athens county, Ohio, in 1838. He was in the War of 1812, and a Major in the militia.

6. GENERAL CHARLES H. GROSVENOR, born September 20, 1833, (he has a separate sketch herein) married Samantha Stewart, December 1, 1858. She died April 2, 1866, leaving a daughter, Mrs. Constance McKee, of Athens, Ohio. General Grosvenor was married May 21, 1867, to Louise H. Currier, and has had two daughters of this marriage: Louise E., now the wife of Phelps Leet, of Portsmouth, and Grace, wife of Dr. Cassius M. Shepherd, of Columbus, Ohio.

The Hurd Family.

1. THE HON. JOHN HURD, was Recorder of Deeds for Grafton county, New Hampshire, 1776. At the same time he was a Judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas. He appears to have been a Colonel in the Militia previous to the Revolution. In a letter written by him on September 30, 1777, N. H. State papers Vol. 8, page 700, he states, "I am extremely chagrined that my infirm limbs will not permit me to share in the toils and dangers of the field with my countrymen. I have spared two of my family and sent them with horses and provisions for near a month; one of them, my son, Jacob, though hardly of age sufficient, but a well grown lad of good heart and disposition to supply his father's place." This same Col. John Hurd was one of the Committee of Safety, three in number, who took charge of all scouting parties in July, 1776.

2. JACOB HURD was in Captain Joshua Hayward's Company, Col. Jonathan Chase's Regiment, Revolutionary War in September, 1777. He was born October 11, 1761, died April 23, 1812. He married Hannah Brown, born January 11, 1766, died March 2, 1837. She was the daughter of Timothy Barron, and had thirteen children, as follows: (1) Betsey, born December 18, 1783, married Eben Ricker. (2) Jacob, born August 24, 1785, married Cynthia. (3) John, born August 29, 1787, married Mary Young. (4) Polly, born July 23, 1789, married Charlton Kimball. (5) Nathaniel born April 19, 1791, married Eliza Montgomery. (6) Russell, born June 9, 1795, lived in Pittsburg, Pa. (7) Timothy, born November 22, 1797, married Eliza Patridge. (8) Nancy, born March 9, 1800, died August 9, 1800. (9) Jonathan, born November 24, 1803, married Theresa Rives Vancrook in Wheelersburg, O., died ——. (10) Rebecca, born August 16, 1806, married a Ferguson. (11) Everett, born March 31, 1809, married Hannah Ring. (12) Sally and (13) Moore Russell died very young.

3. JOHN HURD, (No. 3 above) m. Mary Young, sister of Rev. Dan Young. Their children were: (1) Charlotte, b. Sept. 9, 1874, m. Joseph Mills Glidden Smith. (2) Jacob, b. Dec. 25, 1815, m. Elizabeth Clough. (3) Jesse, b. July 1, 1818, m. Catharine Rogers. (4) Mary, b. June 25, 1824, m. Leander

Comstock. (5) Josephine, b. Feb. 13, 1826, m. Lewis Tomlinson, Dan Glidden and Cyrus Ellison, in succession.

4. CHARLOTTE HURD, m. Joseph Mills Glidden Smith. Their children were: (1) Joseph Warren, m. Matilda Dodge and Phoebe Hannah. (2) Jacob Hurd, m. Adelaide Hall. (3) Mary Elizabeth, m. James W. Bannon. (4) Josephine Hurd, m. James Orin Murfin.

Timothy Barron, the father of Hannah Barron, the wife of Jacob Hurd, No. 2 above, deserves a more than passing mention. He was born in 1739, in Massachusetts. He married Olive Moore, the widow of Col. Russell, in 1759. She was born in 1730. He died Nov. 7, 1797, aged fifty-eight. She died Oct. 11, 1807, aged seventy-seven, at Bath, N. H. Timothy was an aide to Gen. Russell, in the French and Indian War, in 1757. While a boy, his parents moved to New Hampshire. His father was Timothy Barron, also, who commanded a Company of N. H. Militia at the battle of Bennington, July 16, 1777. His son, Jonathan, was with him and conducted himself with great bravery, although a lad of only fifteen years. This is on the tombstone of Capt. Timothy Barron, Jr. at Bath, N. H. "This stone is placed here by Timothy Barron, of Bath, in memory of his grandsire Capt. Timothy Barron who died Nov. 7, 1797 in the fifty-eighth year of his age. He was one of the first settlers of this town, and the first person interred in this burying ground. He was seized and possessed of the land he was buried on and there is never to be any conveyance from him or his heirs."

JESSE YOUNG HURD, (No. 3 above) born near Lisbon, N. H., in 1818, came to Ohio with his father's family in 1820. He resided at the different furnaces in Scioto county. He married a Miss Rogers of Bloom Furnace. His eldest child was James Murfin Hurd, born August 31, 1843, at Bloom Furnace. He was married to Mary Frances Edmunds, Dec. 8, 1877, at Rahway, N. J. He died July 9, 1891, at Jersey City, N. J. His wife was born March 22, 1852, and died at the New Jersey State Hospital, Mont Plains, N. J., July 29, 1893, of hemorrhage.

Their children were Arthur Lontrel, born March 18, 1880. He attended school at Jersey City, removed to Milwaukee in 1892, and attended school at Jersey City, removed to Milwaukee in 1892, and attended schools there and at the Military Academy at Fairbault, Minn. He clerked five years in Milwaukee for the T. G. Chapman Co. and worked for the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R. and the Wisconsin Building & Loan Association. In 1899, he went to Chicago and was employed there till April, 1900, when he shipped in the Navy for four years. He is now on the steamship Yorktown and when last heard from was at Yokohama, Japan.

James Murfin Hurd's second son was Victor, born Nov. 5, 1882. He attended the public schools in Jersey City. He moved to Milwaukee in 1892 and finished school there. He is traveling for C. M. Paine of Milwaukee, Wis.

Irving Hurd, the third son of James Murfin Hurd, was born June 18, 1884. He attended school in Jersey City, N. J., till 1892, and then at Milwaukee, Wis. He is stenographer for the H. W. Johns' Manville Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Another son, Lon R. Hurd, married Fannie Simpson, of Milwaukee, Wis. They had four children, of whom Chester and Edward are deceased. Dorothy and Rodger reside at West Superior, Wis.

Capt. Hurd had three other children, but they are all deceased. In 1848 he made Portsmouth his home and became a master on Steamboats. He followed the river, usually the Mississippi. He died in Portsmouth, in October, 1867, having contracted the yellow fever while on a trip there to recover the remains of his son, Arthur, who had died at Millikin's Bend, Miss., of the same disease.

The King Family.

1. JOHN KING came from County Kent, England, soon after the year 1700, to America, and settled at Boston.

2. His son RICHARD was a Captain under Governor Shirley, in the spring of 1745, in the expedition against Cape Breton. Richard went to Louisburg and was present at the capture of that fortress and the French army there. Richard King settled in Scarboro, Maine, then a province of Massachusetts, and married Isabella Bragdon, of York, Maine.

3. Their oldest child was RUFUS KING, who was born at Scarborough, Maine, March 4, 1755. He attended school at Byfield Academy, Newburyport, Massachusetts, at the age of twelve. At eighteen he entered Harvard College, in August, 1773. He graduated in 1777, and went to Newburyport to study law under Theophilus Parsons. In 1778, he became Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Major, to General Glover, in General Sullivan's expedition to retake Rhode Island from the British. His service was short and in September, 1778, he was discharged with the thanks of General Sullivan, the Commander-in-Chief, the expedition being over and the volunteer part of the army, to which Major King belonged, being disbanded. This brief service was the only military connection of Rufus King with the Revolution. He served his country continuously in other occupations, and died in New York, April 29, 1827.

4. EDWARD KING, the fourth son of Rufus and Mary Alsop King was born in New York, March 13, 1795. He was educated in that city and read law for two years at Mr. Reeves' Law School at Litchfield, Connecticut. He wished to practice in one of the western states, and his father thought it wise that he should pass the last years study in the state in which he proposed to live (Ohio) and so familiarize himself with the modes of practice and become acquainted with the members of the Bar. In May, 1815, Rufus King wrote to Gov. Thomas Worthington, at Chillicothe, asking him to assist in arranging for Edward King's studies and residence in that city and to present him to those who could help him in his profession and to introduce him to social intercourse with their families. This, Governor Worthington promptly agreed to do. Edward left New York for Ohio in October, 1815, and settled at Chillicothe. See his sketch p. 283.

The Lawson Family.

1. The first one of whom we have any account was THOMAS LAWSON, a young man, born and reared in England. He had an excellent education and was of a good family. He accepted the position as steward for an Irish gentleman named Farley and went to Ireland to fulfill the duties of the position. Mr. Farley had a handsome and attractive daughter Hannah and young Thomas Lawson discovered the fact and fell in love with her. She appeared to reciprocate. The parent Farley discovered the situation and at once assumed the role of an indignant father. Young Thomas Lawson eloped with the girl, married her and took ship to America. He was a fine Latin scholar and opened a Latin school in Philadelphia and taught there. He afterward went to York, Pennsylvania and seems to have made money there. He had a son Thomas, who became the ancestor of all the Portsmouth Lawsons and of the Greenup county, Kentucky Lawsons. Tradition has it that the Irish gentleman disinherited his daughter for her conduct in eloping with Thomas Lawson and left what he intended for her to a bachelor brother. This brother decided to give his property to his niece, but could not find her, and for that reason devised the property elsewhere.

2. THOMAS, the son of the Emigrant Thomas was born in 1718 and died October 20, 1795, aged seventy-seven years. He is buried at Alaska in Mineral county, West Virginia. He was brought up at York Pennsylvania. He bought large quantities of land in Hampshire county, Virginia and sent his sons there to locate on it. The second Thomas Lawson was in the Revolutionary War and his record will be found under the title "Revolutionary Soldiers." The following are the children of the second Thomas Lawson, Revolutionary Soldier: (1) William, b. December, 1761. (2) Jacob, b. November, 1763. (3) Catharine. (4) Mary, b. December 21, 1766; m. a Johnson in W. Va. (5) Jane, b. March 31, 1767; m. a Johnson of Va. also. (6) Anna, b. April 14, 1769; m. Samuel Walker of Ky. (7) James, b. March 13, 1770. (8) Elizabeth, b. February 21, 1771; m. a Conner in W. Va. (9) Sarah b. April 26, 1773, m. a Williams in W. Va. (10) Hannah, b. August 19, 1775; m. a McQuillin, in W. Va. (11) Margaret b. May 7, 1777; m. a Burton, of Ky. (12) Thomas, b. April 25, 1779; m. Barbara Earsom. (13) John, b. May 7, 1781. (14) Fannie or Frances, m. a Blue, of W. Va.

3. JOHN married Hannah Blue in Hampshire county, in 1800, and had two children. A daughter Hannah married Moses Mackoy of Greenup county,

Kentucky. The other child died in infancy. The first wife died soon after the birth of her second child and he married Catharine Taylor in Hampshire county, Virginia, in 1806. The children of John Lawson's second marriage were: (1) Elizabeth, b. January 20, 1809, m. William Bryson. (2) Mary, b. September 26, 1812, m. Romulus Calver. (3) Jane, b. June 1, 1815, m. Holliday Waring. (4) John Taylor, b. June 13, 1818. (5) Thomas, b. September 5, 1820. (6) Susannah, b. January 16, 1823. (7) William, b. May 10, 1825. (8) Catharine, b. May 24, 1828, m. Robert Johnson.

4. The family of ELIZABETH and William Bryson were: (1) Lawson and (2) James of Mackoy, Kentucky. (3) Catharine married William Withrow. (4) William lives in Sanger, Colorado. (5) Jane Elizabeth, wife of George N. Biggs of Huntington, West Virginia.

The account of William Lawson, the eldest son of Thomas Lawson, the Revolutionary Soldier will be found under this name in the Pioneer Sketches in this work. Thomas Lawson, his brother, was the third settler in Kentucky opposite the mouth of Munn's Run in Ohio. James another brother of William settled in Kentucky adjoining Thomas. One sister married Samuel Walker of Kentucky and another a Burton. Burton has two children Joshua and Hannah, who married Hezekiah Morton.

The Leete Family

can be traced to Gerard Leete who held lands in Morden, Cambridgeshire, in 1209. The family coat of arms is: argent, on a fesse, gules, between two rolls of matches, sable, fired proper, a martlet; or, crest on a ducal coronet, or, an antique lamp, or, fired proper.

1. THOMAS LEETE of Ockington, Cambridgeshire, England, married Maria Slade, of Rushton, Northamptonshire, daughter of Edward Slade. He named two of his sons John. The eldest was John of Dodington, the father of Governor William.

2. JOHN LEETE of Dodington was a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. Desiring to provide for his son, William, he was bred to the law and secured his appointment as Clerk in the Bishop's Court at Cambridge where the Puritans were tried for ecclesiastic offences. William Leete listened to the oppressions and cruelties practiced upon them until he was converted a Puritan to the disgust of his family.

3. GOVERNOR WILLIAM LEETE b. 1612, m. in England, in 1638, to Anne Payne, daughter of Rev. John Payne, of Southhoe. He emigrated to New England and located in New Haven, July 10, 1639. He was a deputy to the General Court from 1643 to 1650. He was magistrate of the town from 1651 to 1658, and Deputy Governor of New Haven from 1658 until 1664 when New Haven was united to Connecticut. From 1664 to 1669 he was assistant of Connecticut. From 1669 to 1676 he was Deputy Governor to the Connecticut Colony. In 1676 he was chosen Governor, which position he retained by continuous re-election until his death in 1683. When elected Governor of Connecticut, he removed to Hartford and died and was buried there. His tomb was lost till 1830 when it was discovered and a new monument erected. He was noted for his integrity and wisdom. He always governed well. He was a marrying man and married three times in the course of his life. He had nine children by his first marriage. His second and third wives were widows when he married them. He was the first Puritan in the family. He died April 16, 1683.

4. ANDREW LEETE, son of Governor Leete, was b. in 1643. He married Elizabeth Jordan June 1, 1669. In 1677 he became Colonial Governor of Connecticut and was re-elected annually until his death. He d. October 31, 1702 and his wife d. March 4, 1701. He secreted the charter of the colony when it was sought to destroy it.

5. WILLIAM LEETE, son of Governor Andrew Leete, b. March 24, 1671 and d. January 26, 1736, aged sixty-five, m. Hannah Stone, daughter of William Stone, of Guilford. She was born July 26, 1678.

6. SOLOMON LEETE, son of the second William Leete, was b. in September, 1722, m. Zipporah Stone, daughter of Samuel Stone and Mercy Rowlee, of Guilford. She died June 25, 1800, aged eighty. He died, aged eighty-one, September 6, 1803.

7. SOLOMON LEETE, son of the above, was b. December 3, 1746, m. Hannah Norton, daughter of Daniel Norton and Sarah Bradley, of Guilford. They removed to Granville, New York and to Tioga county, Pa. He died in 1822, and she died September 22, 1820.

8. URIAH LEETE, son of Solomon, m. in 1815, Mary Ives, daughter of Timothy Ives, of Cambridge, Mass. He had the following children: Betsey Emily, b. February 16, 1816, m. Samuel Chapman, father of Hon. Horace Leete Chapman. She resides in Jackson, Ohio. Horace, b. May 25, 1818, has a sketch herein; Ralph, b. January 12, 1823, m. Harriet E. Hand, has a sketch herein; Timothy J., b. February 11, 1829; Sarah, b. April 11, 1833, m. Walter C. Hood; John R., b. February 22, 1838.

[The above was taken from a book entitled, "The Family of William Leete, one of the first settlers of Guilford Connecticut, and Governor of New Haven and Connecticut Colonies." Compiled by Edward L. Leete, Guilford, Connecticut. New Haven. Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, Printers. 1884.]

The Lummis Family

came from Lancashire, England in 1690, landing near the Cape of Delaware, settled near Cape May afterwards, and then moved to Cumberland county, New Jersey.

MINOAH LUMMIS was born in 1712, in Cumberland county, N. J., and lived near Cape May. He had four sons, one of whom,

1. PARSONS L., was b. in 1740, and d. at seventy-eight years of age. This one was a private in Captain Richard Howell's Company, 2nd New Jersey Regiment, Revolutionary War. He had three children: Hannah, James and George. His son

2. JAMES was born in 1784 in Cumberland county, N. J., married Elizabeth Woods in 1810, and died in 1860. They had eight children:

3. JOHN WOODS was the oldest. He was born in 1813, in New Jersey, and came to Ohio and married Elizabeth Chaffin, February 4, 1849. Their oldest child,

4. SARAH, now the wife of Simeon E. Evans of Jackson, Ohio, was born March 22, 1851. They have two children living: Arthur L., and John Ernest. [John Wood Lummis and his sons, Shadrach Chaffin and Jacob Wood all have sketches herein.]

The McFarland Family

is traced as far back as the year 1150. Gilchrist, ancestor to the Laird MacFarlane, obtained by grant of his brother Maldwin, Third Earl of Lenox, large landed estates of Arrochar and four islands in Lake Lochlomond in the Highlands of Scotland, the charter for which is confirmed in the records of the privy seal. These estates remained in the possession of the clan MacFarlane for six hundred years.

Maldwin's son and successor was Partholin, (Gaelic for Bartholomew)—which came to be written Pharlan and Pharlane—(Mac., that is, the son of)—MacPharlan, and MacPharlane, which became MacFarlan or McFarlane, and was adopted as the patronymical surname of the clan. The name became McFarland in the Seventeenth Century by the emigration of some of the Scotch to the north of Ireland, where the pronunciation of MacFarlane became gradually changed to McFarland.

The Highland chiefs of the clan bore an active part in the border wars between England and Scotland. Malcolm, Fifth Earl of Lenox supported by his chiefs of his clan, fought for Robert Bruce at the battle of Halidon Hill, and lost his life in defense of his friend and companion.

Robert Bruce was crowned at Scone, Scotland, March 27, 1306. Miss Emma Bell, of Portsmouth, Ohio, is a lineal descendant of Bruce, and has in her possession a piece of heavy silk, part of which formed a dress worn at the coronation of Bruce, by Mrs. Heslet, one of Miss Bell's ancestors. A large silver spoon, once belonging to Bruce, is also owned by a brother of Miss Bell.

Sir John MacFarlane was knighted the evening before the battle of Flodden, and lost his life in that conflict. Andrew MacFarlane, with 500 of his clan opposed Queen Mary's forces at Longside, and was victorious, for

which the crest of the clan was conferred upon him on the evening of the battle.

The armorial bearings of the MacFarlane clan are sculptured upon the marble tomb of Margaret Douglas Stuart, Countess of Lenox, in the south aisle of Westminster Abbey, bearing the inscription: "Countess of Lenox, 1577."

The tomb was erected by King James VI. grandson of the countess. She was the mother of Lord Darnley, who married Queen Mary of Scotland.

The Countess of Lenox was married to Mathew Stuart, Eleventh Earl of Lenox, a Scotch noble of the clan MacFarlane, June 15, 1544, and by this alliance became the foundress of the English royal family of Stuart. She was a cousin of Queen Mary of Scotland and Queen Elizabeth of England, and a niece of King Henry VIII.

The Mackoy Family.

The Mackoy family is of Scotch extraction, being descended most probably from the Highland Clan Mackay, which occupied the extreme North of Scotland, and which is said to have had a fighting force at one time of four thousand men at arms.

1. JAMES MACKOY, the first of the name in this country, emigrated to Virginia after the unsuccessful insurrection of the Earl of Mar and settled in King William county, with his widowed mother and two sisters some time prior to 1718. He became a farmer and later, in 1718, married Sarah Gresham, the daughter of Charles and Anna (Lawrence) Gresham, of King and Queen County. Mrs. Gresham was a daughter of John Lawrence and his wife, Mary Townley, of England. The issue of this marriage was two sons, James and John, and two daughters, who married brothers by the name of Mason.

2. JOHN MACKOY, son of James, was born in 1722, and resided in King William County, Virginia, as a farmer. In 1760, he married Martha, daughter of Benjamin Roberts (she was born 1740; died February 22, 1800) and shortly before the Revolution moved with her and his family to the state of Georgia. In November, 1774, he died and his widow returned to Virginia with her children, settling in Campbell county, on the Little Falling river some thirty miles east of Lynchburg, Virginia, where her five children grew to maturity. The youngest of these children was John, born December 25, 1772.

3. JOHN MACKOY, the second, born December 25, 1772, married, January 29, 1795, Lavinia Fuqua, daughter of Captain Moses and Judith (Woodson) Fuqua, of Charlotte county, Virginia. He lived in Campbell county, Virginia, until 1799, when he emigrated westward, settling for a while on the Kanawha river. In 1801, he moved further west and located on a farm in Greenup county, Kentucky, on the bank of the Ohio river about ten miles below the town of Greenup. Here he resided until his death September 28, 1843, rearing a large family of ten children. Of these, John, the fourth child, was born September 8, 1802.

4. JOHN MACKOY, the third, born September 8, 1802, lived in Greenup county, until 1829, starting in life as a clerk in the iron business. In that year he left home and went first to Boone and Grant counties, Kentucky. The year following he located in Covington, Kentucky, and resided there until his death, April 6, 1882, becoming a successful merchant of the place and a citizen prominent in everything pertaining to the advancement and development of the community. He was a member of the first city council, serving ten years; he aided in building the Covington and Lexington turnpike and was a director of the company from 1840 to his death. He was Deputy Clerk of both the Circuit and County courts from 1840 to 1854; he was a director of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, from 1843 to his death, and for more than thirty years was an elder in the First Presbyterian church. On October 25, 1838, he was married to Elizabeth Gravit Hardia, daughter of William Hardia, formerly of Fredericksburg, Virginia, and Elizabeth, his wife, (nee Timberlake) and by her had seven children. The oldest child was William Hardia Mackoy, born November 20, 1839.

5. WILLIAM HARDIA MACKOY, of Covington, Kentucky, was born in that town November 20, 1839. He was educated in the private schools of Covington, and at the University of Virginia, from which he graduated with the degree of Master of Arts. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1866, since which time he has been actively engaged in his profession in the states of Ohio and Kentucky. Having his office in Ohio, his practice is about equally di-

vided between the two states. In 1901, he was elected the first President of the Kentucky State Bar Association. In 1890 and 1891, he was a member of the Kentucky Constitutional Convention, and as such served on the Committees on Corporations and Municipalities, drafting the articles of the Constitution relating to those subjects. Mr. Mackoy was married November 18, 1868, to Margaret Chambers Brent, of Paris, Kentucky, daughter of Hugh Innes Brent and his wife, Margaret, nee Chambers. He has two children now living, Harry Brent Mackoy and Elizabeth Cary Mackoy.

6. HARRY BRENT MACKOY, of Covington, Kentucky, was born July 18, 1874. He received his education in the private schools of Covington, and afterwards at the University of Virginia, and at Yale. He graduated from the latter institution in 1894, and then entered the Law School of the Cincinnati College, from which he received his degree in 1897. He was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of Ohio in May, 1897, and in Kentucky the following June. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in both states. His office is in Cincinnati, but he resides in Covington. He is unmarried.

The Millar Family.

JOHN WILLIAM MILLAR was born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, October 31, 1781. He was brought up to the trade of a tanner. He was of an adventurous spirit and he and his two brothers, Abram and Cornelius Elton, determined to try their fortunes in the northwest territory. Their German ancestors had settled in the valley of Virginia in 1730. John William's father was William Millar, born November 2, 1744. His wife was Elizabeth Ferree, born November 2, 1747. He died in Virginia, October 22, 1790. She died on the Dugan farm in Valley township. William Millar's father was an emigrant from Germany, first to Pennsylvania, and then to Virginia. The location of the Virginia home is now in Warren county, Virginia, formerly Shenandoah.

John W. Millar first visited Kentucky in 1799, and in 1802, he and John I. Vanmeter bought three sections of land, at government price, \$2.00 per acre in the Scioto valley. John W. Millar's share was 900 acres. The terms of purchase are stated in the article herein in Congressional lands. John W. Millar died owning the same land and it passed to his son, Abram F. and from him to George B. so that the land has been in the same family since 1802. John W. Millar was a man of great determination, and quick action. As soon as he had secured his land he made up his mind he must have a wife and found a family. He went back to Virginia and there on September 22, 1803, he married Polly Headley, and immediately began his wedding journey to the wilderness of the new state of Ohio, by wagons and on horseback. They crossed the Ohio at Wheeling by fording and went to Zanesville and thence south to their new home. From Chillicothe they had to make their own road. John W. and his wife each rode horseback. His team was driven by his brother-in-law, William Headley. Their wagon was loaded with their household goods brought from Virginia. Polly Headley Millar was born June 7, 1782.

It was in December, 1803, when the bridal party reached their new home. A squatter had built a pole cabin on the land and they took possession of it, and set up their household goods. The first baby came along promptly, as was usual in those days, July 9, 1804. It was a girl named, Elizabeth Elton. She grew to womanhood and married Franklin Reynolds, May 22, 1827. The second child was Sarah N. born September 17, 1805. She married James B. Turner, of Piketon. He died December 9, 1860, in his seventieth year. They had two children, Jane Elizabeth, born November 7, 1830, and John William, born April 29, 1834. Elizabeth married Dr. C. Blaser, October 20, 1850, and had two children, James Turner, born January 20, 1852, and Anna Maria, born February 22, 1854. The third child of John W. Millar was a son, William Headley, born February 28, 1807. The fourth child of John W. Millar, was Maria Minta, born January 13, 1815. She married Gideon Chenoweth, January 27, 1842. The fifth child of John W. Millar, died in infancy, Isaac Newton. The sixth child of John W. Millar was Abram Ferree born May 26, 1818 and died February 23, 1868. He was a well known farmer in Scioto county. He married Harriet F. Peters, March 3, 1840. They had four children: George Bliss Millar, who has a separate sketch herein; Charles William, born November 16, 1844, died September

6, 1863; Elizabeth Reynolds, born November 28, 1846, died in infancy; Franklin Ferre, born August 28, 1850. He married Mary Elizabeth Thomas, and died December 7, 1880, of typhoid fever in Portsmouth, Ohio, leaving no issue. The seventh child of John W. Millar was Charles, born July 18, 1820. He married Rebecca Millar, October 12, 1844.

The strenuous life of the early settlers, the miasma, the discomforts and hardships of the pioneer times, Mrs. Millar, the wife of John W. Millar, could not endure. She died on May 2, 1846, aged forty-three years and eleven months. She was a remarkable woman. The inscription on the grave-stone says, "leaving her disconsolate husband and six children to deplore their irreparable loss. She was a dutiful daughter, an affectionate wife, and prudent mother, a prompt and sincere friend." She was only ill seven days. Her husband had left home in March to go to New Orleans with a flat-boat load of produce and did not reach home till two weeks after her death. John W. Millar survived until January 12, 1857, when he died aged seventy-six years, two months and twelve days. John W. Millar was a well educated man in his time. He was particularly ambitious to keep up with the times and took regularly and carefully read the National Intelligencer, the Ohio State Journal and the old Scioto Gazette. It would be difficult at this time to describe all the qualities of John W. Millar, but with his lands, he transmitted his personal qualities to his son, Abraham F. Millar, who in turn transmitted the character and lands to his son, George Bliss Millar. Those who know the latter, know the qualities of John W. Millar.

The Nash Family.

The name originally was Attenash. When surnames were first given, the then ancestor of the Nash family lived near an ash tree and he was so distinguished as Attenash. The "N" was put in for euphony and after a time the "atte" was dropped and the name became simply "Nash."

The facts given below are taken from a work entitled, "The Nash Family or Records of the Descendants of Thomas Nash of New Haven, Connecticut." 1640. Collected and Compiled by The Rev. Sylvester Nash, A. M., Rector of St. John's Church, Essex, Connecticut. Hartford: Press of Case, Tiffany and Company. 1853.

I. THOMAS NASH. His wife was Margery, a daughter of Nicholas Baker of Hertfordshire, England. He landed at Boston, Massachusetts, July 26, 1637, from the ship Hector, with his wife and five children. He was a gunsmith by trade and in 1638 settled at New Haven, Connecticut. He was from Lancashire, England. He made his will in 1657 and speaks of his old age. In the records of the town, he is spoken of as "Brother Nash." September 1, 1640 he was made a member of the General Court and received the freeman's charge. February 11, 1655, his wife is spoken of as "Goodwife Nash" and she is assigned a seat in the meeting house. In 1651, he was Town Armorer. He had five children. His son Timothy was born in 1626.

II. TIMOTHY NASH commonly called Lieutenant Timothy Nash, was the youngest child of Thomas Nash, the emigrant, and was born in England, in 1626. He was in New Haven December, 1645, when he was fined for being absent from general training. He pleaded that he had to bring home his hay, but his plea was not allowed. He took the Freeman's oath March 4, 1654. He was m. to Rebecca Stone in 1657, the daughter of Rev. Samuel Stone of Hartford. April 23, 1660 he was fined for being absent from town meeting. He was a blacksmith and was one of the first settlers of Hadley, April 18, 1659. He was a Lieutenant in the Militia, then an important office. He represented Hadley in the General Court, 1690, 1691 and 1695. He d. March 13, 1699 in his 73rd year. His wife d. in April, 1709. He had twelve children, of whom his son, Ephraim b. in 1682, was the eleventh.

III. EPHRAIM NASH, youngest son of Lieutenant Timothy Nash of Hadley, Massachusetts, was b. in 1682. He m. January 10, 1705, Jonanna Smith, daughter of Dea. John Smith of Hadley. She was b. 1686. He was a farmer and pump maker. He died November 9, 1759 in the 78th year of his age. He had eight children. His youngest was Elisha b. October 8, 1729 and settled in Granby.

IV. ELISHA NASH was the youngest son of Ephraim Nash of Granby, Massachusetts. He was b. October 8, 1729, and m. Lois Frost. He d. March 1, 1814, age 84. His wife d. November, 1820, age 83. They had eight children, the youngest of whom was Simeon b. September 8, 1776, in South Hadley, Massachusetts.

V. SIMEON NASH was the youngest son of Elisha Nash of Granby, Massachusetts. He was b. September 8, 1776. He settled in South Hadley. He was a farmer and took part in the town affairs and represented it in the General Court. He was m. in 1801 to Amy White b. September 10, 1779. She died December 23, 1824. He was married twice after but there was no issue of the second and third marriages. He had nine children of his first marriage. His second son was Simeon b. September 21, 1804 and settled at Gallipolis, Ohio. His seventh child William was b. July 13, 1815 and settled at Gallipolis, Ohio, where he was Editor of the Gallipolis Journal for many years. His youngest son was Samuel A. b. July 17, 1822, now a resident of Gallipolis, Ohio and one of the ablest lawyers in Southern Ohio. Simeon Nash, the father, d. in South Hadley, July 15, 1850.

VI. SIMEON NASH was b. at South Hadley, Massachusetts, September 21, 1804, and has a sketch herein. He m. December 16, 1831 Cynthia Smith, daughter of James and Mercy Smith of Granby, Massachusetts. He settled at Gallipolis, Ohio, in 1833. He had seven children, the eldest of whom, the late

VII. GENERAL WILLIAM HOIT NASH, who has a sketch herein.

The Nourse Family.

The ancestry of the Nourse family (sometimes spelled Nurse and Nurs) has been traced back for several generations but lack of data prevents the writer from attempting to go farther than the first of the name in this country. The family is of Norman descent and came to England at the time of the Norman Conquest.

I. FRANCIS NOURSE, b. January 18, 1618, at Yarmouth, Bristol county, England, m. Rebecca Towne, November 22, 1644. He died November 22, 1695. She was b. at Yarmouth, England, February 21, 1621, and was the oldest child of William and Joanna (Blessing) Towne. Rebecca Nourse was the first victim of the Salem witchcraft to be brought to trial. She was executed July 19, 1692. A monument to her memory has been erected and dedicated in the family burying ground at Danvers. It is of granite, eleven feet high, finely lettered and polished, and contains the following inscription by John G. Whittier:

"O Christian martyr, who for truth could die,
When all about thee owned the hideous lie!
The world, redeemed from Superstition's sway,
Is breathing freer for thy sake today."

Her sister, Mary Estey, was arrested April 22, tried September 9, and executed September 22, 1692. Another sister, Sarah, was accused but escaped the fate of her sisters.

The old Nourse house at Danvers, Massachusetts is yet standing and a picture of it, as it appeared in Rebecca Nourse's life time is found herein.

II. FRANCIS NOURSE, son of Francis Nourse (No. I. above), was b. at Salem, February 3, 1661, m. Sarah Tarbell of Reading, Massachusetts, January 15, 1665 and d. February 5, 1716.

III. BENJAMIN NOURSE, son of Francis Nourse (No. II. above), was b. at Reading, Massachusetts, July 28, 1690, m. Elizabeth Roberts, December 25, 1710 and d. January 6, 1761.

IV. SAMUEL NOURSE, son of Benjamin Nourse (No. III. above), was b. January 10, 1712, m. Hannah Belknap in 1735. She was b. in 1716, d. in 1806. Samuel d. ———. They lived at Rutland, Massachusetts.

V. JOSHUA NOURSE, son of Samuel Nourse (No. IV. above), was b. May 18, 1744, m. Elizabeth Rogers, December 8, 1762. She was b. May 6, 1744, d. December 2, 1820. She was a cousin of John Rogers, the famous martyr burned at the stake. Joshua lived at Saratoga, New York. He d. August 10, 1828.

VI. SAMUEL ROGERS NOURSE, son of Joshua Nourse, (No. V. above), was b. February 25, 1769. He emigrated to Bainbridge, Chenango county, New

York. He m. Lucy Bump, b. July 10, 1771, d. September 10, 1823. After her death, he m. Phoebe Binder, b. November, 1770, d. January 9, 1869. From Bainbridge, New York, he came to Franklin county, Ohio, in 1818, purchasing land near Columbus. He was a river man and became dissatisfied with his location and moved to Friendship, Scioto county, Ohio, later moving to the French Grant. He died July 9, 1865.

VII. LEWIS NOURSE, son of Samuel R. Nourse, (No. VI. above), was b. ———. He married Sopronia Church. They had seven children. After her death, he married Nancy Vance, in 1859. She was born in Fayette county, West Virginia, in 1837. She died at Tower City, N. D., November 28, 1895. She m. Dr. M. K. Moxley, March 9, 1873. To Lewis and Nancy Nourse were born five children. Lewis Nourse died in March, 1869.



THE OLD REBECCA NOURSE HOME AT DANVERS, MASS.

VIII. LOUIS EDGAR NOURSE, son of Nancy and Lewis Nourse, was b. July 1, 1861. He attended school in Wheelersburg, Ohio and qualified himself as a teacher. He began that profession in 1880. January 23, 1880, he married Mary Lorene Sikes, sister of Probate Judge Frank L. Sikes. They have two daughters Mary Ruby and Emma Lorene. Since April, 1902, Mr. Nourse has been a conductor on the Portsmouth and New Boston Trolley Line.

The Peck Family.

The family has a coat of Arms. The motto is, "Probitatem Quam Divitias," "Honesty rather than riches." The family not only has lived up to the Honesty but has added the riches, without violating the family motto.

I. DEACON PAUL PECK, b. in Essex, England 1608, came to the town of Boston in the ship "Defense" in 1635. Removed to Hartford in 1636. He became a prominent man there and his home lot is still known as the "Peck lot." He was a Deacon in the Congregational Church from 1681 till his decease, December 23, 1695. He made a will which is extant and his inventory was 536£ 5s. He had eight children, of whom his son, Paul, b. in 1639 was the eldest.

II. PAUL PECK, b. 1639, son of Deacon Paul, resided in West Hartford, where he died in 1725. He m. Elizabeth Baisey, daughter of John Baisey. He had seven children, of whom, William was the sixth, b. in 1686.

III. WILLIAM PECK, son of Paul, removed to Litchfield 1727. He m. Lois Webster. He had seven children. Timothy b. March 7, 1830 was his second child.

IV. TIMOTHY PECK b. March 6, 1730, son of William, mar. Sarah Plumb. He d. November 20, 1772. He had seven children, of whom, his son Virgil, was b. September 4, 1769.

V. VIRGIL PECK, son of Timothy, b. September 4, 1769, m. Mary Wallace, granddaughter of Benjamin Peck, November 28, 1799. He d. October 15, 1804. His widow survived and m. Doctor Abel Catlin, March 20, 1808. She was b. October 13, 1781, d. December 21, 1860. There were three children, two daughters and a son. The youngest child was William V. b. April 16, 1804.

VI. WILLIAM VIRGIL PECK b. April 16, 1804, d. Dec. 30, 1877, has a sketch herein. Married Mary Ann Cook, daughter of Hugh Cook, July 8, 1830. Their children were: Mary b. January 29, 1832, m. L. C. Damarin, December 27, 1852; William V., b. December 2, 1836, m. Harriet E. McCollister, 1858; John H., b. August 11, 1842; Ellen Lou, b. December 30, 1846, m. E. J. Corson. There were other children who died young.

The Prescott Family.

The name of Prescott is of Saxon origin, and is composed by the contraction of two Saxon words, "priest" and "cottage," and therefore signifies priest cottage, or priest's house. A metallic coat of mail and armor, such as were worn by ancient Knights, was brought to this country by the emigrant, John Prescott. A coat of arms was conferred upon one of the remote ancestors of the family for his bravery, courage and successful enterprise as a man and as a military officer. It is described in the language of Heraldry by Mr. Burke as follows:

"Sable a chevron between three owls, argent (two in chief, one in base). Crest, a cubit arm, couped, erect, vested, gules. Cuff, ermine, holding in the hand a pitch pot (or hand beacon), sable, fired proper."

The arms of the Prescotts of Dryby in the County of Lincoln, England, and which belong to the descendants of the emigrant, James Prescott, of New Hampshire, are thus described by Mr. Burke, to wit:

"Ermine, a chevron sable—on a chief of the second two Leopard's heads, or crest—out of a ducal coronet or a boar's head and neck ar. bristled of the first."

The first mention of the name found is in the 11th vol., pp. 29, 30, of Thomas Rymer's *Foedera*, wherein a confirmation of a grant made concerning acqueducts of the City of London by H. de Patershall, treasurer to the King, is addressed to "Magistro Waltero de Prestecote, Vice Cancellario, et al."

The direct lineage of the Prescotts that came to America cannot be traced farther back than the time of Queen Elizabeth, yet it is well known that Prescott was known as an ancient family in the town of Prescott, in the County of Lancashire, England, from which descended James Prescott of Standish, Lancashire, one of the gentlemen of Lancashire, who were required by an order of Queen Elizabeth, dated August, 1564, to keep in readiness horsemen and armor. He married a daughter of Roger Standish, Esq., of Standish, a sister to Ralph Standish.

II. JAMES PRESCOTT m. Alice Molineaux. For his bravery and military prowess and achievements he was created Lord of the Manor of Dryby in Lincolnshire, and had new arms granted to him described above, and was afterwards known as Sir James Prescott. He d. March 1, 1583 leaving a son John, and daughter Anne.

III. JOHN PRESCOTT b. at Dryby; m. ———, of Dryby.

IV. JAMES PRESCOTT, among his children was:

V. JAMES PRESCOTT, bap. 1642-3, who emigrated from Dryby in Lincolnshire, England to New England and settled at Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1665. In 1668 he m. Mary, daughter of Nathaniel and Grace Boulter, born at Exeter, May 15, 1648. James Prescott moved to Kingston in 1725 where he died Nov. 25, 1728, aged about 85.

VI. JOHN PRESCOTT b. November 19, 1681, m. Abigail Marston August 8, 1701 daughter of Kames and Dinah (Sanborn) Marston of Hampton. She was born March 17, 1679; died in Kensington, December 30, 1760. He was in His Majesty's service in 1707; also in Captain Davis' Scouting party in 1712. He died in 1761, aged 80. Among other articles named in his will which was proved in 1761, are the following: a sword, a gun, a pair of pistols and holsters, powder horn, etc.

VII. ABRAHAM PRESCOTT, born May 20, 1717, baptized June 18, 1721; married Sarah Clifford, July 2, 1741, daughter of ——— Clifford, and died September 4, 1779. He settled in Kensington, where his children were born, and where he died June 26, 1789, aged 72. They had 12 children, 8 sons and 4 daughters. He signed the Association Test in 1776.

VIII. JESSE PRESCOTT, born March 15, 1757; married Judith Johnson, of East Kingston, November 15, 1776. She was a daughter of Hon. John Johnson and Sarah Morse Hampstead, N. H., born April 4, 1758; died April 25, 1844, aged 86. He was a cooper. Settled in Deerfield; died December 28, 1833, aged 76 years, 9 months, 13 days.

IX. JOSEPH PRESCOTT, born August 20, 1786; married Rachel Abbott, September 27, 1808, born January 12, 1789; both living in August, 1869. Lived in Bath, Me., where he has descendants.

X. JOSEPH JOHNSON PRESCOTT, born December 14, 1810; married, 1828, Phebe Page, born 1818. He died August 17, 1861.

XI. HENRY PRESCOTT, of Portsmouth, Ohio. (See sketch page 1,102.)

The Ricker Family.

I. MATURIN RICKER came from England in 1672, and located in Dover, New Hampshire. He and his brother George were killed by Indians, June 4, 1706. The brothers then resided at Coheco. Maturin was killed in his field and his little son Noah carried away captive. The latter was reared among the French in Canada and became a Catholic priest. The name was then spelled Riccor.

II. JOSEPH RICKER was one of four children of Maturin Ricker, whose wife is not given.

III. JOSEPH RICKER married Elizabeth Garland, November 6, 1720. They had nine children, of whom Joshua born April 9, 1737, was the sixth. His mother died in 1760, and in 1761, his father married Mary May. No issue of second marriage.

IV. JOSHUA RICKER born April 9, 1737. He married Betsey Drew, born October 28, 1740. They were married June 28, 1756. They had eleven children. Their youngest child, Ebenezer Ricker, was born June 23, 1782. Joshua Ricker, died March 5, 1818, and his wife died March 4, 1811.

V. EBENEZER RICKER, born June 23, 1782, married Elizabeth Hurd, January 11, 1804. She was born December 18, 1783. They had four children, of whom Jacob Hurd born April 27, 1813, was the first. The mother died March 23, 1818. The husband married April 27, 1819, to a Polley, and had five children. Betsey Hurd Ricker, a child of this marriage, was a teacher in Portsmouth for several years. Alexander H. Ricker, the third child of this marriage, was born December 14, 1824. Ebenezer Drew Ricker, the fourth child of this marriage, was born August 10, 1826. Augusta Ricker, born October 2, 1828, taught in Scioto county, and married Edward Jordan.

VI. JACOB HURD RICKER, born April 27, 1813, married Mary Francis Wood, May 15, 1840. She was born in January, 1815. He died March 15, 1895, and she died August 24, 1894. James Wood Ricker was their only child.

VII. JAMES WOOD RICKER born July 15, 1841, married Louisiana Moore, November 3, 1870. Their children were: Margaret Tracy, teacher in the Portsmouth High School; William Wood, mechanical engineer, Honolulu; Robert Cariton, Secretary and Treasurer of the Portsmouth Foundry and Machine Works; Elizabeth Virginia, kindergarten teacher; and Mary Frances.

The Riggs Family.

The head of the family in this country was (I) EDWARD RIGGS, who was born in England, probably in Lincolnshire or Yorkshire, about 1590, and came to this country, landing at Boston early in the summer of 1633, with his family consisting of his wife Elizabeth, two sons and four daughters. He settled in Roxbury, then a suburb, but now a part of the city of Boston.

II. EDWARD RIGGS, son of Edward, the immigrant, was born in England about 1614, and came to this country with his father. In 1637, he was a sergeant in the Pequot war and greatly distinguished himself for bravery. In 1640, he settled at Milford, Conn., in a location still known as Riggs Hill. Here

he built a stockade about his residence, and in his house in 1661, he secreted and protected Whaley and Goff, two of the members of the English Parliament that condemned and executed Charles I, who were being searched for by the emissaries of Charles II along the Connecticut coast. In 1665, he with others from the plantation of Derby, Conn., settled at Newark, New Jersey.

III. EDWARD, son of Edward (II), was born in Roxbury about 1636, and became a large landed proprietor in New Jersey.

IV. JOSEPH, son of Edward (III), was born in Newark, N. J., about 1675, and died there, leaving a large family.

V. GIDEON, son of Joseph (IV), was born at Orange, N. J., in 1713, and died at Morristown, N. J., January 25, 1786. He was an active member and liberal supporter of the Presbyterian church.

VI. JOSEPH, son of Gideon (V), was born at Morristown, N. J., about 1743. In 1795, he settled on a farm near Amity, in Washington county, Pa., where he died in August, 1814. Was an elder in the Presbyterian church for many years.

VII. STEPHEN, son of Joseph (VI), was born at Morristown, N. J., March 3, 1771, and married Annie Baird, daughter of Moses Baird, of Fayette county, Pa., September 10, 1795.

VIII. JOSEPH RIGGS, son of Stephen (VII), was born near Amity, Washington county, Pa., July 2, 1796.

The Schafer Family.

SCHAFER is a common name among the Germans. It signifies Shepherd. The Schafer family above referred to, left Wurtemberg, Germany, about 1820, and floated down the Rhine. They took passage at Rotterdam and spent three months on the voyage, owing to their vessel being disabled. Three of the daughters of the family remained in Baltimore, their landing place. The others went overland to the Ohio river, where they obtained flat-boat. The father of the family was Joseph. When they reached Portsmouth, they landed and the father went to work on Aaron Kinney's farm, now a part of the city of Portsmouth.

They were soon able to purchase land on the west side. In three and one-half years after landing in Portsmouth, the eldest son walked to Baltimore to bring out his sisters. He made the trip, one way, in fourteen days. This brother brought his sisters out in a wagon. The younger sister, Catherine, remained in Baltimore five years. She afterwards married Joseph Williamson, and became the mother of George Williamson, of the west side. Joseph Schafer afterwards took his family west and became very wealthy. He lived to be ninety-five years of age. His wife died soon after the family arrived in Portsmouth.

The Shonkwiler Family.

I. GEORGE ADAM SHONKWILER, senior, received a good education in Germany. He came to America, in 1797, bringing with him his father, Simon Shonkwiler, then an old man, and his own family, consisting of his wife, Elizabeth, five boys and two girls, Simon, Daniel, Jacob, George Adam, and David. They came to Scioto county about 1800, and settled in what is known as the Fink Bottom, about four miles northeast of Sciotoville. Here Simon Shonkwiler, senior, died.

II. GEORGE ADAM SHONKWILER, junior, was born in Germany, February 14, 1791. He came with his father and settled in the Fink Bottom. He became acquainted with Fannie Marshall, youngest daughter of Samuel Marshall, senior, a Revolutionary soldier, who settled in Scioto county, in 1796, coming from Pennsylvania. Fannie Marshall was the first white child born in Scioto county. She was born February 6, 1796. They were married in September, 1814, and settled near his father's place in Fink Bottom. She died July 29, 1870, aged 74 years, 5 months and 23 days. They had twelve children: (1). Eveline, born October 31, 1815, married first to John Adams, and had seven children, four girls and three boys; married second, to H. Farmer, no children; and third, to Jesse Martin. They had one daughter, who afterwards married Judge Dow James. Eveline died September 26, 1843.

(2). Henrietta, born January 27, 1818, married Samuel Pyle, and had five children, three boys and two girls. She died July 25, 1897.

(3). John Simon, born March 7, 1820, married Elizabeth Plum and had two children: Steward S., at Lucasville, and Malinda Comer, of Lincoln, Illinois. John Simon, died September 11, 1845.

(4). Sebina, born July 26, 1823 and died September 26, 1843.

(5). Alexander, born November 1, 1825, died September 18, 1844.

(6). Darius, born January 28, 1828, went west and married Nancy Stewart. They have five children, three boys and two girls.

(7). Harriet, born April 2, 1830, married James Stewart. They had one child, Harriet, died November 14, 1850.

(8). Napoleon Bonaparte, born April 14, 1832, married Electa Sarah Fishburn. They had thirteen children, eight boys and five girls; eleven are still living. Napoleon is still living at Bement, Illinois.

(9). Terrana, born July 8, 1835, married William Walls, and had seven children four boys and three girls. She died August 25, 1890.

(10). William Marshall, born November 9, 1837.

(11). Mary, born July 13, 1842, married Job H. Carley, and had ten children, six girls and four boys, seven are still living. Mary is still living at Dunbeck.

(12). Samuel, born December 18, 1845, died December 24, 1848, age two years. The first four children were born at Fink Bottom, the next three were born in Indiana, where they next lived six years, and the remaining five children were born in Scioto county, where they returned in 1830. George Adam Shonkwiler, Jr., died June 18, 1862, age 70 years, 4 months and 4 days. He and his wife belonged to the Christian church.

III. WILLIAM MARSHALL SHONKWILER, son of George Adam and Fannie (Marshall) Shonkwiler, was born at Back Run, Madison township, Scioto county, Ohio, November 9, 1837. His boyhood and youth were spent on the farm. He attended school at the Valley school, now Back Run, and received a common school education. He enlisted in Company E, 140th, O. V. I., May 2, 1864, as a private, and was discharged September 3, 1864. He enlisted in Company E, 43d O. V. I. November 25, 1864, and was discharged July 13, 1865. He was married July 4, 1868, to Matilda Catherine Hutchinson, at Dugan's Grove, one mile north of Lucasville. His wife was born May 11, 1848, in Morgan county, and came to Scioto county, in 1862. They had ten children, six boys and four girls, eight are still living. Henrietta, wife of William S. Bricker, of Scioto, Ohio; Howard, married and resides in Spokane, Washington; Homer, married and resides at Springfield, Illinois; Herod, married, and living at Le-cota, North Dakota; Harmon, married and residing at Spokane, Washington; Terrana, the wife of Ernest B. Walters, of Lucasville, Ohio; Heber, living at home; Celia, the wife of William A. Hanson, died September 26, 1899; Sabra, at home, and Marshall, died August 10, 1887, aged 4 months and 11 days. William Marshall Shonkwiler died July 1, 1896, aged 58 years, 7 months and 22 days.

The Sommers Family.

GEORGE SOMMERS was born January 29, 1827, in Sandhoven, Baden, Germany. He came to the United States in 1847, and located in Portsmouth, Ohio. The first work he did was for Dr. Hempstead. After remaining a short time in Portsmouth, he went to Buckhorn Furnace and worked in the ore banks. He was married near Scioto Furnace in 1861, to Miss Mary Hansen, a sister of Nicholas Hansen. They had one child born in 1853. She died in 1854. Our subject married a second time to Mary Glockner, daughter of Bernhard Glockner. There were ten sons and one daughter of this marriage. The sons were (1) George, (2) Bernhardt, (3) Frank J., (4) Leo, (5) Adam, (6) Henry, (7) Hermann, (8) Charles A., (9) Aloysius, (10) an infant son, and a daughter (11) Mary. In 1858, George Sommers, Sr., moved to a farm on Carey's Run and resided there until his death on April 6, 1897. His wife died September 25, 1883. He enlisted May 2, 1864, at the age of 38, in Co. I, 140th O. V. I., and served until September 3, 1864, 100 days.

Of the sons, John, the eldest, died in 1833; George and Leo own and conduct the hardware store at 220-222 Market street; Aloysius is employed with

them; Bernhardt and Adam are in the hardware business at No. 311 Chilli-cothe street; Frank J. and Henry are farmers on Carey's Run; Hermann is a clerk in a grocery at Freeport, Illinois; Charles A., is book-keeper for the Spring Lane Distillery. Of the brothers, George, Leo, Bernhardt, Frank J., Adam, Henry and Hermann are married. Frank J. has six sons; George, has one son; Adam, has one son; Henry, has one son and three daughters; Leo, has two daughters; Charles A., Aloysius and Mary are unmarried and reside together. Leo was in the lumber business from 1883 for 11 years. Henry was in the same business for four years. All the members of the family are communicants of St. Mary's Roman Catholic church. In politics they are democrats. Those engaged in the hardware business are doing a large and extensive trade. George, the eldest son, has been in this business since 1876.

The Stockham Family.

I. WILLIAM STOCKHAM was b. in 1752 in Wales. He emigrated to New Jersey in 1767 and settled at Trenton, where he m. Susanah Paine. He afterwards was in Pennsylvania a short time, and then went to Kentucky for a while. He came to the Northwest territory in 1798 and in 1803 he settled in what was then Madison township, Scioto county, Ohio. His children were: (1) Anna, m. John Bennett; (2) Ruth, m. William Crull; (3) Rachel, m. Judge William Givens; (4) David and (5) Paine, sons; (6) Mary, m. Judge David Mitchell; (7) Joseph was b. June 25, 1784. (8) Aaron, afterwards Col. Aaron Stockham was b. August 3, 1787. William Stockham d. December 17, 1815, in his sixty-third year. His wife, Susanah Payne d. in 1826.

II. JOSEPH STOCKHAM was b. June 25, 1784. He d. July 7, 1833. He m. Hannah Bennett, March 29, 1808. She was b. April 16, 1786, and d. June 13, 1863. Their children were: (1) Aaron, b. May 28, 1809; (2) Eliza, b. November 26, 1810; (3) Rebecca, b. September 23, 1812; (4) Maria, b. January 4, 1815; (5) Joseph Harvey, b. March 23, 1817; (6) Isabinda, b. February 26, 1819; (7) Matilda, b. September 10, 1821; (8) Samuel, b. October 3, 1823; (9) William J., b. January 13, 1826.

III. JOSEPH HARVEY STOCKHAM, was b. March 13, 1817, and was m. to Catharine Ann Dewey, March 7, 1843. She was b. February 13, 1823. They had the following children: (1) Joseph Dewey, b. December 30, 1843; (2) Caroline Matilda, b. August 17, 1846; (3) Ann Louisa, b. July 16, 1848; (4) Abigail, b. July 6, 1850, d. at about two years of age; (5) George Washington, b. October 28, 1852; (6) Rosanna Ellen, b. April 10, 1855; (7) John Milton, b. January 1, 1857; (8) Maria Elizabeth, b. October 6, 1859; (9) Mary Katharine, b. May 20, 1860; (10) David Harvey, b. May 16, 1862; (11) Samuel Taylor, b. June 20, 1864; (12) Sarah Ella, b. April 18, 1867.

IV. JOHN MILTON STOCKHAM, above (7) was born January 1, 1857, on his father's farm, near Harrisonville, Ohio, has a separate sketch herein as does his brother, Joseph Dewey Stockham, No I above.

[The editor believes that there are more persons in Scioto and adjoining counties descended from William Stockham of New Jersey than from any other ancestor named in this work.]

The Towne Family.

The earliest Towne was in 1274 known as William de la Towne, of Alvely, in Shropshire. In A. D. 1459 William Towne, D. D. was a clergyman at Stow and was appointed Almoner to King Henry VI. December 10, 1470. John Towne, of Irby, county of Lincoln, made his will November 18, 1540. John Towne, of Ludborough, county of Lincoln, executed his will January 24, 1637. He had a brother Richard named as No. 1 herein.

The facts in this article are taken from a Genealogy entitled, "The Descendants of William Towne, who came to America on or about 1630 and settled in Salem, Mass. Compiled by Edwin Eugene Towne. Newtonville, Mass. 1901."

Two of the daughters of William Towne No. II herein were hung for witches. His daughter Rebecca was b. February 21, 1621. She m. Francis Nourse of Salem. who d. November 22, 1695. She was executed July 19, 1692

She was innocent as was her sister Mary Estey b. August 24, 1634 and m. to Isaac Estey. She was executed September 22, 1692. Her petition protesting her innocence has been preserved.

I. RICHARD TOWNE b. ———, d. 1617 leaving a wife Alice. He had ten children, of whom William b. in 1600 was the ninth. He was baptised May 21, 1603.

II. WILLIAM TOWNE was b. in England in 1600, the son of Richard Towne of Braceby. He m. Joanna Blessing and emigrated to Massachusetts in 1635 and located at Salem. They had eight children. Jacob b. March 11, 1632 was the fifth child. William Towne was from Yarmouth, England. He was m. March 25, 1620, in the church of St. Nicholas. In 1640, he was in Salem, Mass. He died at Topsfield, Mass. about 1672. His widow died 1682. He became a freeman 1637 and was town clerk in 1639.

III. JACOB TOWNE son of William Towne and Mary Blessing, his wife, bapt. March 11, 1682 in Yarmouth, England, m. Catherine Simonds of Salem June 26, 1657. They resided in Salem twelve years. He d. November 27, 1704, aged seventy-three, leaving a will. He had six children. His son John b. April 2, 1658 was the eldest.

IV. JOHN TOWNE b. at Topsfield, Mass. April 2, 1658 m. Mary Smith, February 2, 1680. He spelled his name without the final "e." He was a selectman of Framingham when it was incorporated and often afterward. In 1712, he removed to Oxford and at the first town meeting was made selectman July 22, 1713. He was at the organization of the church there, made a Deacon and was such during his life. He d. in 1740, aged 82. He had ten children. His son Israel was the third child b. November 18, 1684.

V. ISRAEL TOWNE b. at Topsfield, Mass. November 18, 1684, m. Susanah Haven, dau. of Deacon Moses Haven of Farmingham. Oxford was settled in 1712 and he was one of the first settlers. He d. at Oxford October 29, 1771 and his widow at Belchertown in 1787. They had ten children. Their son Israel b. February 12, 1727 was the eighth child.

VI. ISRAEL TOWNE was b. at Oxford, Mass. February 12, 1727, m. Naomi Stebbins October 17, 1754. She was b. November 9, 1732, d. February 12, 1827. He d. at Belchertown, Mass., December 1805. He had eleven children. His son Amasa was the eldest b. May 18, 1755.

VII. AMASA TOWNE b. at Belchertown, Mass., March 18, 1755, m. Margaret Smith, July 3, 1783. He died December 27, 1820. He had nine children. His son Abner b. April 28, 1797 was the seventh child.

VIII. REV. ABNER TOWNE b. at Belchertown, Mass., April 28, 1797, was a Presbyterian clergyman of note; graduated at Union College, Schenectady, New York. Studied divinity at Andover and was ordained pastor at Litchfield, July, 1825, and d. in less than one year. He m. Sarah Eliza Vinton of South Hadley, Mass., May 10, 1825. She was b. April 2, 1801. She m. a second time Doctor Robert Safford of Zanesville, Ohio.

IX. HENRY ABNER TOWNE b. at Litchfield, New York, January 5, 1826, m. Harriet Nye of Marietta, December 18, 1856. He has a sketch herein. Had an only son, Robert Safford Towne, b. September 17, 1858.

X. ROBERT SAFFORD TOWNE b. at Portsmouth, Ohio, September 17, 1858, son of Henry Abner Towne b. at Litchfield, New York.

The Tracy Family.

(Descent of Lieutenant Thomas Tracy of Norwich, Connecticut from the Anglo-Saxon Kings of England.)

I.

1. ECGBERTHT, first Saxon King of all England, year 800.
2. AETHELWULF, Saxon King of all England, died January 18, 857.
3. ALFRED, the Great, Saxon King of all England, died October 28, 901.
4. EADWARD the Elder, Saxon King of all England, died in 924.
5. EADMUND the First, Saxon King of all England, assassinated May 26, 946.
6. EADGAR, Saxon King of all England, born 943, crowned 959.
7. AETHELRED II, Saxon King of all England, crowned 978.

(King Aethelred II. by his second wife Emma had two sons and one daughter, as follows: Eadward the Confessor, crowned King in 1042. Alfred, who died in a monastery, where he was imprisoned.)

8. PRINCESS GODA, daughter of King Aethelred II. by his wife Emma of Normandy held lands in Gloucestershire, in the reign of her brother, Eadward the Confessor, which lands remain in possession of some of her descendants at this time. She married Dreux, Count of Vixin, in France, called by English historians, Walter de Mantes, Count of Mantes. They had four sons.

9. RUDOLPH de MANTES, second son of the Count of Mantes by his wife the Princess Goda was lord of the Manor of Sudeley and Toddington, which he inherited from his mother. He was created Earl of Hereford by his uncle Eadward the Confessor. In the year 1051 he was admiral of fifty ships of the King's Navy.

10. HAROLD de MANTES, Earl of Hereford and only son of Rudolph de Mantes, married Matilda, daughter of Hugh Lupus, a Norman nobleman, and a nephew of William the Conqueror. Their eldest son, John inherited the lands of his father in Gloucestershire, and became lord of Sudeley and Toddington and was called,

11. JOHN de SUDELEY. He married Grace de Traci, daughter and heiress of Henri de Traci, feudal lord of Barnstable in Devonshire. They had two sons, Ralph, who became the heir and successor of his father and William, who inherited from his mother and, taking her family name, became Sir William de Traci. He was one of the four knights who, in 1170, at the instigation of King Henry II. assassinated Thomas a Becket.

II.

Ancestors of GRACE de TRACI.

1. The SIRE de TRACI was a Norman baron, and an officer in the Army with which William, Duke of Normandy invaded England. He was in the battle of Hastings, October 14, 1066 and his name is on the Roll of Battle Abbey.

2. HENRI de TRACI, son of Sire de Traci, died in 1146, leaving a daughter.

3. GRACE, who married John de Sudeley, great-great-grandson of Aethelred II.

4. SIR WILLIAM de TRACI, whose father was John de Sudeley and mentioned above.

5. SIR HENRY de TRACY, son of Sir William. Changed the name from Traci to Tracy.

6. SIR HENRY de TRACY, his son died in 1296.

7. SIR WILLIAM TRACY, his son omitted the "de."

8. SIR WILLIAM TRACY, his son, was sheriff of Gloucestershire.

9. WILLIAM TRACY, Esquire, of Toddington.

10. SIR JOHN TRACY, of Toddington, died in 1363.

11. SIR JOHN TRACY. Member of Parliament and sheriff of Gloucestershire.

12. WILLIAM TRACY, Esquire, High Sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1395.

13. WILLIAM TRACY, Esquire, Privy Councillor of Henry IV.

14. WILLIAM TRACY, Esquire, married Margery Paunafort.

15. HENRY TRACY, Esquire, married Alia Baldington.

16. SIR WILLIAM TRACY made a famous Will.

17. RICHARD TRACY, Esquire, married Barbara Lucy.

18. SIR PAUL TRACY, Baronet. He was created a Baronet June 29, 1611 by King James I., being the 13th baronet created in the Kingdom. He married Anne, daughter of Ralph Sharkerley, and they had twenty-one children.

Their son Thomas Tracy, born in 1610, emigrated to America in 1636, and was the Lieutenant Thomas Tracy of Norwich, Connecticut.

(The facts above were taken from a work entitled "The Ancestors of Lieutenant Thomas Tracy, of Norwich, Conn., by Lieutenant Charles Stedman Ripley, U. S. Navy, 1895.)

19. LIEUTENANT THOMAS TRACY was a son of Sir Paul Tracy, Baronet, of Stanway, and was born in 1610 on the Tewksbury Estates in Gloucestershire, England. He emigrated to America in 1636 and arrived at Salem, Massachusetts, in April of that year and removed to Wethersfield, Conn. the follow-

ing February. There he married in 1641, Mary, the widow of Edward Mason, and they subsequently removed to Saybrook, where she died in 1659. There was born to them six sons and one daughter. He and his family removed to Norwich, Conn., in 1660, and he was one of the thirty-five original proprietors of that town. He held many local offices, only a part of which we mention. He was a member of the Legislature from Norwich in 1667, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1675, 1676 and 1678. In 1673, he was commissioned Lieutenant of the New London County Dragoons, raised to fight the Dutch and Indians. He died at Norwich, November 7, 1685. He was well educated for the times, and was a man of consequence in the community, a thorough business man and of the very best personal character.

20. CAPTAIN JOHN TRACY, eldest son of Lieutenant Thomas was born in 1652, at Wethersfield. He married June 10, 1670, Mary Winslow, niece of Gov. Edward Winslow.

21. JOHN TRACY, second son of John the 1st and Mary Winslow, was born January 19, 1673, and married Elizabeth Leffingwell, of Norwich.

22. JOHN TRACY, eldest son of John the 2nd and Elizabeth Leffingwell, was born at Norwich, June 27, 1700. He married January 21, 1724, Margaret Hyde.

23. DAVID TRACY, fifth son of John, the 3rd, and Margaret Hyde, was born at Norwich, March 14, 1738, married September 16, 1762, Mary Johnson, a daughter of Ebenezer Johnson of Norwich.

24. HON. URI TRACY, eldest son of David and Mary Johnson, was born at Norwich, Conn., February 8, 1764, graduated at Yale College in 1789, removed to Oxford, New York in 1791, where on August 28, 1793 he married Ruth, daughter of Gen. Benjamin Hovey. Mr. Tracy was the first Postmaster of Oxford, the first sheriff of the county from 1798 to 1801, County Clerk from 1801 to 1815, a member of Congress from 1805 to 1807, and again from 1809 to 1813. He was the first Judge of the county till he was sixty years of age, the constitutional age limit for holding that office. He died at Oxford, July 21, 1838. The following is an extract from his obituary notice at that time: "As a private citizen no man was more universally esteemed, and few have filled so many important public offices and trusts with equal fidelity." He had six children, three of whom appear below.

(1). Samuel Miles Tracy, the eldest son of Hon. Uri, was born in Oxford, New York, August 20, 1804. He came to Portsmouth in 1826, and has a separate sketch on page 283.

(2). Uri Tracy, Jr., another son of Hon. Uri, was born in Oxford, New York, January 24, 1800. He married January 15, 1826, Persis Packer, daughter of William Packer, Esq., of Preston, New York. He passed his life on the old estate in Oxford and died there April 6, 1856. They had four children. (1) Susan Hosmer, (married John H. Morris), mother of Mrs. William M. Pursell, of Portsmouth, Ohio. (2) Charles Packer, of Portsmouth, born at Oxford, December 5, 1829; died Jan. 15, 1874. See sketch page 1,162. (3) Henry Read, of Boston, Mass., born at Oxford, December 9, 1833. See sketch page 1,163. (4) John Bailey, late Treasurer of Scioto county, born at Oxford, April 12, 1838. See sketch page 1,163.

(3). Charles Oscar, the youngest son of Hon. Uri was born in Oxford, N. Y. August 20, 1804. He came to Portsmouth in 1826. See sketch page 285.

The Tremper Family.

The earliest Tremper emigrant so far as we know, was Jacob Tremper, b. about 1683 in Upper Germany, and came to New York about 1713.

The following article is taken from "American Ancestry: giving the name and descent in the male line, of Americans whose ancestors settled in the United States previous to the Declaration of Independence, A. D. 1776. Vol. XI. Embracing Lineages from the whole United States. 1898. Joel Munsell's Sons, Publishers, Albany, New York. 1898."

1. JACOB TREMPER b. in Upper Germany about 1683, came to this country about 1713. He m. Christina Welker and had two children, of whom Jacob b. about 1712 was the eldest.

2. JACOB TREMPER of New York, b. in Upper Germany about 1712. He was a soldier in the New York militia under Captain Gerard Beekman 1738. He m. May 1, 1738 Anna Maria Pepper, dau. of Michael Pepper, freeman of New

York 1715 and Anna Maria Hoffman. He had five children of whom Michael was the fourth.

3. MICHAEL TREMPER was b. in New York March 13, 1745, admitted a freeman of New York, 1769. He removed with his family to Fishkill after the evacuation of New York 1776, and served in the Dutchess County militia under Colonel Abraham Brinkerhoff. He m. March 15, 1767 Leah, dau. of Daniel and Lea Hertje Van Deusen and had eight children. Daniel b. in New York, was his second child.

4. DANIEL TREMPER of New Richmond, Ohio, was b. in New York, bpt. April 15, 1770. He m. May 16, 1791 Ariette Kieffer and had twelve children, of whom Johnson was the tenth. Daniel Tremper d. in New Richmond, Ohio, March 20, 1833.

5. JOHNSON TREMPER, son of Daniel Tremper and Arietta Kieffer, his wife, was b. in Esopus, February 9, 1809. In 1830, he m. Laura Jeffries, dau. of John Chapman Jeffries and Deborah Starkweather, dau. of Samuel Starkweather. She was born in Auburn, New York in 1814. He was the father of Dr. William Davis Tremper of Portsmouth, Ohio.

6. WILLIAM DAVIS TREMPER son of Johnson Tremper and Laura Jeffries, his wife, was b. in New Richmond, Ohio, May 9, 1851. (See his sketch on page 580.)

The Vance Family.

I. WILLIAM VANCE, father of John Vance, was a Revolutionary soldier. He served in the War of the Revolution as Captain in the 12th Virginia, afterwards designated as the 8th (Eighth) Virginia. He was in the service from March, 1777, to March, 1781.

II. JOHN VANCE was a soldier in the War of 1812.

III. ALEXANDER VANCE was a native of Virginia. His parents brought him to Ohio in 1815, three years after his birth. His father was John Vance and his mother's maiden name was Mary English.

Alexander came to Gallipolis in 1832 and resided there the remainder of his life. He was active in public affairs and held many positions of honor and responsibility. He was in Texas when the Texas Revolution occurred. He took an active part in some of the battles. He entered Co. I, 4th W. Va. Inf., as its Captain August 21, 1861. He resigned on account of ill health February 16, 1863, but during his service he was in all the battles in which his regiment participated. He was Provost Marshal General of the Kanawha Division of the Army of West Virginia during the summer of 1862. His son,

IV. John L. Vance, who has a sketch herein, was Captain of Co. B, of the same regiment. His son, Reuben A., was a Sergeant in the same regiment, entering the service at the age of fourteen years, August 22, 1861, and was discharged for disability September 1, 1864, at Harper's Ferry, Virginia.

Eliza A. Shepard, the wife of Alexander Vance, was a daughter of Col. Luther Shepard, a native of Massachusetts, whose father, William Shepard, was a Revolutionary soldier. He was Lieutenant-Colonel of Danielson's Massachusetts regiment; later, he was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3d Continental Infantry, and Colonel of the same Regiment. He was wounded at Long Island. He was mustered out of service January 1, 1783.

Col. Shepard came to Ohio soon after its settlement, and was among the early settlers at Gallipolis. He always took a great interest in the progress of the town and county. He was one of the founders of the Gallia Academy in 1809. He was an officer of the war of 1812. At one time he was in command of the post at Chillicothe, with six hundred English prisoners in his charge. His wife was Margaret Entsminger, of Virginia, whose father was a Revolutionary soldier.

General John L. Vance's great-grandfather on the paternal side, Samuel English, served in the Revolutionary War as Second Lieutenant of the 5th New York in 1776. He was made First Lieutenant in 1778; retired, 1781.

Alexander Vance was County Auditor and Surveyor of Gallia county; Mayor of Gallipolis for several terms; Justice of the Peace, four terms; member of the Board of Education several terms. He was one of the officers de-

tailed at Vicksburg to survey and construct a canal and it was in this service that he contracted disease which caused his resignation in 1863.

The Vanmeter Family.

came from Bommel in South Holland in New Amsterdam, in 1663. The emigrants were:

I. JAMES GYSTERSIN VANMETEREN and his son aged ten, Kyrn Jan Vanmeteren. The name of the emigrant's wife has not been preserved. He settled in Utrecht, in Kings county.

II. KYRN JANSEN VANMETEREN married Neltje Van Cleef, September 9, 1683. Their children were Jan (John) baptized April 24, 1687, Engelje, Gysbert, Kyrn, Benjamin, Eyda, Joseph, Cyrinius and Janitze.

III. JOHN went to Virginia in 1739 on an exploring expedition and examined the valley of the South branch of the Potomac. The name of his wife has not been preserved. In 1740, he and his four sons, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and John settled in Virginia.

IV. ISAAC VANMETER married and had four children, Henry, Garret, Mary and another daughter who married Jacob Hite and died without issue. He located in Hardy county, Virginia, in 1744. In 1757, he was killed by the Indians outside of the Fort where he resided.

V. GARRET VANMETER was born in New York, in 1732. He married Mrs. Ann Sibley whose maiden name was Ann Markee, in 1756. He was a Colonel of the Militia in the war of the Revolution and intimately acquainted with Gen. George Washington. He had children, Isaac, born, December 10, 1757, Jacob, born May 8, 1764, Ann, born, April 15, 1767.

VI. ISAAC VANMETER, b. 1754, m. Bettie Inskeep and among their children was John Inskeep Vanmeter, No. 7 below. Isaac Vanmeter died December 13, 1837, in Hardy county, Va. A picture and sketch of him is given in "Genealogies and Sketches of Old Families, etc." by Benjamin F. Vanmeter, of Kentucky, published 1901, by John P. Morton and Company, Louisville, Kentucky. Isaac Vanmeter was a strict Presbyterian and a model citizen. He was a member of the Virginia Legislature when it ratified the Federal Constitution.

VII. JOHN INSKEEP VANMETER was b. in Hardy Co., Virginia, February 1798, son of Isaac in No. VI. He attended William and Mary College and afterwards at Princeton, N. J. where he graduated in 1821. He studied law in the celebrated school of Judge Gould, at Litchfield, Conn. and was admitted to the Bar of Virginia in 1824. He commenced the practice of law at Moorefield, Virginia. In the same year he was elected to the House of Delegates from Hardy county. April 11, 1826, he was married to Mary Harness, a daughter of Joseph Harness and took up his residence in Pike county, Ohio, on a farm of 3,000 acres his father had purchased in 1801. From December 5, 1836 to April 3, 1837, he represented Ross, Pike and Jackson counties in the lower house of the Ohio Legislature. From December 4, 1837 to March 19, 1838 he represented the same counties in the House, and from December 3, 1838 to March 18, 1839, he represented the same counties in the Senate. In 1840, he was a Whig Presidential elector from Ohio. From March 4, 1843 to March 4, 1845, he was a member of the 28th Congress for Pike, Jackson, Hocking and Ross counties. In 1855 he removed to Chillicothe where he resided until his death in August, 1875. He had seven children who grew to maturity Elizabeth H., Joseph H., Isaac, John M., Eliza and Sarah twins, and Mary. Of these only John M. and Mary are surviving. Mr. Vanmeter was a whig during this existence of that party, afterwards he acted with the Democratic party. He was a citizen respected and beloved by all who knew him and possessed of all the civic virtues.

VIII. JOHN MARSHALL VANMETER, son of John Inskeep Vanmeter in No. 7 was born in Pike county, Ohio, in September, 1836. He attended the University of Virginia and graduated from Jefferson College, Pa., in 1854. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1857 and began the practice of law at Chillicothe the same year. In January, 1861, he married Miss Eliza Irwin Sisson, daughter of Dr. Peleg Sisson. There were three children of this marriage, John I., Eliza I. and Marshall Sisson, who died in young manhood. Mrs. Vanmeter died in 1865. In 1872, Mr. Vanmeter married Miss Susan Cunning-

ham, of Moorefield, Hardy county, W. Va. There were three children of this marriage, William Streit, Mary Harness, and Sally Cunningham. The son died in childhood. From January to October, 1876, Mr. Vanmeter served as Common Pleas Judge of his sub-division by appointment. In 1881, he retired from the practice of the law and devoted his entire attention to his property interests. He conducts his large farm in Pike county and is President of the Savings Bank of Chillicothe, Ohio. In his political views, he is a democrat.

The Waite Family.

The word "Wait" originally spelled "Wayghte" or "Wayte" is derived from the old High German "Wachten"—to keep watch. The original "Waytes" were found in England immediately after the Norman Conquest.

I. RICHARD WAITE, the immigrant ancestor of the Wait family, became a proprietor of Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1637, and resided there many years. From him descended three sons: (1) John, (2) Thomas and (3) Joseph. From Thomas sprung Henry M. Waite, Chief Justice of Connecticut, who was the ancestor of Morrison R. Waite, Chief Justice of the United States. Most, if not all, the grandsons of this immigrant ancestor, were soldiers of the Revolutionary War. Some of these distinguished themselves in the French and Indian War, previously, and history records their sufferings and privations while on the march and in prison.

II. JOSEPH had only one son, named John, who kept the Old Waite Tavern on the Post road, between Boston and Albany which was a famous stopping place for travelers for many years.

III. This JOHN WAITE had seven sons: (1) John, (2) Joseph, (3) Thomas, (4) Benjamin, (5) Richard, (6) William and (7) Jeduthan. Joseph, the second son, entered the Provincial Army in 1754 and has a most interesting history and his fame is proved by the fact that at Springfield, Massachusetts, and Clarendon, Vermont, monuments were erected by the citizens as a token of the esteem in which he was held. Waite river in Vermont received its name on account of some of his daring exploits.

IV. BENJAMIN WAITE, the fourth son of John Waite, and one of the ancestors of the Waite family in Scioto county, enlisted in the French and Indian War, at the age of eighteen, and was in forty engagements during this service. At one time he was captured by Indians and with two others was made to run the gauntlet. Waite being tall and athletic and understanding Indian ways, grabbed a gun from one of the Indians, clubbed his way through and gained his freedom, but the others failed and were badly beaten. Soon after this, came the boundary dispute between the states of New York and New Hampshire and this young man was one of the Green Mountain Boys in that struggle. Following this difficulty came the battles of Lexington and Concord and he with other patriots at once offered their services and he received a commission as Captain and the official records at Washington mention him first as Major and then as Lieutenant Colonel of Waite's Battalion of Vermont Militia, Revolutionary War. Colonel Waite was a patriot of the highest order for at the breaking out of the war he sold all his property for \$4,000 in gold and loaned the money to the government, which was repaid him in Continental Currency which was nearly worthless. It is on record that he gave a peddler \$1,200 for a half pound of tea and a quarter pound of indigo, so little value was there in this kind of money. The service required of the army of that locality during the war was of the most arduous kind for they had to deal with the cunning of the savage as well as the civilized foes. He was afterwards commissioned as Brigadier General of the Vermont Militia as one of the rewards for his services. His life subsequent to the war is well known in the history of his state and mention is made of the different positions of honor held by him in these after years of his life. The town of Waitsfield was chartered by him and several others and the records of that place show him to have been both a patriot and a Christian. General Wait born February 13, 1736, at Sudbury, Massachusetts, was married to Lois Gilbert, 1767. She was the daughter of Captain Gilbert another one of the heroes of the Revolution. He died 1822 leaving six sons: Ezra, Benjamin, born at Windsor, Vermont, September 11, 1773, Gilbert, Thomas, Joseph and John.

V. BENJAMIN, the second son and the ancestor of the Waits of Scioto county, emigrated to Ohio in the year 1814, coming with his family from Vermont to Pittsburg by wagon. Here a boat was secured and family, teams and household goods were loaded and floated down the Ohio, landing near Portsmouth. He had expected to locate in the Scioto Valley, but on arrival and noting the appearance of the inhabitants and hearing their stories of the malaria, became discouraged and located on the knobs of Porter township and there lived the remainder of his life, giving his best efforts in clearing the land and doing other work in the pioneer line of fitting the wilderness for habitation. Here the family was reared and each took his or her part in the duties of the times. Other employments were often entered into for a season for the purpose of getting a little money which was so scarce in that day. Benjamin Wait built one of the first saw mills in this section and for years his little mill on Ward's Run furnished the only lumber used in that neighborhood. The young men of the family made frequent trips to the salt works of the Kanawha Valley and would remain for months working in order to get a little cash. The father made several trips to New Orleans on flat boats, with some of the sons, to sell produce, floating along, standing watch by turns and selling their load, and boat, too, as best they could, and then making their way back, often the greater part of the way on foot, each trip consuming months of time. Benjamin Wait was married to Lavinia Heaton in 1793 and he died January 8, 1858. His wife died October 7, 1872, aged over ninety-six years. Twelve children were born to them, only two of whom, Benjamin F. and John H., spent nearly their whole lives in this county.

VI. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN WAITE lived on a farm in Porter township, at what is now known as Waite's Station. He married Mary Smith, of Kentucky. To them were born: Perlina S. Allen, deceased, Olive A. Hayward of Nebraska, William H. of Iowa, James P., deceased, Abigail Stockham of Scioto county, Joseph B., deceased, Benjamin F. of Nebraska, Lavinia, wife of Captain A. J. Finney of Portsmouth, Jemima Schomberg of Scioto county, Mary, deceased, and Nevada.

John Heaton Waite was born March 22, 1811. He was three years old when he came to Ohio with his father. He was married to Malvina D. Sikes September 12, 1839. Their children were: Isabella Wyeth, deceased, Gilbert D. of Scioto county, Frances W. Leiter of Mansfield, Ohio, Emma W. Avery of St. Albans, Vermont, Sadie S. Holman of Long Dale, Virginia and John W. of Detroit, Michigan.

The White Family.

I. WILLIAM WHITE, who m. Susannah Fuller, came to America on the Mayflower, with his wife. They had two sons Resolved and Peregrine the latter of whom was born December 10, 1620, being the first born in the Plymouth Colony on board the Mayflower. He died at Marshfield on July 31, 1704.

II. PEREGRINE WHITE m. Sarah Bassett, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Bassett, who came to America on the Fortune November 10, 1621. Their children were:

(1) Daniel, b. 1649, m. Hana Hunt at Duxbury, August 19, 1674. (2) Jonathan, b. June 4, 1658, m. Ester Nickerson. (3) Sarah, b. 1663, m. Thomas Young. (4) Mercy m. William Sherman, in 1697, died 1739.

III. The children of DANIEL WHITE (1) and Hana Hunt were:

(1) John, b. April 26, 1675, m. Susannah Sherman, February 18, 1700. (2) Joseph, b. March 1, 1678, m. Elizabeth Dwelley. (3) Thomas, b. May 8, 1680, m. Rachel ——. (4) Cornelius, b. March 28, 1692, m. Hannah Randell, May 22, 1706. (5) Benjamin, b. October 12, 1864, m. Faith Oakman, December 2, 1814. (6) Eleazer, b. November 8, 1686, m. Mary Doggett, September 29, 1712.

IV. The children of ELEAZER WHITE and Mary Doggett were:

(1) Nehemiah, b. February 14, 1713. (2) Peregrine, b. 1715. (3) Eleazer, b. 1717. (4) Elkanah, b. 1719. (5) Mary, b. 1721. (6) Beniah, b. 1724. (7) Penelope, b. 1727. (8) Thomas, b. 1729. (9) Rebecca, b. 1731.

V. Children of NEHEMIAH WHITE.

(1) Phillip, b. 1734, m. ——— Campbell. (2) Nicholas, b. 1734, m. Ester Wood. (3) Seth, b. 1737, at Woodstock, Conn., moved to New Hamp-

shire about 1757, then to Greenupsburg, Kentucky, 1779. He died at Greenupsburg, in 1825. (4) Oliver, b. May 1, 1759, m. Abby Turner.

VI. The children of SETH WHITE:

(1) Seth, Jr., was b. in 1757, m. at Uxbridge, Massachusetts.

(2) Abel, born in New Hampshire, 1758.

VII. ABEL WHITE went with his father to Kentucky, in 1779. They floated down the Ohio river on a raft with their household goods and located at Greenupsburg, or about two miles below. They were trappers and hunters. Abel White was a private soldier in Captain Daniel's Company. Elisha Whitcombe was his First Lieutenant, Ephraim Stone, Second Lieutenant, and Aaron Smith, Ensign. Colonel Timothy Bedell was Colonel of the Regiment. This was in January, 1776. He was allowed 4£ 15s for his services, and this was paid to his heirs in Scioto county, in 1831. He traveled 70 miles in this service. The Regiment was raised by resolution of the New Hampshire Legislature, passed January 20, 1776. He afterwards served in Captain John Coles Company. Colonel Ashley's Regiment which marched from Westmoreland, June 28, 1777, and was discharged July 11, 1777. He served eight days at this time and his pay was 1£ 4s. Abel m. Sarah Comfort. Their children were:

(1) Seth, (2) Abel, Jr., (3) Susannah, m. Price Kilpatrick, (4) Rebecca, m. Nathaniel Searl, the father of Judge F. C. Searl, (5) Mary, m. Wyatt Chamberlin, (6) Daniel, grandfather of Jeweller Dan White, (7) John, m. Sylvia Wyman, (8) Asa, (9) Jeremiah, lived on the Brushy Fork of the Little Scioto river, and (10) Joel.

Seth and Asa went West and settled at Peoria, Illinois; Daniel, located in Scioto county, about three miles west of Harrisonville.

VIII. DANIEL WHITE was born at Greenupsburg, Ky., on September 24, 1792, and died at Dogwood Ridge, Ohio, June 27, 1857. He was married at Greenupsburg, Ky., on September 25, 1814, to Sarah Osborn, who was born in Greenup county, Ky., September 4, 1796, and died at Dogwood Ridge, Ohio, May 25, 1851. His children were:

(1) Emeline, b. November 2, 1815; m. Simeon Wood; d. June 8, 1875.

(2) Serena, b. September 5, 1817; m. Ira Coriell; d. August 25, 1872.

(3) Osburn, b. January 7, 1820; d. in 1845.

(4) America, b. April 14, 1822; m. Jackson B. Wood at Harrison, Ohio, January 12, 1848; d. at Detroit, Michigan, November 19, 1893.

(5) Mary ("Polly"), b. January 12, 1822; m. Abraham Coriell and d. May 20, 1897.

(6) Columbia, a son, b. March 2, 1826; m. Jerushat Emery and died June, 1897 in Iowa.

(7) Enslow, b. November 23, 1828; m. Sarah Bowers, moved to Mo.; d. in 1865.

(8) Lucetta, b. October 11, 1831; m. Jake Gilland; d. June 4, 1855.

(9) Addison, b. Jan. 16, 1834; d. Aug. 12, 1834.

(10) Sarah, b. April 18, 1835; m. Joe Adams; d. September 3, 1894.

(11) Electa, b. October 3, 1838; m. Henry Clear, now living at Hawk's Eye, Kansas.

IX. The children of J. B. Wood and AMERICA WHITE were:

(1) Ruth, d. very young.

(2) Eunice, b. May 31, 1850; m. Frederick L. Werback, Detroit, Michigan.

(3) Andrew C. Wood b. September 19, 1852 m. Agnes J. Robb November 11, 1874 at Detroit, Michigan. They had three boys and three girls.

(4) Mary d. when four years old at Jackson, Ohio.

(5) Ann d. very young.

(6) Electa, d. when young, at Nashville, Tennessee.

(7) Ida America, b. April 14, 1864; m. Richard B. Steward, of Detroit, Michigan.

Of the descendants of Peregrine White born on the Mayflower in 1620 and mentioned in this work are Judge F. C. Searl on page 299, Horace White on page 1,181, Daniel White on page 1,180, George W. White on page 1,181, the wife of Milton H. Shumway on page 1,132, the wife of Milton W. Brown on page 915, William B. Coriell on page 939, Orpheus A. Searl on page 1,127, Clinton M. Searl on page 327, Edward Coriell on page 938, Edgar W. Brown on page 913, Charles Wesley Brown on page 913, Henry Asbury Brown on page 915.

Paul White's Family.

Paul White was born in Pennsylvania, December 17, 1817. His father died when he was a child. Paul removed to Scioto county when he was a youth. He was married to Elizabeth Walker. They had four children: John and Nancy Ann, who m. Wm. Powell, reside at Young, O.; Drucilla, m. Francis M. Powell, resides near Otway; Elizabeth, m. Frank Morse; resides on Paul White's old home place. His wife died February 25, 1862, and he was married the second time to Serena Powell in 1863. They had two children: Harrison, who resides on the old home place and Laura B., married Dynes Chambers. Paul White was a prosperous farmer, and owned a great body of land on Brush Creek. He was always a democrat in his political views. He was not a church member, but a good citizen. He died in 1882.

The Whitney Family.

The first Whitney was Eustace de Whitney of Flemish descent. Of his mother, Agnes, it is recorded in Domesday Book, "Agnes, widow of Turstin the Fleming, and Sir Eustace, her son, Lord of Whitney, gave to the church of St. Peter, at Gloucester, one hide (120 acres) of land in Pencomb, etc." Some of the early Lords of Whitney were of Welsh descent, one of whom, Sir Peidge Exrog, was a Knight of the Round Table, and "in King Arthur's time he lived at his castle at Cardmore at Cardiganshire." The Robert Whitney of the parliament of the First Elizabeth, 1558-59, received the honorable order of knighthood in the time of the reign of Queen Mary, and his crest was the head of an ox.

I. JOHN WHITNEY was the first Whitney in America. He was the son of Thomas Whitney and Mary Bray, his wife. He was bpt. in St. Margaret's the parish church standing in the shadow of the famous Abbey on the 20th day of July, 1592. He was one of nine children. His mother d. September 25, 1629 and his father died in April, 1637. February 22, 1607 he was apprenticed at the age of fourteen by his father to William Pring of the Old Bailey, London. The latter was a "Freeman" of the Merchant Tailor's Company, then the most famous and prosperous of all the great trade guilds. On March 13, 1614 he became a full-fledged member. He was m. in England to Elinor ———. She was b. 1599 and d. in Watertown, Mass., May 11, 1659. In April, 1635, he registered with his wife and five sons as a passenger in the ship "Elizabeth and Ann, Roger Cooper, Master," which a few weeks afterward, completed her lading and set sail for the New World. He settled in Watertown, Mass., June, 1635. He m. 2d in Watertown, September 29, 1659, Judith Clement. She d. before her husband. He had ten children, of whom Joshua b. July 5, 1635 was the eighth. He d. June 1, 1673.

II. DEACON JOSHUA WHITNEY b. July 5, 1635 at Watertown, Mass., m. Lydia ———; m. 2d, Mary ———. She d. at Groton, March 17, 1671; m. 3d September 30, 1672, Abigail Tarball. He was a deacon and original proprietor at Groton, Mass., and dwelt there probably until it was burned by the Indians, during King Philip's war, in the spring of 1676. He returned to Watertown for a few years and d. in 1719. His will is dated April 17, 1713, and proved October 6, 1719. He was buried in the old burying ground in Groton. He served as a soldier in King Philip's war with his son, Joshua Jr. in 1691-2. He had twelve children, of whom William, born February 28, 1678 was the fourth. He d. August 7, 1719.

III. WILLIAM WHITNEY his son was b. in Groton, Mass., February 28, 1678. He resided in Groton until his marriage. He was m. in Chelmsford, March, 1700, to Lydia Perham, b. February 19, 1673; d. in Groton, August 24, 1716; m. 2d in Newton, April 25, 1717, Margaret Mirick, b. 1683. He removed to Plainfield, Connecticut, about 1720, where he afterwards resided. His will is dated October 15, 1751. In 1754 he gave the heirs of his sister Abigail Hutchings some property by deed. He had six children. William born May 5, 1701 was the eldest.

IV. WILLIAM WHITNEY born at Groton, Mass. May 5, 1701. He was m. at Killingly, Conn., July 16, 1723, to Mary Whitmore. He removed to Connecticut when quite young with his parents. Settling in Killingly he resided there until after his marriage, when he moved to Canaan, not far from 1753.

He was a cooper by trade, but followed farming nearly all the latter part of his life. While resident in Killingly in 1728, he was elected a member of the first board of surveyors. William b. February 5, 1725 was the oldest of his three children.

V. WILLIAM WHITNEY b. at Canaan, Connecticut, February 5, 1725; m. at Salisbury, Conn., June 4, 1747, to Arcoucher Dutcher; m. 2d to Jane ———. He was a farmer. He had nine children. Christopher b. September 23, 1751 was the oldest.

VI. CHRISTOPHER WHITNEY b. at Salisbury, Conn., September 28, 1751, where he resided until his majority. He was united in marriage at Sharon, Conn., to Mary Ticknor, of Sharon, Conn., and with his bride was said to be the handsomest couple ever married at that place. Soon after his marriage, the war with Great Britain broke out, and he enlisted in his country's behalf. After the war, with other Continental soldiers, he was paid off in lands; he received a grant of 50 acres of land in the town of Solon, Cortland county, New York. He probably removed there about 1790 or thereabouts from Tinmouth, Vermont, when he moved from Connecticut. He had four children. Ruluff, b. June 25, 1777, was the second.

VII. RULUFF WHITNEY b. at Salisbury, Conn., June 25, 1777, m. at Virgil, New York, about 1800, to Susanna Glenney. He has a sketch herein among the Pioneer Sketches.

VIII. CAPTAIN WILLIAM GLENNY WHITNEY was b. at Dryden, New York, April 11, 1811; m. October 20, 1836, Melvina Fleming, b. June 14, 1814; d. April 29, 1847; m. March 20, 1850, Elcey F. M. Van Voorhees, b. May 5, 1823. He has a sketch herein.



EAST VIEW OF THE GOV. LUCAS MANSION, PIKE COUNTY.

(See Page 1216.)

CHAPTER III.

BIOGRAPHIES OF SOME OF THE PIONEERS OF SOUTHERN OHIO.

Cornelius Willbank Bailey

was born in the state of Delaware, June 14, 1807 and resided there till he was five years of age. His father was Nathaniel Bailey. His mother's maiden name was Comfort (Prettyman) Bailey, daughter of Shepherd Prettyman. His parents were married in 1798. They had six children of whom our subject was the fourth. He resided in Delaware until the year 1812, when his father came to Scioto county and died there in the year 1815. His mother survived until March 8, 1852 when she died at the age of seventy-three. The first location made by Nathaniel Bailey was two miles north of Portsmouth, near the toll gate. The family traveled from Delaware in a covered wagon to Brownsville, Pa., where they took passage on a flat-boat and came down the Monongahela and Ohio rivers to Portsmouth. His father was a carpenter.

While in Scioto county, he built houses for Philip Noel, Martin Funk, Charles T. Mastin and Joseph Micklethwait. As Cornelius grew up, he followed farming and worked for his uncle John Beauchamp until he arrived at the age of sixteen, when he went to farming on his own account. He attended the schools of the vicinity until he was seventeen years of age. He was the main support of his mother and her family after the death of his father. It was after his father's death that he went to his uncle, John Beauchamp, and he resided with him for about ten years. In 1825, he returned to Scioto county where he resided until 1873, when he went back to Pike county, and spent the remainder of his life.

February 3, 1831, he was married to Eliza Guthrey, a granddaughter of Col. John Guthrey, who came from Pennsylvania, and located on a tract of land now partially covered by Piketon, and lying south of it, extending more than a mile, and including what is known as the Vanmeter farm. Mr. Bailey had born to him seven children. His eldest son, John O. married Minerva Jones, daughter of George Jones, of Clinton, Ohio. They had five children: Sarah Frances, James, Anna, Cornelius W. and John.

Mary Jane married Benjamin H. Johnson, of Piketon. They have two children, William and Eliza.

Cynthia Ellen married Rev. Wilder H. Middleton, who now resides on the old Bailey homestead, in the out-skirts of Piketon. They have two children, William Howard and Arthur Bailey. William Howard is Common Pleas Judge in Pike county.

Frances D. is living in a leasant home in Piketon.

Louisa married Presley T. Talbott, and died December 3, 1871, leaving four children, Charles Clifton, Delbert Warwick, Cornelius Bailey and Louisa.

Mr. Bailey was a member of the Methodist church for fifty years of his life and lived up to it and to all that is taught and believed in that body of Christian people. Mr. Bailey always enjoyed the confidence of his fellow citizens, and was Treasurer of his township for four years. He accumulated quite a fortune. By his own industry and right living, he became owner of over 1,300 acres of land. In 1875, he gave an auto-biography of himself. In it he made these remarks: "I have honestly endeavored all my life, to live as a good citizen, and now, in my old age, can truthfully say that my lines are cast in pleasant places. I have enough of this world's goods to enable me and mine to live comfortably, which we desire to do without abusing. I have never been ambitious for political preferment, but have kept on in the even tenor of a farmer's life, enjoying what I could, and loved peace rather than turmoil."

He states that the first year after he was married, he lived on the Cunningham farm, now known as the Davis farm, in Scioto county. In 1833, he entered into partnership with Lloyd Howard, one of the pioneers of Pike county, and who reared Mr. Bailey's wife. Mr. Howard was his wife's uncle. Mr. Bailey made the first purchase of land, 280 acres near the mill in Pike county. He attributed much of his success to Mr. Lloyd Howard, from whom he learned many valuable lessons, and who contributed very much to his success and prosperity. Mr. Bailey's home on his home farm was built in 1852, and in 1872, he built the comfortable home in Piketon, in which he resided thereafter until his death in 1891. He stated in concluding the subject of himself and wife, "though feeling affliction at times, in the loss of children and near and dear relatives, we have reason to praise God for his goodness to us and ours. We are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and are looking forward to a blissful immortality, when it shall please God to call us to himself." God did call Mr. Bailey Dec. 10, 1891 and his wife Feb. 1, 1894. His life and character in the community were a tower of strength. His counsel was sought by all his friends and it was always valuable. He was a man and a Christian to be looked up to and was looked up to. The life of one like him was better than a sermon every day in the week. It was a sermon which every one who knew him could understand. It was a sermon and benediction combined, and one that a child could appreciate.

Christian Blaser, M. D.,

was born at Langnau, Canton Berne, Switzerland, February 4, 1823. He left Switzerland at the age of thirteen, and went to Winesburg, Holmes county, Ohio. From there he went to Ross county, where he read medicine with Dr. Jonathan Miesse. He attended Medical College at Philadelphia. He was graduated as a physician in 1846. He located first in Greenfield and then at Sinking Springs. He located at Piketon in 1848, and practiced there and did a banking business till 1860, when he moved to Wilmington, Ohio, and conducted a bank there till 1866. Then he returned to Piketon and remained one year. In 1867, he went to Waverly and engaged in the drug business and the practice of medicine which he continued till 1874, when he gave up the drug business entirely. He continued to practice medicine at Waverly till 1882, when he moved to Columbus, where he retired from all business.

He was married in 1850, to Jane E. Turner, daughter of James B. Turner, a merchant and pork-packer in Piketon, Ohio. James B. Turner's second wife, mother of Mrs. Blaser, was Sarah N. Millar, daughter of John W. Millar. The children of Dr. Blaser were: James Turner Blaser, born January 20, 1852; Anna Maria, born Feb. 24, 1854, wife of Charles E. Bonebrake, of 865 Franklin Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. The wife of our subject was born November 7, 1830, and died March 31, 1891, at Columbus, Ohio. Dr. Blaser was not a member of any church. He was a democrat, and was prominent in Masonry. He died July 23, 1888. He was a first class business man in every respect. As a physician he was wonderfully successful. He seemed to know what to do in any case presented to him, and had the entire confidence of the community, as a business man, to an extent beyond his contemporaries and no man deserved it more.

Luther Martin Beaman

was born in Hartland, Connecticut, December 2, 1827. His father was Thomas Beaman. He obtained such education as the schools of his vicinity afforded, and at the age of twenty years, started out to make his own fortune. He came to Ohio, and began by peddling clocks, brass kettles, and other articles much in demand. He was first employed to conduct a country store, at Waterloo, in Lawrence county. He mastered the business at once, and soon afterwards established a like business for himself at Ridgway, in Gallia county. In 1856, he removed his business to Centerville, in Gallia county. He remained there in business until his death. He began in Centerville with a stock of only a few hundred dollars and died worth \$300,000. He dealt in farm products and stock. No opportunity to make money ever escaped him. He was naturally adapted to the business of banking, and in 1874, he established a National Bank at Centerville, but this was merely an adjunct to his outside business. The bank had

a capital of \$50,000 and he held the greater part of its stock. He became a dealer in government and municipal bonds and made extensive purchases and sales. Mr. Beaman was always conservative and safe. The people of his community and county had unlimited confidence in him.

He served as County Commissioner for a time. He represented Gallia county in the Legislature from January 4, 1880, to April 19, 1883. As an evidence of the confidence of his fellow-citizens, it is mentioned that he held the office of Treasurer of his township for a period of about twenty-five years. He was a loyal man during the war. On September 18, 1864, he was made Quartermaster of the 173d Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with the rank of First Lieutenant and served until June 26, 1865. He had the talent and ability to have filled the same position for the entire army of the United States. Mr. Beaman had the faculty of doing everything well, which he undertook, and it never had to be done over again. If he had a humble duty before him, he performed it just as well as though it was the most important. No details of business, or duty, were ever neglected by him. His motto might well have been, "Whatever is worth doing, is worth doing well." Mr. Beaman was never a member of any fraternity or lodge, but managed to be on good terms with every one. He was not a member of any church, but aided those about him. He had the faculty of being a valuable aid and assistant to any body or organization with which he was connected. He was a strong and ardent republican.

His counsel, advice, and assistance was always of great value to his party. His services to his county, as Commissioner and as a legislator were most valuable to it. He could suggest needed reforms, changes, and improvements, and they would be adopted. When adopted, if it fell to him to carry them out, he did so, most successfully and without friction or opposition. His judgment on all subjects was most valuable. He did his own investigating and reasoning, most quietly, but when he reached a conclusion on a subject there was no better and no other. His judgment would be accepted at once as the best. His knowledge on subjects he investigated was most accurate and thorough. He never made any boasts of it, but acted on that intuitive instinct he possessed by nature, and the facts he had acquired by observation and study. He was of the very best type of the sturdy New England Yankee, possessing all those qualities which have made the citizen of the United States known and respected in every part of the world. He would never undertake what he could not do and whatever he did undertake, succeeded, because he would undertake only what he could do. Of course he had a wonderful knowledge of human nature. He not only had it, but utilized his knowledge with the very best results. To have accomplished what he did in a county community where everybody is supposed to know his neighbors affairs, was most remarkable. There are but few instances of this kind.

He was married soon after he came to Ohio to Margaret Kellar, daughter of Abram Kellar and Susan his wife. She survived until August, 1896. They had six children: Fred, the youngest died in infancy; Jessie, the wife of James F. Morgan, died in August, 1884; Parnie, the wife of Dr. Jehu Eakins, died in June, 1897, without issue; Ida B., the wife of Rees W. Thomas, of Jackson, died November 14, 1900. She left six children, Mrs. David Armstrong, Jr., of Jackson; Madge, Helen, Luther Beaman, Stanley, and George. Mr. Beaman left one son, Matere, who resides at Centerville. He married Margaret, the daughter of David D. Morgan, of Centerville, and has one son, David, aged fifteen years. Mr. Beaman died suddenly March 12, 1901, of cancer of the bowels. Since his death, his bank has closed its business. All deposits were paid and the charter surrendered. His career was beneficial to the community in which he dwelt and he aided many worthy men to success.

William Biggs, Senior,

was born October 19, 1800, at Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, the son of Andrew and Judith (Robertson) Biggs. Andrew Biggs was engaged in business there, keeping a tavern, but failing when his son William, was thirteen years of age, he removed to Greenup county, Kentucky. The son was early thrown upon his own resources, and when quite young carried the mail from the mouth of Big Sandy to Greenup and from Mt. Sterling to the mouth of Big Sandy and return,

and by good management soon became a land holder. His farm being heavily timbered, he kept a woodyard on the bank of the Ohio river and also ran a line of keel boats on the Ohio and Big Sandy rivers. He could relate many thrilling incidents of early days. He was a shrewd business man of sterling character, being noted for his keen sense of justice to all men. He became identified with the business interests of Portsmouth about 1850, when he bought a hotel, since called the "Biggs House." Mr. Biggs was a large slave holder until 1862. He was a kind and indulgent master. In the thirties, his slaves would cross the Ohio river, and work in the state of Ohio, but they did not attempt to run away.

He as a whig during the existence of the Whig party and afterwards became a democrat and remained such the remainder of his life. In the last twenty years of his life, he was a member of the Presbyterian church. His wife was Lucy Bragg Davis, daughter of Captain George Naylor Davis, a soldier of the war of 1812. She was also a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Biggs enjoyed good health all of his life. He never had a spell of sickness except in 1868. He was exact in his business methods, and was always prompt about his obligations and arranged his business to pay cash, but at the same time, was lenient and indulgent to those who owed him. He extended the utmost confidence to those in his employ, and they never abused it.

His family consisted of the following children: Andrew, William and Robinson, twins; Thomas; James Davis, of Wurtland, Greenup county, Kentucky; Anna Eliza, who married James Hockaday, both deceased; Susan, who died at the age of eighteen; Romulus, a physician in Greenup, Kentucky; George Nicholas, engaged in business in Huntington, West Virginia; Lucy, wife of Doctor Andrew Beardsley, of Huntington, West Virginia; Samuel, deceased; Lola, deceased wife of Judge William Thompson. Mr. Biggs began with nothing and left a colossal fortune at his death. His wife died June 13, 1889, and he survived until July 24, 1897.

Francis Campbell

was born at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1792. He was a descendant of Duncan Campbell, of the lineage of the noble branch of Breadalbane, born in Scotland, but removed to Ireland after his marriage in 1612. His son, John Taylor Campbell, lived and died in Ireland, but his son, also named John, emigrated from that country to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, bringing with him his family. Among them was Francis Campbell's grandfather, born in 1692, and also called John. This John was educated in England. He was married and had four children, the youngest of whom, John, was the father of the subject of our sketch. He was born in 1740, and married to Miss Ellen Parker. The eldest brother of our subject was the Rev. John Campbell, so there were five generations in which the same name of John appeared.

Francis Campbell, our subject, obtained but slight schooling in his home, but left there and branched out in the world, determined to be the architect of his own fortune, confident in his success. He went to Baltimore and associated himself with John T. Barr, a prominent merchant there, and remained with him about two years, during which time he developed such attention to business and so much capacity in that direction, that Mr. Barr, who had arranged to establish a general merchandise store at Chillicothe, did so, and gave Mr. Campbell a partnership. The business was conducted under the name of Barr & Campbell, and the latter had sole management and control of the establishment. Their store was opened in 1814, and ultimately Mr. Campbell became one of the most prominent merchants in that part of the state. The business was continued until 1832, when Mr. Barr, who resided in Baltimore, became financially involved. Mr. Campbell had endorsed for him to a large extent and was a great sufferer. He lost all the money he had accumulated to that date.

Mr. Barr then retired from the firm, and two of the brothers of Mr. Campbell, James and Samuel, who had been connected with the business some time previous, were taken into partnership, and the style of the new firm was James P. Campbell & Co. The same business was continued with increased success for seven or eight years when James retired and the firm was then changed to F. & S. D. Campbell, (Francis and Samuel D.), and was continued until 1852, when Francis Campbell retired from active work, although the firm

remained in existence for several years after. Mr. Campbell also identified himself with the business enterprises of Chillicothe. He was ever ready to promote the interests of his town. He was a director of the old Chillicothe Bank and the old Valley Bank, subsequently changed to the First National Bank, of which he was one of the projectors and original charterers. He was actively engaged in the organization and construction of the Marietta & Cincinnati railroad and other projects of a public nature.

He was a very large land owner in the city of Portsmouth, and sold fifteen acres just east of Campbell avenue, running from Gallia street to Jackson. He also owned various portions of additions in the city of Portsmouth and did a great deal of business in Portsmouth. He was a member of the First Presbyterian church of Chillicothe. He was a man of great integrity of character and purity of purpose. He was noted for his kindness of heart and affection. He was never married, but resided with his brother, Samuel D., where he died on the 17th of June, 1873.

Franklin Carel

was born in Paris, France, December 16, 1795, the son of Rene and Madelaine (La Roux) Carel. He came with his parents to Gallipolis, Ohio, in 1803. He was named for Benjamin Franklin and had a good education in both English and French, as he was the eldest son. He succeeded his father in the mercantile business, which he successfully pursued for many years. He often walked to Philadelphia to purchase goods for his store, which were brought across the Alleghany Mountains, in big covered wagons, drawn by four or six horses, to Pittsburg, and then loaded on keel boats, or batteaus, and floated to their destination. He and his brother, Virgil, erected the first steam salt mill in Gallia county, also the first iron foundry, which was managed by them for many years. He was also interested in the first saw mill operated in Gallipolis.

He was Justice of the Peace for twenty years and Notary Public for fifteen years, a long time city recorder, township clerk, etc. He was trustee of Gallia Academy for nearly fifty years and treasurer of the Board for thirty years. He was Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Gallia county, from February, 1850, to September 1, 1851. He was a charter member of the Morning Dawn Lodge, F. and A. M. of Gallipolis. He was a man of much ability, and held many important offices. He was noted for his honesty and integrity of character and was widely and prominently known.

He was married in December, 1819, to Miss Rosina Devacht, daughter of Joseph W. Devacht. They had two daughters: Madelaine, the wife of Captain James Newton, a steamboat captain, and Rosina, the wife of David Y. Smithers, also a steamboat captain. He was married a second time to Sallie Whitney, by whom he had six children: Franklin and Charles, both photographers; Mary, the wife of H. Felix Woods, who was engaged as clerk in a large dry goods store; Henry; Josephine, the wife of L. Z. Cadot, who has a separate sketch herein; and Frederick, a printer. Franklin died at the age of thirty-three years and Henry at the age of two years. His third wife was Susan Berthelot. There were no children of this marriage. After a long, useful and busy life, he died on the 13th of April, 1883.

Rene Carel

was born in the province of Normandy, in the north of France. He went from there to Paris, where he established a book store and also owned a mill for the manufacture of silk. He was married about the year 1793, to Madelaine La Roux, who came from the south of France. In the year 1803, owing to the disturbed state of France, caused by the Napoleonic wars, he emigrated to the United States. He disposed of his business interests and in the spring of 1803, set sail from Havre for the United States, with his wife and two sons, Franklin and Virgil. They landed at Baltimore, Maryland, after a voyage of fifty-nine days. From there they came overland to Pittsburg. He had letters of introduction to a French family residing there, but being unable to speak English, could not find the family.

He had intended to buy property and settle in Pittsburg, but determined to locate either in Cincinnati, Ohio, or St. Louis, Missouri, which at that time

was a French town. He had a flat boat built and he and his family embarked and started down the Ohio. After a voyage of several days, they landed at Gallipolis to buy provisions, but finding the village was a French settlement and everybody speaking the French language, he gave up the idea of going on to Cincinnati, and decided to locate in Gallipolis. He engaged in the mercantile business and carried that on for some years, or until his son, Franklin, became old enough to manage the business, when he retired. Being a man of means, he purchased a large amount of real estate in and about Gallipolis. He had three sons, Franklin and Virgil, born in France, and Aristides, born in this country. His wife died in 1833, and he died March 27, 1843.

Charles Peter Clough

was born March 10, 1849, in Waverly, Ohio. His father was Dr. George Washington Alexander Clough, of Chillicothe, and his mother's maiden name was Sarah M. Steenbergen, one of the Pioneers of Pike county. He was the eldest of the two children of his father's first marriage. Dr. Clough's second wife was Mary McNeal. They had six children. Charles P. received a common school education at Waverly. At the age of nineteen, he became a farmer and lived a mile and a half above Waverly. In 1874, he moved on the Steenbergen farm, just north of Waverly. He was married to Mary Elizabeth Overman, February 19, 1895, the daughter of Henry W. Overman, of near Hillsboro. Her mother was Mary Warne. The children of this marriage are: Sarah, aged seven and Charles Edwin, aged five. Mr. Clough died November 3, 1900, of heart disease. He was a republican and a Knight of Pythias. He was a man of generous build and strong sympathies. He was a man who endeared himself to all who knew him, and was a good neighbor, and a true citizen.

Daniel Lot Davis

was born May 30, 1815, in Cardiganshire, Wales, and came to America 1838. His father was John Lot Davis. His mother died at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on the way from Wales. The family came to this country in 1841. He learned the blacksmith's trade and worked at Ohio, Mt. Vernon and Buckhorn furnaces, in Ohio, and Hopewell and Hunnewell, in Kentucky. In 1850, he located on a farm, in Gallia county, Ohio. He resided there until 1863, when he removed to a farm at Waterloo, Gallia county, Ohio, and resided on it until 1890, when he removed to Cincinnati, and died there in April, 1900. He was married in 1850, in Gallia county, to Elizabeth Morgan, a native of Wales. His children were: David Davis, late Judge of the Hamilton county Court of Common Pleas; Mary A., wife of Charles A. Passmore, of Cincinnati; Richard, died at the age of twenty-seven; Lot born November 8, 1856; Hannah, wife of Fred G. Leimann, of Norwood, Ohio. He had two children to die in infancy. His wife died in 1898. He was a republican and a member of the Welch Congregational church.

Francis D'Hebecourt

was born in Epernay, Province of Champagne, July 28, 1768. When old enough he was placed in a military school in Paris, to fit him for a command in the army. While at school he formed the acquaintance of Napoleon Bonaparte, who was a fellow-student. So close was their intimacy that, when both had graduated with honor and received their grade, Bonaparte as sub-lieutenant of artillery, and D'Hebecourt sub-lieutenant of infantry, they both determined to go to America, and to found a colony. When the two young men were ready to go, the family of Bonaparte persuaded him to remain in Paris, but D'Hebecourt came on, landing in Gallipolis, October 21, 1790, and for several years after, his life was one of constant hardship, and often great danger. He was appointed Captain of a Company, May 6, 1791. He was also appointed the first postmaster of Gallipolis, October 1, 1794, which he held until July 1, 1798. He was married on September 16, 1795, to Felicite Marret. In 1799, our subject was in business in Marietta, but not being successful, removed to New Orleans, in 1802, where he opened a school for young men. He remained here until his death, which occurred on November 22, 1832.



EDWARD DELETOMBE.

Edward Deletombe

was born in Barboursville, Virginia, (now West Virginia) January 14, 1821. His parents were Francis Tuissant Deletombe and Natalie Loyn Deletombe, natives of Lille, France, the former born in 1778 and the latter in 1784. They came to America in 1820, two years after their marriage, accompanied by Marie Pelagie Loyn and Auguste Loyn, sister and brother of Madame Natalie Loyn Deletombe, sailing from Havre for New Orleans, reaching there after a voyage of ninety days. On board ship was one C. W. J. Jerome who was in charge of a party of colonists from France who were to settle in the "French Grant." Discovering that Mons. Deletombe and his brother-in-law were possessed of means, Jerome induced them to join his colony in the El Dorado. On reaching the promised land they found that they had been deceived in the titles of land they had purchased, Mons. Deletombe moved on to Barboursville, Va. where his only child, Edward, subject of this sketch, was born.

In 1823, hearing from the French settlement in Gallipolis, the family moved there, where Mons. Deletombe laid the foundation of a substantial fortune for his son, in the face of many hardships and difficulties in the early years of that settlement, in great contrast to the condition of affluence they had enjoyed in France. Mons. Deletombe was engaged in mercantile business in Gallipolis, and died January 2, 1857 at the age of 73. His wife died July 18, 1856, aged 72. Edward Deletombe was married to Laura M. Steinmann of Lancaster, Ohio, May 14, 1850, and was the father of six children, three sons and three daughters, namely: Clara, Alice, Frank, Charles, Edward and Laura. The sons are deceased; Edward having died in 1870, Frank in 1884 and Charles in 1886. Besides his wife and three daughters who survived him, he also left a grandson, Edward, the only child of his eldest son Frank, who is now the only male representative of the family name.

He continued in the mercantile business established by his father until 1863, when he became President of the First National Bank of Gallipolis, at its organization, which position he held until his death, September 5, 1891. This bank had much to do with the interests and prosperity of the town and through its President became widely known. It was he who first suggested what is now known as the Hocking Valley railroad and through his enterprising efforts which met the interest and co-operation of his friend, Mr. William H. Langley, the road was built. Mr. Deletombe was a man of strong character with a marked individuality that left its impress on all he met. He was distinguished for his sterling qualities of mind and heart and was particularly noted for his friendships which were lasting. Once a friend, always a friend, was an inviolable principle with him and his generous manifestations of sympathy and interest in the welfare of his fellowmen, was through the abundant means he possessed, a source of grateful remembrance in which his name will ever be held. Yet he never did anything for display, and was in every way unostentatious, but was ever ready with open purse and willing heart to aid the needy and unfortunate and further every worthy enterprise.

During the Civil War, he rendered the Government valuable services through the means at his command, having furnished the money to equip the troops for what was known as "Hunter's Raid" in 1863, and at all times proving himself a friend to the soldiers and to his country. His life was in jeopardy in his own town, through upholding fearlessly the principles of a true Union man and a citizen of the Republic, and unarmed, he walked forth in his path of duty as much a hero as if on the battlefield. A friend once said of him, "Once he saw the truth and right, nothing could prevent him from declaring and doing it." His whole character was laid on the foundation of Christian principle. His charities were many, practical and effective. Those who knew him most intimately, loved and revered him most. He was a man of great reserve with strangers, yet with intense feeling and always had the strength and courage of his own convictions.

His memory was simply wonderful. Of dates, events and interesting anecdotes of the early days of Gallipolis, he was an encyclopedia of knowledge. He could enumerate upwards of 600 steam boats which had plied the waters of the Ohio from his childhood, the first one he remembered being the "Mechanic," when he joined the crowd that greeted Lafayette as the boat landed a moment

at the wharf with her distinguished passenger in 1825(?). Through his energy ability and constant attention to business, he became wealthy and was at one time the largest tax-payer in Gallia county, owning through inheritance valuable property that was in the family over three-quarters of a century; among it a piece on which stood a log-cabin where the exiled king, Louis Philippe lodged during his brief sojourn there. It is to be regretted that the last years of this remarkable citizen was marked by great suffering from asthmatic troubles and in addition to the loss of his three sons, two of whom having died in early manhood but a few years preceding him, the fortune he had earned should be entirely and suddenly swept away through misplaced confidence in others. He left a wife and three daughters and one grandchild, son of the eldest son, Frank, to bear tribute to his memory, which will live as the memory of all that is noble and just will live, when stone and mortar have crumbled to dust.

Joseph Guillaume Devacht

was born at Inpres, Flanders, in 1763. After he obtained his education, he was employed as a scribe, and at the age of twenty-two he left Flanders and came to Paris, where, during the seven years which intervened between his leaving Flanders and his embarkation for America, he became a very ingenious silversmith. With the other French emigrants, he embarked in one of the ships which sailed for America, February 3, 1790, arriving at Alexandria, May 3. They remained there some time, and he formed such strong attachments to some of the people, and they to him, that he came very near staying there; he did not, however, but came to Gallipolis with the French colony in October, 1790. He opened a silversmith shop there, and his reputation soon became so great he had work from all parts of the country, receiving much delicate work from all the cities. So great was his skill in fixing watches, the people had a saying that in order to make a watch run well, it was only necessary for Devacht to look at it.

In March, 1798, Monsier Devacht married a widow lady of fine education, whose name was Madam Jean Frances Parmentier. She was born in Paris, January 15, 1775. Her first husband died September 15, 1797, and she and our subject were married five months after, Robert Safford, Esquire, of Gallipolis, officiating. They had the following children: Joseph W., an old bachelor; Emile; William D.; Eliza, the wife of Doctor Felix Regnier; Rosina, the wife of Franklin Carel; Virginia, the wife of Julius Regnier; Josephine, the wife of Albert S. Oakes, and mother of the late Mrs. Josephine F. Buskirk of Portsmouth; Fanny, the wife of Captain Jefferson Donnally. Our subject died May 12, 1845, respected by all who knew him. His wife survived him a number of years, dying on January 17, 1856.

Joseph Drouillard

was born at Wellsburg, Virginia, September 1, 1796. He was the son of Pierre Drouillard, a pioneer and Indian trader. His father was a Frenchman and his mother a Kentuckian. There were three children older than Joseph, Drusilla, Hannah, and Simon. When our subject was four years of age, the family moved and settled on the Ohio side of the river, twenty-five miles below Gallipolis, where Millersport now stands, deriving its name from Miller, his grandfather. Here he lived on a farm until the War of 1812, when he went out as Fife Major of a regiment. He volunteered when sixteen years of age at Gallipolis under General Edward Tupper. He afterward received a pension for his service in the War of 1812. He came to Gallipolis after the War of 1812 and was employed in the Clerk's office of Gallia county in 1817. In 1835, he was appointed Clerk of the Common Pleas and Supreme Courts, in place of Francis LeClercq, resigned. He held that office by appointment and election until 1858. He was elected Treasurer of the county in 1827 and served until 1844. He was Treasurer, Auditor and Recorder of the county, at a time when they were embodied in one office. He was Postmaster of Gallipolis from July-1, 1861 to December, 1865.

September 1, 1820 he was married to Sarah Bowen, daughter of Joel Bowen, at Marietta, Ohio. They had nine children: Anthony Wayne, deceased; Susan Miller married James Harper; Harriet married D. S. Ford, and deceased;

Simon Kenton; Christopher Columbus; Emily, widow of Doctor A. L. Norton; Joseph Jr.; James Pierre a graduate of West Point in 1861, who served as aide-camp to General Sykes in the first battle of the Rebellion at Bull's Run and afterwards with General Rosecrans in the Army of the Cumberland till the close of the war; and Marie. Our subject saw Daniel Boone at Millersport and remembered Simon Kenton, at Urbana, in 1834. He was a great fisherman and hunter. He was accustomed for years to make an annual deer hunt in Virginia. He used tobacco from 1840 and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a Mason for seventy years and a charter member of Morning Dawn Lodge of Gallipolis, Ohio. He died March 10, 1895. He was honored and esteemed by all who knew him.

Major Joseph L. Finley

There is an old brown head-stone in the center of the little village cemetery at West Union, which recites—"Joseph L. Finley was born February 20, 1753, and died May 23, 1839." Most of the people of West Union and of those who have visited the cemetery or passed by have observed the stone, but do not know the story of him who reposes beneath, but we propose now to tell it so that hereafter, so long as this History is preserved, the headstone will suggest its own history. Major Joseph L. Finley was born on the date already given, near Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. He was a graduate of Princeton College in the class of 1775. He entered the Revolutionary War on the first day of April, 1776, as a Second Lieutenant in Captain Moorehead's Company, of Miles' Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment, organized under a resolution of Congress on July 15, 1776. He was made a Captain on the 20th day of October, 1777, and his regiment was designated as the 13th Pennsylvania. He was transferred to the 8th Pennsylvania, July 1, 1778, and was made a Major July 20, 1780.

He served until November, 1783, more than two years after the surrender of Cornwallis, and he was seven years and seven months in service in defense of his country. He was in the battle of Long Island on the twenty-seventh of August, 1776, and that of White Plains the September following. He was at the battle of Brandywine in September, 1777; at Germantown, in October of the same year, and he was in the battle of Monmouth on that memorable hot Sunday, June 28, 1778. After that, he was sent with General Broadhead to the western part of Pennsylvania in his expedition against the Indians. He subsequently saw much hard fighting. He lost his left eye in the service and was otherwise much disabled. He emigrated to Adams county in 1815 and settled on Gift Ridge.

His wife was a daughter of Rev. Samuel Blair a noted Presbyterian minister in the early part of the history of that church in this country. She was a woman of much beauty of person and nobility of character, and their daughters were likewise well educated and handsome. She was an aunt of Francis P. Blair, the famous editor of the *Globe* of Washington, D. C. She was a sprightly woman, full of energy, and while small was considered very handsome. She had the blackest of black eyes; she wrote poetry for the newspapers, and wrote several touching tributes to the memory of deceased friends. Major Finley and his wife were both members of the Presbyterian church of West Union. He was a man of small stature, and in his old age his hair was silvery white. When he and his wife attended church at West Union, during the sermon he always sat on the pulpit steps, as he was somewhat deaf.

He had three daughters and two sons. His daughter, Hannah Finley, was the second wife of Colonel John Lodwick, and the mother of a numerous family. Among her sons were Captain John N., Joseph, Pressley and Lyle Lodwick, and among her daughters were Mrs. Nancy McCabe, Mrs. Eli Kinney and Mrs. J. Scott Peebles. She died in 1827, twelve years before her father. Another daughter, Mary Finley, married John Patterson, once United States Marshal of Ohio, and the father of Mrs. Benjamin F. Coates of Portsmouth, Ohio. She was the mother of seven children. She was married in 1818 and died in 1831. The Hon. Joseph P. Smith, late Secretary of the American Bureau of Republics, was her grandson and Mrs. Chandler J. Moulton of Lucasville her granddaughter.

Major Finley was pensioned under the law of 1818 and stricken from the rolls by the alarm act of 1820, because he had some little property. This action was disgraceful to the Country. He was restored about 1823, on the application of numerous friends. The testimonials in favor of his restoration would make the angels weep. All the commissions he held for his Revolutionary offices are on file among his papers in the Pension office. He was one of the truest of patriots and the best of men, a model for all who should come after him.

Job Foster

was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia May 3, 1756. At the age of 19 he was married to Nancy Craycraft. There were six children of this marriage: John, William, Samuel, Mary, Margaret and Nancy.

On the 6th day of October, 1780, he enlisted for 18 months under Captain Simeon Carpenter in the 9th Va. Reg. commanded by Col. Richard Campbell. The regiment assembled and passed the winter at Winchester, Virginia. In March 1781, it proceeded to Fredericksburg; then to Petersburg, Chesterfield Court-house and then to Guilford county, North Carolina to join the army commanded by Gen. Green, two days after the battle of Guilford N. C. March 15, 1781, and was in pursuit of the enemy under Lord Cornwallis as far as Deepwater. At Camden, South Carolina, he was in the battle of Fort Hales April 15, 1781. His regiment was ordered to the high hills of the Santee in South Carolina where it remained three months. Then it was sent to Fort Thompson for a short time; then to Fort Ninety-six in South Carolina where it was engaged in a number of skirmishes. The regiment was discharged at Saulsbury, North Carolina, January 1, 1782.

Our subject removed to Kentucky a few years after it became a state and settled in Greenup county near old Enterprise furnace. Here his daughter Margaret married Benjamin Barklow. She died in 1827, leaving three sons, William Foster, Stout and Benjamin.

Benjamin Barklow removed to Portsmouth, Ohio, and engaged in the grocery business, located on West Second street where the Second street school building now stands. He died in 1863. At that time he was conducting a grocery on the corner opposite the Second street school building.

Job Foster removed to Jackson county and bought a small farm on which he lived for many years with his son. He applied for a pension in 1819 and gave his age as 64 years. He died about 1856. His widow, Sarah Jane Jeffords, resides in Portsmouth. He was the ancestor of Mrs. Agnes Roe of the same city.

Robert Hamilton

was born November 28, 1795, at Connellsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania. He was trained to the strictest belief and observances of the Westminster Confession, and it remained with him as the best part of himself all his life. He came to Adams county in 1817, in a flatboat. He landed at the mouth of Ohio Brush creek and walked up the creek to Brush creek furnace, where he engaged as clerk under Archibald Paul, who was then running the furnace. At that time the furnace only run on Sundays. On week days the forge ran to make hollow ware, pots, kettles, stoves, andirons and all kinds of castings. Then a ton of iron was 2,268 pounds and twenty-eight pounds allowed for sandage. The furnace at that time was run by water alone. When the water was low, they had to tramp a wheel to blow off, and the best they could do was to make two or three tons of iron a day.

On the twentieth of July, 1825, Mr. Hamilton was married to Nancy Ellison, daughter of John Ellison. She was a sister of the late William Ellison of Manchester. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. William Williamson, who signed his name to the certificate, V. D. M., (Verbi Dei Minister), which was the fashion at that time, which translated is "Of the Word of God, Minister." Robert Hamilton was a resident of Adams county until 1828. In that time he laid the foundation of a successful business career. He was diligent in business and of the highest integrity. At that time it was thought a furnace must run on Sundays or the entire charge would be ruined but Mr. Hamilton induced Mr. Paul to try the experiment of a change. It was found

the iron produced was just as good. Mr. Hamilton was the first furnaceman in the country who stopped his furnace on Sunday. The old Brush creek furnace was owned by the Ellisons and the Meanses.

In 1828, Robert Hamilton and Andrew Ellison, son of the Andrew Ellison who was captured by the Indians in 1793, under the name of Ellison & Hamilton, built Pine Grove furnace in Lawrence county. Robert Hamilton fired it on January 1, 1829. Four tons a day was its capacity at starting. After he located at Pine Grove Furnace, he became one of the founders of the church at Hanging Rock, and was a ruling elder in it from its organization until his death. His first wife died June 23, 1838, and on February 20, 1839, he was married to Miss Rachel R. Peebles, a daughter of John Peebles and a sister of John G. Peebles of Portsmouth. Our subject's judgment was excellent and he was wonderfully successful in business. He amassed a large fortune of which his widow was largely the almoner. He was respected and esteemed by all who knew him as a man who lived right up to his standard, both in business and in religion. He died September 11, 1856, in his sixty-first year, of a dysentery. His death was a great loss to the business community and to the church. It was almost a calamity, as his influence and methods were of incalculable benefit to those about him. His ashes repose in the beautiful Greenlawn Cemetery, at Portsmouth, Ohio.

His widow, Mrs. Rachel Hamilton, survived until August 27, 1883, when she died, aged eighty-seven years and one month. She was noted for her pious life and good deeds. Her gifts to charities were many, large and continuous, during her whole life, but her gifts by will were also many, large and praiseworthy. She stated in her will, she feared she had not given enough to charitable purposes and therefore she gave her executor, her brother, John G. Peebles, \$10,000 for charitable objects to be bestowed in his discretion. Her memory is revered in the entire circle of her acquaintance. The Peebles-Hamilton Reading Rooms at Portsmouth, Ohio, are a monument to her memory.

Captain James Harper

was born November 7, 1819 at Chillicothe, Ohio. His father was James Harper, a Philadelphia Quaker, and his mother was Julia Ann (Wilcox) Harper. She was the daughter of Robert Wilcox, a surgeon in the Revolutionary War and a native of Delaware. James Harper, Senior, came to Gallipolis, in 1825, to take charge of the Gallipolis Free Press, which he published there until 1831. Our subject worked for the Cincinnati Gazette, as a printer, four years. He then went to Louisville, Kentucky, and was there for twelve years on the Louisville Journal with George D. Prentice. On November 27, 1847, at Gallipolis, he was married to Miss Susan N. Drouillard, daughter of Joseph Drouillard, of Gallipolis. Mr. and Mrs. Harper made their home in Louisville, Kentucky, until 1849. In that year, he returned to Gallipolis and bought a half interest in the Gallipolis Journal, and thereafter resided in the town of Gallipolis until his death.

In June, 1850, he became sole owner of the Journal and continued it until December 23, 1863, when he sold out to R. L. Stewart. In November, 1871, he bought one-half interest and held it until 1873, when he sold out to William H. Nash, but after this sale to Mr. Nash, Mr. Harper remained connected with the Journal until 1889, when he retired from all business. During the war, when he was in control of the Journal, the paper was a straight out loyal Union paper. Mr. Harper was a member of the Military Committee of Gallia county, during the entire war and was its chairman. He devoted his entire time to the public good in that period and to the furtherance of the Union cause. He organized a military company and became Captain and served about three months.

Mr. Harper was a whig while the Whig party lasted and then became a republican and never wavered in his allegiance to the party. He was honest and honorable to a fault and an agreeable companion. He had the most pleasing manners. He was a gentleman who stood on his dignity at all times, at the same time he knew how to make himself agreeable to all around him. He was a charter member of the Odd Fellow Lodge of Gallipolis and was buried by that Lodge. He died September 16, 1891. His widow survives.

Captain Samuel Booth Hempstead

was born June 18, 1823, in Portsmouth, Ohio, the son of Dr. Giles S. B. Hempstead and Elizabeth Peebles, his wife. He grew up in the city of Portsmouth, and attended its school. He also attended school at Marietta, Ohio, and Washington and Jefferson College in Pennsylvania. He became a steamboat clerk and master and followed that occupation for several years. He was one of the jolliest masters on the Ohio river, and was well acquainted with every one along the river from the mouth of the Kanawha to Cincinnati.

He was married March 12, 1846, to Mary Ann Hamilton, daughter of Robert Hamilton and Nancy Ellison, his wife. The following are his children: Anna Moore, born February 6, 1847; married Isaac Newton Hempstead, March 12, 1867; Margaret Jane, born October 9, 1851 married William F. Walker, November 22, 1877, died April 4, 1899; Elizabeth W., born November 30, 1853 died March 20, 1854. Mary Allen, born March 16, 1855; married Henry Ritter, December 29, 1877, died May 31, 1897. Giles Hamilton, born June 19, 1856; died September 8, 1856. Rosalie Hamilton, born August 3, 1859; married September 11, 1885, to J. P. Gillen. Harriet Hamilton, born October 13, 1861; married May 13, 1885, to A. Tupper Nye.

In the year 1870, Captain Hempstead retired from the river and engaged in the foundry business at Hanging Rock until the time of his death. He was not a member of any church. He was a republican in his politics. He was liked by all who knew him. He was a most pleasing conversationalist and companion and was the life and soul of any circle in which he was associated. He died at Hanging Rock, December 12, 1873. His wife who was born September 6, 1826, died July 6, 1901.

Charles Henking

was born in the city and Canton of St. Gall, Switzerland, in 1808. His father was Charles Henking, a dry goods merchant in St. Gall and Verona, Italy. His mother's maiden name was Henrietta Hettenbach, daughter of Johann Hettenbach, an old merchant of St. Gall. Our subject received a complete academical education in Switzerland, and learned English, French, German, Italian and Spanish. He spent his early life in Switzerland and in Italy. He was eighteen years of age when he came to the United States. He started for Mexico to establish an agency for the sale of cotton goods for his uncle Henry Henking. When he got to New York, he found that his first cargo was lost at sea enroute for Mexico. This discouraged him, he gave up the enterprise and sold his second cargo of manufactured cotton goods which had been made in Switzerland. In New York, he became an agent for a European Syndicate which owned a large body of Virginia land. He went to Union, Monroe county, Virginia, and was there several years. He remained there until the lands were sold. He spent two years in Virginia. He then spent some years after in Philadelphia and Cincinnati, as a book-keeper in different mercantile houses.

He went to New Orleans and while there became acquainted with C. A. M. Damarin. As a result of such acquaintance he went to Portsmouth, and into the house of C. A. M. Damarin as book-keeper. While so employed he became a partner and the firm was Damarin & Henking. On June 4, 1845, he attended the wedding of Abe Buskirk, to Miss Josephine Oakes at the old Devacht home in Gallipolis. He was Buskirk's groomsman and Miss Emily Creuzet was bridesmaid. They met for the first time at the wedding. It was a case of "love at first sight," and they were married the following 3rd of September, 1845. They went to housekeeping in Portsmouth on Second street in the brick residence lately owned by Dr. Lottridge, No. 80 West Second street. Up to this time Mr. Henking had been a gentleman of pleasure. He liked to make money, but spent it for the pleasures it empowered him to enjoy. After his marriage, he settled down securely to business, and was making money in Portsmouth, but his wife was dissatisfied and wanted to live at her former home.

In 1849, he moved to Gallipolis and formed a partnership in the banking business with Col. Peter Kinney, under the firm name of Charles Henking & Co. That continued for about two years, and in 1850, he went to Louisville and was in the banking business there about one year. In 1851, he returned to Gallipolis, engaged in the banking business there and continued it until 1862,

when he closed out, and the First National Bank of Gallipolis was formed. In 1852, he formed the firm of Henking, Cadot & Co., wholesale and retail grocery. The firm was Charles Henking, Alfred Henking, a cousin, and John Julius Cadot. They carried on the business until 1857, when Mr. Cadot sold out to his partners who continued under the firm name of C. & A. Henking. In 1867, they sold out to Henking, Allemong & Co., Charles Henking retiring. Our subject then took a tour to Europe and was gone for two years. From his return until his death on March 8, 1875, he was a resident of Gallipolis, but spent a great deal of his time in Europe, Italy and Switzerland, and made numerous journeys there.

His wife died in 1861, and he never re-married. They had the following children: Charles, died in infancy; Florence Adile, born January 31, 1848; Charles William, born August 30, 1851; Henrietta Louise, born November 12, 1855; Joseph Louis, born August 25, 1858; Emily, born June 4, 1861, died in infancy; Florence, married Dr. W. C. H. Needham, October 4, 1870, he died January 12, 1882, and she resides in Gallipolis. His son, Charles W., is the cashier of the Ohio Valley Bank in Gallipolis, and one of the most energetic and enterprising of its citizens.

Mr. Henking was a whig and afterwards a republican. He was a social and affable gentleman of the old school. He was very energetic, had much executive ability and was always successful in business. As a young man he was of a lively disposition and fond of society. His principal business training was received from the late C. A. M. Damarin. He was a good liver, liberal in his views and expenditures. He was of great public spirit, always in favor of public improvements and encouraged them to the extent of his ability. He was one of those peculiar dispositions that whenever he made an acquaintance he made a friend.

William Ingalls.

William Ingalls was born in Glasgow, Scotland. He was honorably connected; his mother's brother was titled Lord Lowe. He was a cabinet maker and when a young man he came to Edinburg and set up in business, in which he was successful. Here he became acquainted with Grizzel Davidson, whom he married and by whom he had twelve children. Five of them died before they left Scotland. Those who lived and came to maturity were: Marion, born in Edinburg, John, born in Philadelphia, William and Grace, born in Bellview, Wood county, Virginia, and James, in Gallipolis, Ohio. They were Presbyterians and raised their family in that faith. They left Scotland about 1784, or 1785. They with a few other families settled in Bellville, Wood county, Virginia. Marion, the eldest child was nine years old when they left Scotland. In March 1792, she married Thomas Gilruth. The marriage was celebrated in Marietta, by old Esquire Tupper, father of General Tupper, who sustained a siege at Fort Meigs during the war of 1812. They had five children, two of whom died in infancy. James, was born January 29, 1793, Mary, born January, 1797, and William, May 24, 1799, in the French Grant, Scioto county, Ohio.

Colonel Henry L. Kline

was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the 25th of October, 1813. His ancestors came from Strasburg, Germany, in 1673, and settled at Baltimore, Maryland. When he was ten years of age, his father's family consisted of his mother, five sons and two daughters. They settled in Ross county, Ohio, not far from Frankfort. They made their journey in wagons. In the following year, his father, who was a miller by trade, took charge of the mill near Chillicothe, and afterward bought the Swearingen place in Buckskin township, Ross county.

Henry L. was at one time Lieutenant Colonel of one of the Ohio Militia companies, hence his title.

In 1833, April 2, he was married to Mary E. McCreary, near Chillicothe, Ohio, granddaughter of Gen. James H. Menary. He died October 9, 1879.

He was a strong Presbyterian and an exemplary Christian. He was a whig when that party was in existence and afterwards a republican. His only son, Peter J. Kline, is a physician of Portsmouth, Ohio. He had one daughter, Rosa M. Kline, who lives at the old homestead.

Francis Le Clercq

was born in the city of La Rochelle on the west coast of France, January 8, 1773. He received a fine education, and was an excellent penman. While at Gallipolis, Ohio, before he was married, he taught school. He made one or more trips to New Orleans. While he was teaching he had as pupils, two girls whom he afterwards married. In 1806, he married Eulalie Columbe Marrel in her 20th year. She died January 12, 1809, at the age of 23 years and 9 days. Nine months later, he married Marie Louise Cadot. After the death of his first wife, he was employed by M. Gervais to survey and lay out Burrsburg, near Haverhill. While surveying there he courted Mlle. Cadot. By his first wife, he had two children, by his second wife, one. For more than 25 years, he was Clerk of the Courts of Gallia county, and was postmaster at Gallipolis, nearly the same length of time. He carried on the business of merchandising and accumulated much money. In politics, he was a whig. In religion, he was nothing; but he was a Freemason. He died November 17, 1837, in his 64th year. He was buried beside his first wife, in the old cemetery at Gallipolis. When she died a willow switch was planted on her grave. In 1855, it was a tree four feet in circumference. He drew lot 91 in the French Grant, but never resided on it.

Adele Suzanna Magnet

was born in Havre, France, March 26, 1787; was five years old when she arrived in Gallipolis, with her mother, after a tedious sea voyage of six months, made memorable to her by the fact that she lost her doll which she had dropped in the ocean. Her father had preceded them by coming with the first colonists. Mrs. Magnet was the eldest of a family of ten daughters, and survived all, being the last survivor of the early colonists. She was married in 1806, to Antoine Rene Magnet, and was the mother of five children, two sons and three daughters, the only one living being Mrs. Louisa Halliday, now in her eighty-third year. Mrs. Magnet was a remarkably well preserved woman, retaining all of her faculties with the exception of hearing, up to the time of her death, March 8, 1887, when within eighteen days of her one hundredth birthday. Possessed of excellent health, and up to her latest years occupying herself chiefly with patch-work, she displayed that perseverance, industry and cheerfulness so characteristic of the French nature and was always an important and tenderly cherished member of the family circle in which she lived, surrounded by several generations of her descendants, which now number eleven grandchildren, sixty-seven great-grandchildren, and forty-seven great-great-grandchildren. It is a notable fact that when she died Mrs. Magnet still had her full set of 32 teeth in perfect state of preservation, being proof of her strong constitution and excellent health. She was a woman most highly respected, of integrity and worth, qualities that have been inherited by her many descendants.

Claudius Romain Menager

was born in 1757. He came from Normandy to this country with the French emigrants, landing at Gallipolis, October 19, 1790. He was married on the 18th of November, 1790, to Mary Bobine, a French lady, who came over with distant relatives in the same boat with him. This was probably the first marriage at Gallipolis. His wife has a picture herein. Mr. Menager was fully six feet high, well developed, with power and capacity for enduring toil and labor far above his associates. He started the business of merchandising at Gallipolis, with a stock which he had brought with him, but having a very meager supply he began looking around for some source from which to replenish it. He soon learned that Benjamin Ives Gilman, of Marietta, was wholesaling merchandise. He made the trip to Marietta, and purchased a stock on six months' credit, contracting to pay for the same in salt at three dollars per bushel, that being then the lowest wholesale price of that article.

His was at this time the only store in the settlement, and was looked upon as quite a mammoth affair and a great convenience. He lost no time in making up a pack to be taken to the Scioto Salt Works, thirty-seven miles distant, to exchange for salt. His goods were considered better than salt, and he found he could trade to good advantage. He took two pack-horses with him to pack the salt to Gallipolis, as in that day there was no other than a hunter's path. After the salt was thus packed to Gallipolis, it was put in a pirogue

and two hands pushed it to Marietta, and paid his debt, then purchased again on the same terms. In this way, he kept up his store some years, and as emigrants came into the country a circulating medium of silver enabled the farmers and others to buy his goods and pay for them in cash. During his temporary absences, his wife attended to the store in a very efficient manner, and also to the house and other duties, and to their united efforts their after good fortune may, in a great measure, be attributed.

In addition to the store he entertained travelers and accommodated river men, and he opened a bake shop. In this manner by the joint industry of himself and wife, they soon became wealthy, and were considered by their neighbors as the "richest people in town." He was never known to stoop to a mean act, and was considered by merchants in Philadelphia, and other places where he had commercial intercourse, as a man of sterling integrity, punctual to an hour in the fulfillment of his contracts. It might, in truth, be said he was one of nature's noblemen. He had five children: Mary G. Menager, born in Gallipolis, June 9, 1792, died June 30, 1868; Peter Menager, born in Gallipolis in 1793, and died in Kansas October 20, 1868; Edward S. Menager, born in Gallipolis, September, 1797, and died September 17, 1870; Lewis B. Menager, born in Gallipolis April, 1801, and died at Point Pleasant, West Virginia, June 16, 1875; Roman Menager, born in Gallipolis July 20, 1799, and died January 19, 1888.

Very few men encountered greater difficulties in preparing their families for future usefulness than Mr. C. R. Menager. He gave the main support to a teacher, by which his daughter was qualified for a clerkship in his store, and sent his boys away to school, where each received a good education. He died in Gallipolis, surrounded by his family, on January 17, 1835. His wife survived him a number of years, she being the last but three of the original French emigrants. She died at her daughters, Mrs. Newsom's, in Gallipolis, December 10, 1854.

General James H. Menary

was born near Mifflin, Pennsylvania, June 9, 1760. His ancestors were English, his father being in the city of London at the time of the great earthquake. In 1784, he was married to Miss Mary Blair, a native of Mifflin, Pennsylvania. She was born October 30, 1765 and died at the age of ninety-six years. He was in the Revolutionary War and his record will be found among the Revolutionary Soldiers under that title in this book. After the War of Independence, he with his family, went to Bourbon county, Kentucky. He disliked slavery very much, and in company with General Massie, and twelve other men, he came north, crossing the Ohio river near Manchester. They went to the north fork of Paint Creek, at the place now known as Frankfort, Ross county. This was in the winter of 1792 and 1793. While there, a three day's snow storm came upon them and the snow fell to the depth of eighteen inches. They were compelled to return to their homes after suffering much from cold, hunger and fatigue. One year later, they returned to the Ohio river and had a skirmish with the Indians and one of their number, Mr. Robinson, was fatally wounded and died a few hours afterwards. A Mr. Gilfillian was also wounded.

In the summer of 1796, Mr. Menary located land near the present city of Chillicothe. In December of that year, he brought his wife and children and settled on the bank of the Scioto, three miles below Chillicothe. He afterwards removed to Slate Mills and spent the remainder of his days there. He was a member of the Legislature and represented Ross county in the House in 1810, 1816 and 1817. In 1812, he erected a block-house. It was known as the "Menary Block-house" and was on the present site of the city of Bellefontaine. He died November 29, 1839.

He had a family of seven children: James born in Pennsylvania, December 15, 1786; Alexander born in Pennsylvania, June 20, 1789; Jane born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, August 14, 1792; Richard born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, March 14, 1795; Betsy born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, November 20, 1796.

Jane Menary in her nineteenth year united with the Presbyterian church in Chillicothe. She was married in her twentieth year, in 1812, to James H. McCreary, of Lancaster, Pa. They settled in Ross county, Ohio, on a tract of land adjoining that of her father. They had three children Rebecca born March

30, 1813; James M. born November 11, 1814 and Mary E. born September 1, 1817. Jane McCreary died in her eightieth year, March 15, 1852, at the residence of her son-in-law, Henry L. Kline. Mary E. McCreary is the only one of her children now surviving. She is in her eighty-fourth year. She was married April 2, 1839 to Henry L. Kline of Pennsylvania. He was a Lieutenant Colonel in one of the Ohio Militia regiments. Their eldest son is P. J. Kline, M. D., a resident of Portsmouth.

Governor George Kilbon Nash,

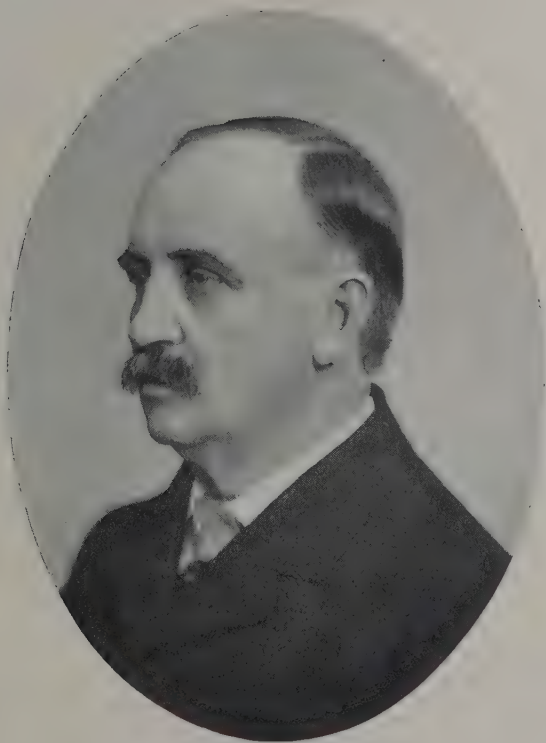
Governor of Ohio, was born on August 14, 1842. His parents were Asa Nash and Electa Nash, nee Branch, both of whom came from Massachusetts, of old New England stock. The family consisted of three sons and two daughters, all of whom are deceased with the exception of the subject of this sketch. Both his parents attained more than three score and ten.

Mr. Nash's early education was given full attention. He took a preparatory course at Hudson, Summit, Ohio and then entered Oberlin College. He enlisted in Company K, 150th O. V. I., May 2, 1864 and served till August 23, 1864. The regiment garrisoned the forts about Washington D. C. during its service. He had typhoid fever in the service but recovered and during the winter of 1864 and spring of 1865, was employed as a school teacher. In April, 1865, he begun the reading of law, and in 1867 passed a successful examination and was admitted to the bar in Franklin county, Ohio. His progress in the legal profession was marked and many honors were achieved by him. In 1870, Mr. Nash was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Franklin county by a handsome majority, and filled that office for four years. So pronounced was the legal acumen and ability displayed by him, that in 1880 he was elected Attorney General of the State, a position to which he was re-elected and near the expiration of the second term he resigned to accept the appointment tendered by Governor Foster, the Judge of the Supreme Court Commission, in the spring of 1883. He served on the Commission until April, 1885. From the latter date he was for over a dozen years in practical retirement.

In November, 1899, he was elected Governor of Ohio by a large plurality of 49,000, and was re-elected in 1901. Governor Nash was married to Mrs. Deshler in 1882. His wife died in October, 1886. There was one daughter of this marriage but she died in childhood, in February, 1897. His two step-children now form his immediate family. Governor Nash is active in fraternal circles, being a member of the Masons, the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in both public and private life he commands the confidence and warmest regards of all his fellow-men. He has made one of the ablest and most efficient of the long line of distinguished Governors of Ohio.

General Lewis Newsom

was born October 28, 1785, in Lewisburgh, Greenbrier county, Virginia. His father's name was William Newsom, who died December 27, 1812, at the age of fifty-two years. His mother was Margaret (Speece) Newsom, who died September 8, 1833, at the age of sixty-eight years. From 1803 to 1807, he served as an apprentice to the tanner's trade, in Lewisburgh, Va. On June 17, 1807, he located in Gallipolis, Ohio, and started on \$500 capital, which he had borrowed from his master, James Withrow. He bought lots at the lower end of Second street, in Gallipolis and built a tannery. He married Gabrielle Menager on January 3, 1810. She was born June 9, 1792, the daughter of Claudius R. Menager and Mary Bobine, his wife. There is a picture of his wife's mother, Mary Bobine Menager in this work. She died June 30, 1868, and her father died January 17, 1835 and her mother died December 10, 1854, at the age of fifty-two. His children were: Junius Lewis, b. December 23, 1810, m. Elizabeth M. Gibbs, July 3, 1833, d. April 2, 1886; Mary, b. June 29, 1813, m. Darius Maxon, March 10, 1831, d. May 1, 1886. She was the mother of Mrs. W. H. Nash, widow of Gen. William H. Nash; Rosina, b. December 1, 1815, m. Augustus LeClercq, November 3, 1831, d. December 18, 1876, in Jacksonville, Florida. She was the mother of Mrs. H. N. Ford, of Gallipolis; James Withrow, b. March 5, 1820, m. Margaret Johnson, November 12, 1844, d. August 6, 1852; Caroline, b. December 11, 1823, m. W. C. Miller, August 15, 1844, d. February 23, 1881;



GOVERNOR GEORGE K. NASH.

Claudius Romaine, b. February 10, 1838, m. Augustus Hale, December 2, 1845, d. June 20, 1849.

Gen. Newsom lacked the advantages of an early education but he appreciated the opportunities about him more than most of his fellow citizens. He was closely identified with all enterprises for the good of the town of Gallipolis. He was one of the promoters of the Gallipolis Academy and a trustee from the time it was organized until his death. He occupied the office of Justice of the Peace many years. He was a man of most excellent judgment. Gen. Lafayette visited Gallipolis in 1825 and he was the principal one of the reception committee and escorted Lafayette about the village of Gallipolis. He owes his title to the State Militia in which organization he took a great interest. He was noted for his abstinence from the use of tobacco and liquors in any form. In his political affiliations, he was first a whig and then a republican. In his religious views he was inclined to the doctrine of the Presbyterian church. While not a member, he attended its services every Sunday. He died March 17, 1876, in his eighty-sixth year, and his death at that advanced age was a great loss to the community in which he dwelt.

Colonel Robert Safford,

a son of Dr. Chellis Safford and Lydia Warner, his wife, of Harwich, Mass., was born July 7, 1768, at Harwich, Mass. He married Catharine Cameron of Gallipolis in 1793. They had four sons and three daughters: John, Jonas, Polly, Lydia, Robert, Nancy and Chellis. In the spring of 1797, he rode horseback to Vermont and visited his mother, whom he had left twelve years before. In 1796 he was Justice of the Peace, and held that office until 1803. He was one of the first trustees of Gallipolis township. He was also one of the first Associated Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county under the constitution of 1802, and as such in the absence of Judge Thompson, of Chillicothe he pronounced the sentence of death on the first and only man ever hanged in the county, Jim Lane.

He was appointed Associate Judge of Gallia county on April 6, 1803, re-appointed for a second term on February 15, 1810; on February 18, 1816, he was re-appointed for another term. He was appointed to the fourth term, January 22, 1823. He was a member of the Ninth General Assembly, which met December 3, 1810, adjourned January 3, 1811, at Zanesville, Muskingum county, Ohio. He was in the State Senate representing Gallia and Meigs counties in the Twenty-First General Assembly, which sat from December 1, 1828 until February 12, 1829. He also represented the same counties in the Twenty-Ninth General Assembly, which sat from December 6, 1830 to March 14, 1831. He also sat in the Thirtieth General Assembly as Senator from the same counties. He was a Colonel in the War of 1812. He was Recorder of Gallia county, Ohio. He surveyed the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

It was related that when the party first landed at Gallipolis in October, 1790, to secure the grounds for the expected French, Col. Safford seized a tomahawk and rushed up the bank and cut down a sapling, in order that in after years he might have the reputation and honor of having felled the first tree on the site of Gallipolis. He was a companion of Daniel Boone, and had a tomahawk and axes presented to him by Boone. Daniel Boone at one time visited Gallia county and trapped two years on Raccoon creek with Col. Safford. He had two traps, a large one and a smaller one. The large trap, a wolf or bear trap, was called "Old Isaac," and was presented to Col. Safford, and is now in the possession of his descendants. Col. Robert Safford was, in form, an Apollo, in strength a Hercules. Firm without stubbornness, brave without boast, his deportment insured confidence and was a source of safety to all who trusted him. His step was light, lithe, and elastic; his stride lengthy; his powers of endurance were wonderful in their speed and almost incredible in their endurance. He died July 26, 1863, and was buried in the cemetery at Cemetery Church, about two miles on the Portsmouth Road from Gallipolis.

Thornton William Sargent

was born in Pike county, Ohio, March 19, 1806. His father was Eli Sargent. His mother was Elizabeth Wood, whose father was a native of Kentucky.

Eli Sargent had four sons and four daughters: Lydia, married Conrad Newsom; Mary, married Jacob Sears; Harriet, married Jacob Sears, a cousin to the other Jacob Sears; Elizabeth, married Andrew Guinn; Henry Wood Sargent married Elizabeth Berry; Snowden, married Catharine Berry, and one son died in infancy. Eli Sargent built the first mill in Pike county, the remains of the dam of which can be seen to this day from the N. & W. trains in passing the bend of the Scioto river, near Gregg's Hill. The dam was made of stone. The mill was built prior to 1816, and was a heavy frame structure. The father, Eli Sargent, sold the mill to his son, Thornton, and the latter sold it to Newton Moore. After the sale of the mill to Moore, Thornton W. Sargent bought a farm four miles below Pike-ton.

He married Elizabeth Mustard, daughter of Samuel Mustard, in 1830. They had six children: Samuel Mustard, the eldest, became a physician in Cleveland, Ohio; Elizabeth Catharine, married George C. Rittenour, of Richmonddale, Ross county, Ohio, September 1, 1857, where she now resides; Lydia Ann married James Sargent. Mary Jane died unmarried at the age of fifty-eight, Harriet E. is single and resides on the old homestead, Henry Wood Sargent died unmarried in 1893, at the age of fifty-one years.

Thornton W. Sargent was a farmer from 1836 until his death. His wife died October 9, 1867. He was a whig during the time of the Whig party, and afterwards a republican. He died September 24, 1893. At that date, he owned about 2,250 acres of land, all in the Scioto Valley. He was very liberal to his family and to others. He was one of the public spirited citizens of Pike county, and a tower of strength in the community in which he lived. He subscribed five thousand dollars to the building of the Scioto Valley railroad, now the Norfolk & Western.

Dr. Antoine Francois Saugrain

was born in Paris. He was highly educated, active and courageous. He loved adventure and disregarded hardship. He made one trip to Spanish America prior to 1788. At the latter date he came to America, went from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, started down the river, and was captured by the Indians, but escaped and reached where is now Louisville, Ky. He went up the Ohio river to Pittsburg on an open boat and thence rode to Philadelphia on horseback. He came back with the French Emigrants and landed at Gallipolis. He there married Mlle. Rosalie G. Michau, one of the party who came over with him in the same ship. He made barometers, aerometers and phosphorus lights. He only remained a short time at Gallipolis, and then went to Lexington, Ky., where he resided six years. Then he went to St. Louis, Mo., where he remained the remainder of his life. Mrs. Elise Marie Kennerly was his daughter.

Joseph Prentiss Shaw

was born in New York city, July 1, 1818. His father William Shaw was a native of Massachusetts and his mother Eliza Dewolf of Nova Scotia. They were joined in marriage at Rye, New York, March 29, 1808. From this marriage there were seven children, Joseph P. being the third. His paternal grandfather Stephen Shaw was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. His mother's people were sea captains. Most of his boyhood was passed in New York city, but he was sent as a student to Mr. Fairchild's school in New Jersey. During the Civil War he was engaged in the Provost Marshal's office. He was always an ardent republican, always a Presbyterian and for many years an Elder in the First Presbyterian church of Ironton, Ohio. He came to Ohio when quite a young man and was engaged in a bank in Columbus, afterwards holding the same position in a Cleveland bank. He came to Ironton, Ohio, in 1850, where for many years he owned a drug store, afterwards holding the position of United States Commissioner.

He married Mary D. Perkins, at Marietta, in 1849. Of this marriage there was one son, Douglas, now living in Philadelphia. His wife died in 1853 at Marietta. He married Rebecca Hibbard at her home in New Hampshire in May, 1856. Of this marriage there were five children, four of whom are still living: Mary A., wife of J. C. Adair of Columbus, Ohio, and Nellie of the same place, Lila and Frank H. of Ironton, Ohio. He died peacefully

at is home on the evening of May 14, 1900 after a short and sudden illness, at the age of eighty-one years, ten months and thirteen days. So ended a long, honorable, upright Christian life. He is buried at Woodlawn cemetery of Iron-ton, Ohio.

Abel Sherman

was a pioneer of Ohio. In 1794 with a party of adventurers, he had located near the mouth of Olive creek near Marietta. There were seven or eight men and boys in the garrison and they called it Fort Fry. Abel Sherman had with him his wife and two sons. Early in June, 1794, a party of three Indians visited the settlement for the purpose of depredation. One way of bringing the whites into their power was to take possession of their cows, which, during the summer ranged in the woods and found an abundant supply of food from the pea-vine and buffalo clover. The Indians would secure the cows, knowing that their owners would come after them and then they would attempt to waylay them and kill or capture them without danger to themselves. One of the cows taken by this party of Indians belonged to Abel Sherman, then a stout man of nearly 60 years. Against the advice of the other seven of the garrison he determined to go alone and search for his cow.

With his gun on his shoulder he went along the margin of the river about four miles above the neighboring garrison of Waterford thinking they might have fallen in company with the cattle of that settlement. When he reached Waterford he could learn nothing of them. It was now nearing the close of day and his friends urged him to stay all night, thinking it was more than probable that the Indians were watching the path and were the cause of the absence of the cows. Sherman would not listen to this advice but insisted on going home on that evening. He had approached within a quarter of a mile of his home when he found near the mouth of the run, since called Sherman's Run, a patch of ripe May apples. The sight of the fruit tempted him to stop and gather a quantity for the women and children. He had nearly filled the bosom of his hunting shirt when rising up from his stooping posture he saw an Indian within a few steps of him. Instantly he seized his gun, which he had rested beside a tree, raised it to his shoulder, and fired at the Indian in nearly the same instant in which the Indian fired at him. Sherman fell dead with a bullet through his heart, while his own shot broke his adversary's arm near the shoulder. The report of the two discharges was distinctly heard at the little garrison, and his eldest son, Ezra, a man grown, and a fine woodsman instantly said that one of those shots was from his father's gun, a large musket. He at once seized his arms and rushed out in search of his father, although strongly opposed by the men in the garrison, who were aware of the danger. knowing that the Indians never ventured into the settlements alone. Fearless of consequences, in a few minutes, Ezra was on the ground where his father fell and found him dead and his scalp taken off. The Indians had immediately fled, knowing or fearing that pursuit would be made from the garrison.

Some of the particulars of this story were ascertained after the treaty of Greenville, from an Indian who was in the party at the time and came in to trade with the whites. He said the Indians had determined not to fire on a single man, but to make him a prisoner, or else to wait until more than one came out after their cows, but their discovery by Sherman and his prompt action led them to kill him in their own defense. The next day a party of men from the fort at Waterford went up and buried Sherman where he fell. A tombstone was erected with a scalped head rudely carved on it, and that marks the spot where he fell.

Abel Sherman's daughter, Phebe married John Jeffords. He had a son, Ezra Jeffords who married Elizabeth Van Bibber. His daughter Sarah Jane Jeffords married Stout Barklow of Portsmouth.

Charles William Simmons

was born January 18, 1811, in Virginia, and was the third child and only son of John Simmons of Virginia, Captain of Virginia Volunteers in the war of 1812, wounded under General Jackson at New Orleans, and who died at Guyan-dotte, Virginia, enroute home. His wife, Sarah McCoy, who was born in Ire-

land and came to Virginia when seventeen, brought her three children to meet her husband at Guyandotte. After his death and burial there she traded her Virginia possessions for three or four hundred acres of Ohio river bottom land above South Point in Lawrence county afterward known as the Judge Ben Johnson farm, and settled there near three brothers she had not seen since they separated in Ireland. She died at the homestead at the age of eighty-four, in August, 1863, while her grandson, John, was absent in the army, and sleeps alongside of her only boy "Charley," as Mr. Simmons was called by everybody, but his wife and mother. He spent most of his early manhood on the river, making many trips to New Orleans.

At the age of twenty-six he married Phoebe Shattuck, sixteen, who mothered his fourteen children of whom five boys and two girls are still living, John being the eldest. At the age of eighty-two, she is a well preserved, well informed and beautiful old grandmother. She makes her home with her youngest child, Alice, the wife of Honorable Robert M. Switzer, of Gallipolis, Ohio. She was the daughter of Simeon Shattuck born at Windham, Vermont, in 1788, who was the son of Nathaniel Shattuck and Mary Burns, who were married while residents of Massachusetts but began their married life at Windham. Her mother's maiden name was Martha (Patsy) Hull also born at Windham, Conn., September 25, 1788, the third daughter and tenth child of John and Martha Hull, who were relatives of General and Commodore Hull.

Simeon Shattuck and Martha Hull were married at Windham, Conn., where four children were born. Having to sacrifice his farm to pay a debt incurred by indorsing a friend, he brought his family to Ohio. Phoebe, the wife of Charles W. Simmons was the first Ohio child born to them, March 26, 1820, at the Forks of Indian Guyan in Lawrence county, just above what is now the village of Scott Town.

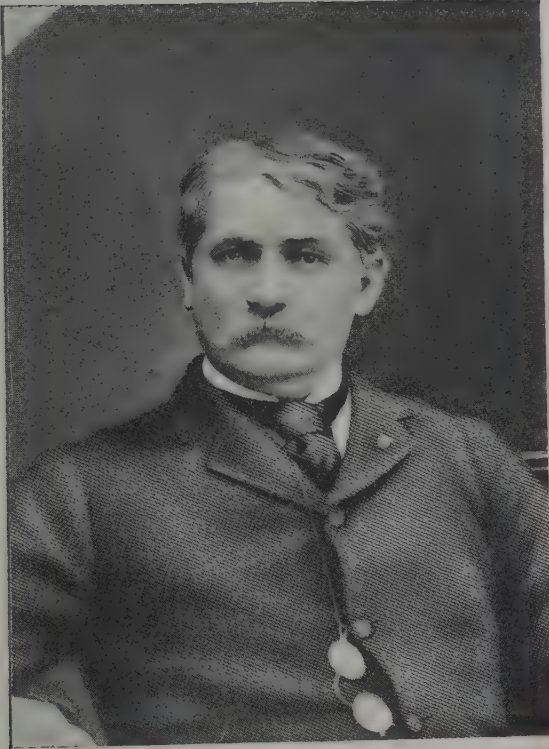
Charles W. Simmons, when not satisfactorily and popularly filling the office of Sheriff, or Treasurer of his county, was township Trustee or Treasurer, and always a school director, and for many years kept the postoffice at his house, which his son Jack named "Willow Wood." It was a neighborhood convenience, and gave his house full of children the advantage of endless reading matter sent to the office as samples in pursuit of subscribers. There were no emoluments attached to this small office, but he was a cherished and trusted neighborhood father, and the people came to him not only for advice about business and trading and sowing and reaping, but the helpless for employment or charity, the ignorant to learn how to vote, and the mothers to know what to name their children, when the vocabulary of names had outrun their biblical list as was not infrequently the case on Symmes' creek in those strenuous days. Mr. Simmons died October 14, 1874, of paralysis, at the homestead, and was buried in the quaint old graveyard near Marion.

Elizabeth Grey Smith,

daughter of Thomas and Mary Bonifield Grey, was born in Maryland, east of Washington, February 2, 1790, and was one of a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters. During President Jefferson's administration, she and her brother Elias were accustomed to carry flowers and strawberries from their home to the Executive Mansion to Mrs. Jefferson. Some time after this, her parents moved to Pennsylvania, where she married Jacob Smith, and they, with their parents, moved to Kentucky, where the three families all lived near each other. Mr. and Mrs. Grey died in Greenup county, Kentucky, Mrs. Grey being one hundred and fourteen years of age at the time of her death, in November, 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Smith continued to live on Tygart creek, in the neighborhood where their parents had lived, until the death of Jacob Smith, August 24, 1835. Two sons and eight daughters were born to them, of whom Mrs. Cynthia Smith Littlejohn was born April 22, 1824 near Liberty, Greenup county. Mrs. Smith died in Jackson county, Ohio, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Serrot, in the year 1880, at the age of ninety years.

General Samuel Russell Thomas

was born at South Point, Lawrence county, Ohio, April 27, 1840. His father was James Thomas, born in Ireland, April 21, 1795. He married Nancy Callahan



GENERAL SAMUEL R. THOMAS.

December 25, 1838 and died February 21, 1843. Nancy Callahan was born near Romeney, Virginia, July 11, 1812 and died September, 1871. Our subject attended the schools in his vicinity and was educated at Marietta. At the age of seventeen, he went into the employment of the Keystone Iron Company as a junior clerk and was there until he was twenty-one.

He was made 1st Lieutenant of Company E, 27th O. V. I. August 6, 1861 and was promoted to Captain of Company H, of the same regiment, March 31, 1862 and was made Lieutenant Colonel of the 63d United States Colored troops, October 2, 1863. He was promoted to Colonel of the 64th regiment, U. S. C. Infantry, November 21, 1863 and he was brevetted Brigadier General, to rank from March 13, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious services." His muster out as Colonel of the 64th U. S. C. Infantry, January 25, 1866 (when the regiment was mustered out) was suspended until January 8, 1867. He was appointed Assistant Commissioner of Bureau of Refugees Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands for the state of Mississippi, May 31, 1865 and relieved April 10, 1866. He was appointed Chief Inspector and A. A. Adjutant-General on the staff of Major General O. O. Howard, May 23, 1866, and remained in this position until mustered out of service January 8, 1867. He served five and a half years continuously and was always ready for duty.

After the war, he went into the employment of General Mendall Churchill, Captain of his Company, in the 27th O. V. I., and who was afterwards made Colonel of the same regiment. In 1872, he removed to Columbus, and was connected with the rolling mills and blast furnaces there. As a resident of Columbus, he was a member of the City Council, and was a banker and manufacturer. He became the leading spirit in developing the coal and iron properties of the Hocking Valley. He was one of the originators and constructors of the Nickel Plate road. He held the same relation to the Ohio Central Railroad from Toledo to Charleston, West Virginia the roads from Columbus to Toledo and from Gallipolis, Springfield and Pomeroy, the Lake Erie & Western, and several other lines. At one time, he accepted the presidency of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, the Knoxville & Ohio and the Memphis & Charleston railroads. He afterwards became president of the Cincinnati Southern, and was elected a director in the Richmond & Danville, the Georgia Central and the Richmond & West Point terminal.

While connected with these, he became the leading contractor in building the Croton aqueduct for New York City. Later he was a director in the Northern Pacific railway, and in connection with this company he built the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railway and became its president. He was also president of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railway, the American Straw Board Company, the United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company and the Columbus Gas Light and Heating Company, and was a director in the following: Texas Pacific railway, Knoxville & Ohio railway, New York & New England railway, Southern railway, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, National Linseed Oil Company, the Chase National Bank and in the Manhattan and Metropolitan Trust Company. He was a member of the New York Stock Exchange. He located in New York city in 1881, and engaged in banking there. He was a member of the Union League, Lotus, New York Yacht, New York Athletic, Riding, and the Adirondack League Clubs, the Southern Society, the Loyal Legion, the G. A. R., the Ohio Society and the Ardsley Casino. In May, 1901, his health, previously excellent, gave way and since then he has been confined to his residence at Ardsley-on-the-Hudson. He has traveled over all his own country and has been in Europe many times. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and formerly attended Dr. Hall's church on Fifth Avenue, New York city.

He was married September 18, 1872, to Miss Ann Augusta Porter. She was born May 2, 1847, at Zanesville, Ohio. His children are: Edward R., a resident of New York and president of the Seventh National Bank; Harold E., of Chicago, and Eleanor N., at home with her parents. He was a gentleman of wonderful ability in organizing and carrying on business and of limitless energy. He overtaxed his strength and had to quit. In Southern Ohio, no citizen was more highly esteemed and particularly among the former comrades of the Civil War. Since the above was written, General Thomas died at his home near New York, January 11, 1903.

Christian Yingling

was born in West Pennsylvania, April 24, 1788, and came to Ohio with his father and settled below Hanging Rock, in 1798 on what is known as the Yingling homestead. He was the son of Andrew Yingling, a Revolutionary soldier, whose record will be found under that head. He was married October 18, 1804, to Martha Lee, born in Patrick county, Virginia, August 2, 1795. She was the daughter of Rev. John Lee, the first pastor of Storm's Creek Baptist church, the first Baptist church in that vicinity. Rev. Lee belonged to the family of which General Robert E Lee was a member. She died May 8, 1877. By this marriage twelve children were born: Levina, Peninah, John L., Lucinda, William L., Harriet, Andrew, Daniel, James H., (a sketch of whom is found herein) Martha A., Christian and Robert H. One of these children has been dead over ninety-six years.

Mr. Yingling was a Sergeant in the War of 1812, in Captain John Kelley's Company, 1st Regiment Ohio Militia and served from July 28, to August 11, 1813. His brother John was a Sergeant in John Russell's Company, Independent Regiment, Ohio Militia, War of 1812, from July 28th, to September 19, 1813. Our subject was a farmer, all his life and lived and died on the farm originally owned by him. He died September 12, 1856. Mr. Yingling was industrious, frugal and economical and managed to pay for a quarter section of land which he had located by raising stock and with other products of the farm. He made a few trips to Fredericksburg, Virginia, with droves of hogs. He never had a desire for public office, but preferred the privacy of home to public honors. He was one of the foremost men in establishing schools, good roads and church edifices and was always ready to help in any commendable enterprise that would be for the benefit of the community. He was honest, upright and respected. He was a special friend to boys and old men and had many alterations in his defense of them.



THE GOV. LUCAS MANSION.—FRONT OR SOUTH VIEW.

(See Page 1216.)

CHAPTER IV.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Colonel John William Barger

was born October 9 1851, near Piketon, Ohio. He comes of a long line of honorable German ancestry. His father was Franklin Barger, his grandfather, Jacob Barger, his great-grandfather, Jacob Barger, and his great-great-grandfather, Philip Barger, who was killed by the Indians in Virginia, in 1700. His great-grandfather, Jacob Barger, was a Revolutionary soldier from Augusta county, Virginia. His mother was Mary Lawrence, daughter of Gabriel Lawrence. John attended the common schools in Pike county and the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, from 1868 until 1870. He then went to Bloomingdale, Illinois, and engaged in the mercantile business. He was there from 1871 to 1872. He came to Portsmouth on September 30, 1872, and entered the employ of J. M. Rumsey & Company, and remained with them until 1875. In 1876, he took up the mercantile business in Piketon with S. C. Sargent, under the firm name of Sargent & Barger and remained there until 1884. In 1875, he was married to Miss Kesiah Corwin, daughter of John Corwin, one of the popular farmers of Pike county. He has always been a republican and was a member of the legislature from Pike county from 1888 to 1890. He was a candidate the second time for the legislature but was defeated. He was a candidate for Governor at the same time Governor Bushnell was nominated. He was known as the "corn-stalk" candidate but did not reach the nomination. Governor Bushnell appointed him aid-de-camp with title of Colonel and he served during both of Bushnell's terms.

Colonel Barger is a man of the most agreeable address, kind and courteous to all and easy of approach. His personal magnetism and pleasant social qualities have made him one of the most popular men in this section of the state. His most striking characteristic is his fidelity to those who have his friendship and faithfulness in their cause. While a man of large business interests, he keeps in touch with local affairs and cordially supports all that goes to conserve the welfare of the people of his county and home.

Captain James Q. Barnes

was born at Waverly, Ohio, January 29, 1836, the son of Major General William Barnes, who was the son of Captain John Barnes, a Revolutionary soldier. Our subject's mother was Nancy Ann Talbot. His father served as an Adjutant in the War of 1812. His boyhood days were spent in Waverly and on a farm now owned by Samuel Hibbens. His mother died January 5, 1846, and his father the following day. His brothers, William T. and John R. T., were of sufficient age to take care of themselves, the others were reared by relatives. Our subject lived with his brother William and attended school. He also assisted in his brother's store from time to time. He entered the Ohio Wesleyan University in the fall of 1857, and took a scientific course. He attended school until the war broke out in the spring of 1861.

When his brother, John R. T. Barnes was killed at the battle of Vienna, Virginia, June 17, 1861, he left the University for Washington D. C., and entered the camp of the 1st O. V. I., June 22, 1861, five days after the battle. The faculty sent him a diploma as a scientific graduate. He went to the company with the view of taking his brother's body home, but gave that up and took his part as a member of the company, though he was never mustered as such. He was in the battle of Bull Run without being a regularly enlisted soldier, being simply a volunteer citizen. On October, 15, 1861, at the age of twenty-

five years, he entered Company D, of the 73d O. V. I., as First Lieutenant. He was promoted Captain of Company I, September 22, 1862. He was wounded September 29, 1863, at the battle of Lookout Valley, Tennessee, through the right arm with a minie ball. He was mustered out December 30, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service.

In reality he served until the 5th day of January, 1865, though his mustering out related to December 30, 1864. He was in the following battles: McDowell, Va., Cross Keys, Va., Freeman's Ford, Va., Second battle of Bull Run, Va., Chancellorsville, Va., Gettysburg, Pa., Lookout Valley, Tenn., Resaca, Ga., Cassville, Ga., New Hope Church, Ga., Lost Mountain, Ga., Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., Peach Tree Creek, Ga., Atlanta, Ga., and Savannah, Ga. In addition to this he was in a number of small engagements.

He was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue in Pike county, Ohio, by Gen. S. H. Hurst, in the fall of 1869, and served until the spring of 1871, when the office was discontinued. He has always been a republican. He and his family belong to the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married October 25, 1865, to Mary Rachel Emmitt, daughter of David and Rebecca Emmitt, of Waverly, Ohio. They had three children: Annie Emmitt, May Elizabeth and Edward Talbott Barnes, all of whom are married. He has four grand-children.

Thomas Ellison Bradbury

was born March 21, 1874, at Kyger, Ohio. His father was Horace Reed Bradbury and his mother's maiden name was Anna Ellison. She was the daughter of James Ellison. Her father and mother were married March 20, 1873. They had two sons: Thomas E. and George Earl, age fifteen. Our subject was educated in the Gallipolis schools and graduated in 1891. He attended the Cincinnati Law School and graduated in 1893, and was admitted to the bar on his birthday, March 21, 1891. He has practiced law in Gallipolis ever since. He was elected City Clerk of Gallipolis in 1895, and held that office until April 10, 1901, when he was elected mayor of Gallipolis. He was appointed Referee in Bankruptcy in 1898, and has held the office since. He was Major of the 17th O. V. I. in the Spanish American War. He was made Major and Ordinance officer in the Ohio Militia June 24, 1900, and still holds that position. On November 25, 1896, he was married to Alice Lupton, daughter of John Lupton. They have one daughter, Alice.

James Buckingham

was born October 22, 1831, at Zanesville, Ohio. His parents were Alvah and Anna (Hale) Buckingham. He was educated at Marietta, Ohio, and Brown University, Rhode Island, leaving the latter place in February, 1852, on account of ill health. A part of the winter of 1852 and 1853 he was in his father's elevator in Chicago. In June, 1854, he invented the cogs placed on the outside of the driving wheels used in all mowing and reaping machines,—but did not patent it. In September, 1863, he removed from his farm at Duncan's Falls, Ohio, where he had lived since April, 1853, to the house in Zanesville, where he was born and here he still resides. He enlisted May 2, 1864 in Company A, 159th O. V. I. and was mustered out with the Company, August 22, 1864.

From February, 1865, to January, 1873, he was a director of the Ohio State Agricultural Society, four years of the time its Treasurer and one year (1872) its President. He was also one of the Trustees of the Central Lunatic Asylum, at Columbus, Ohio, to finish, furnish and open it. He was President of the Zanesville & Ohio River Railroad, from its beginning to completion. He has been interested in farms, ranches and wild lands in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska. He was married November 5, 1856, at Chillicothe, Ohio, to Jane P. Wills, who was born October 8, 1832, in Chillicothe, Ohio, the third child of Doctor David and Eliza (Peebles) Wills. They have had five children: Elise Wills, the wife of F. G. Darlington of Zanesville, Ohio; Mary Humphreys, the wife of E. A. Greene of Zanesville, Ohio; Philo Hale, died August 19, 1869; Ellen Wood the wife of William Young, died November 12, 1890; and Julia, the wife of S. M. Pinkerton of Zanesville, Ohio.

Colonel William Edgar Bundy

was born in Jackson county, Ohio, on the site now occupied by the city of Wellston, October 4, 1866. His father, William Sanford Bundy, was wounded while in the service of his country, near Bean Station, Tennessee, as a private soldier, and died from the effects of his wound, January 4, 1867. His mother, Kate Thompson Bundy, was killed in an accident two years later, and their young son was raised and educated by his grandfather, Hon. H. S. Bundy. He graduated from the Ohio University in 1890 as a Bachelor of Arts, and has since attained the degree of Master of Arts. For two years he was editor of the Wellston Argus, and then came to Cincinnati, attended the Law School, and was graduated therefrom in 1890.

During the years 1890 and 1891 he was Secretary of the Board of Elections of Hamilton county. He has been four times elected Solicitor of Norwood, and has a beautiful home in that thriving suburb. Mr. Bundy was Commander of the Ohio Divisions, Sons of Veterans, in 1900, and was Commander-in-Chief of that order for the United States in 1894-5. He has always taken an active and practical interest in politics. In 1898, he was President of the Ohio Republican League, and during that year was appointed United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio for a term of four years. Through his own efforts and industry he has attained a leading position at the Hamilton County bar. He was married May 8, 1890 to Miss Eva E. Leedom, daughter of the late Ex-Congressman, John P. Leedom, of Adams county, and they have one son, William Sanford Bundy, named after the child's martyred grandfather.

Major Jeremiah Davidson

was born January 24, 1834, at Burlington, Lawrence county, Ohio. His father was James Davidson, born at Brownsville, Pa., March 4, 1801, and died at Burlington, Ohio, December 27, 1894, aged ninety-three years. His mother's maiden name was Mary Frances Combs, married to his father in 1829. She died March 11, 1888. His parents had nine children of whom six lived to maturity, our subject being the eldest. James Davidson was a farmer and also carried on the wool carding business at Burlington. Jeremiah's grandfather, John Davidson, came to the Northwest Territory in 1801 and settled where Burlington now stands. William Davidson his great-grandfather, had already come to what is now South Point in 1799.

Jeremiah Davidson attended the public schools of his vicinity and from 1850 to 1853 was a student at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. From 1854 to 1856 he taught school, and from 1856 to 1867 he was engaged in the book and stationery business in Ironton almost continuously, it being carried on for him by others when he was in the military service. April 22, 1861, the enlistment rolls for volunteer service in the Civil War were opened in Jeremiah's bookstore in Ironton, Lawrence county, and he was the first man to volunteer, which he did in Company E, of the 18th Ohio Infantry. John P. Merrill was Captain, Seth Sutherland was First Sergeant, Richard P. Rifkenberck was Second Sergeant and our subject was the Third Sergeant. Timothy R. Stanley was Colonel of the Regiment and William M. Bolles was Lieutenant Colonel.

The day Jeremiah's time expired, August 28, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Second Virginia Cavalry, of which he was elected Second Lieutenant and afterwards promoted to Captain. His first service was along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He was in the Lynchburg raid, the two Wythville raids and Sinking Creek raid, where one hundred and fifty prisoners were taken. He helped to drive Jenkins out of Guyandotte and on July 24, 1864, he made a charge in the battle of Winchester which almost cost him his life. He was wounded in the chest, above the left lung, had two horses shot from under him, and while on foot, was shot in the thigh and left on the field for dead. For seven days he was a prisoner in a hut near by, then by the aid of an old negro man he escaped and crawled out to the pine forest the night before the wagons were to come along to take him to Andersonville. He lay in the pine forest for nine days, when he worked his way to the railroad and to his regiment. Col. Powell, of the Second Virginia Cavalry, detailed a sergeant to take him home and spoke of his bravery in the very highest terms, both in public and in

private. By order of the War Department, at the request of Governor Dennison of Ohio, he was discharged from the Second Virginia Cavalry, September 7, 1864, to receive a promotion in a new regiment.

He was appointed Major of the 173rd Ohio Infantry, September 21, 1864 and was in the Nashville fight, under Thomas, and in other engagements against Hood. He served until June 28, 1865, thus covering the entire War as follows: In the 18th Ohio Infantry, four months and six days; in the Second Virginia Cavalry, three years and nine days; in the 173rd Ohio, nine months and fourteen days, making a total of four years, one month and twenty-nine days. On retiring from the Army, he engaged in the book and stationery business until 1866, when he was Treasurer of Lawrence county, one year. He retired from that office and continued in the Book and Stationery business from 1868 to 1877. From 1880 to 1883, he was Treasurer of Lawrence county again. At one time no candidate was nominated in opposition to him as County Treasurer. He was a dealer in real estate from 1884 to 1895, and since 1895 he has been secretary and treasurer of the Ironton Gas Company.

Major Davidson was married to Mrs. Clara C. Thomas, October 24, 1867, the widow of Lieutenant E. A. Thomas. She had one son Edward A. Thomas, born October 24, 1864, now engaged in the Lee Hardware Company at Shreveport, Louisiana. Major Davidson has three sons: Fred, born September 24, 1869, engaged in the Lee Hardware Company, at Shreveport, La.; Hugh C., born August 21, 1871, engaged in the Dental Laboratory at New Orleans, La.; James, born August 20, 1873, engaged in the First National Bank at Shreveport, La. Major Davidson is a member of the Lawrence Lodge of Masons and has been for forty years, and a member of the Odd Fellows. He has been a member of the Dick Lambert Post, G. A. R. since the organization of the Grand Army. He is a modest gentleman respected by every one who knows him for his excellent qualities as a man and a citizen. He has been a life-long republican. His Scotch-Irish characteristics have carried him safely over many a hard place in life. People said when he was taken prisoner at Winchester, "If Major Davidson isn't killed, he'll outwit the Rebs and escape," and so he did.

General John Clay Entrekin

was born in Ross county, near Kingston, February 11, 1844. He attended the schools in the vicinity and the Ohio Wesleyan University. On August 12, 1862, at the age of 18, he enlisted for three years in Co. A. of the 114 O. V. I. and was with his regiment the entire time. He was in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Siege of Vicksburg, Graham's Plantation, Yellow Bayou and the siege of Fort Blakely, Alabama. He very near escaped honorable wounds, but on April 8, 1865, the very last day of the war, he was wounded twice at Fort Blakely, and was, in consequence, honorably discharged at New Orleans, January, 1865.

After his return to his home, he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware and was graduated in the classical course in 1867. For two years he was engaged in teaching and from 1869 to 1870 he was Professor of Mathematics in the Central Wesleyan College of Warrenton, Missouri. During that time he read law and was admitted to the bar in the Circuit Court of Warren County, Missouri in January, 1870. Directly after he returned to Chillicothe, and in September of that year, he was admitted to the bar of Ross county, Ohio. He began the practice of law in the office of Judge T. A. Minshall, afterwards of the Supreme Bench, and remained there three years, in which time he built up a good business. He has since practiced successfully and has been connected with much of the important litigation which has been conducted in the courts in his part of the state. He has a keen, analytical mind, a comprehensive knowledge of the science of jurisprudence and never loses sight of any point of vantage ground which may advance the interests of his clients.

He has always taken a great interest in political affairs. Even as a boy he was active in the Fremont-Dayton Campaign, and when he attained his majority, he allied himself with the Republican party and voted for Abraham Lincoln in 1864 while stationed at Morgan's Bend, Louisiana.

In January, 1872, he was appointed City Solicitor of Chillicothe to fill a vacancy and was elected to the same office in 1872 and re-elected in 1874 and

1876. He was a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney of Ross county in 1872 before the people, but was defeated by 60 votes, although he ran 200 ahead of his ticket.

In 1875, he was elected to represent Ross county in the House of Representatives to serve two years. He was a candidate for re-election in 1879 but was defeated by a small majority by the Hon. Wm. H. Reed, a very popular democrat. A month later, Senator Allison Brown died and Mr. Entrekin was nominated as his successor in the Sixth Senatorial District and was elected by 1,500 majority over Hon. Milton McCoy. He served two years. In 1885, he was again a candidate for the House of Representatives and was elected by 500 majority over Dr. Nathaniel Potter. During this term he was chosen Speaker of the House. While in the Legislature he voted twice for Hon. John Sherman for United States Senator and for James A. Garfield and Stanley Mathews for the same office. He was twice a candidate for nomination for Congressman in this District, but was defeated. His service in the various official positions to which he has been called has been marked by patriotic devotion to duty and fidelity to the best interests of the people whom he represented, and as one of the law makers of Ohio he has borne a conspicuous and honored part.

Our subject enlisted in the Ohio State Militia on June 8, 1873 as a private in Co. A, but was at once elected Lieutenant of the Company, after which he was elected and commissioned Captain. On June 21, 1876, he was elected Colonel of the 6th Regiment, Ohio National Guards, to which position he was three times re-elected, serving in all fourteen years. During this time, he performed the most arduous and important service for the State in 1878. In 1878 was the time of the great railroad strike at Newark, Ohio, when the military aid was invoked to quell the riotous men. He was called on to defend the City Building and the Music Hall in Cincinnati at the time of the riot when the court-house was destroyed in April, 1884. He had his regiment on the field within ten hours after notification of the trouble had been received. He was also in command of his regiment at the time of the strikes in the Hocking Valley coal regions and in Jackson county. As commander of the 6th Regiment, Ohio National Guards, Col. Entrekin was a prominent factor in suppressing the disturbance. In commanding his troops, he displayed firmness, tempered by justice, power, limited by discretion and force, and force was used only to protect life and property. His course commanded the respect of his troops and the admiration of all, and increased the confidence of the public in the military forces of the country.

In 1892, he was appointed by Gov. McKinley to the position of Judge Advocate General on his staff and re-appointed in January, 1894. He is now on the retired list of military officers of Ohio with rank of Brigadier General. He was appointed by Governor Foraker in November, 1889, a member of the Board of Trustees for the Central State Asylum for the Insane, at Columbus, and served two months, but the Senate refused to confirm any of Governor Foraker's appointments, and his successor was appointed by Governor Campbell.

In the councils of his party, General Entrekin has been very prominent and his opinions have been received with much respect and consideration. He served two years on the Republican State Central Committee, 1882-3, and has served annually as a delegate to the county, District and State Conventions, while for twenty years he has been a member of the Ross County Executive Committee. In 1892, he was elected a delegate from the Eleventh Congressional District to the National Convention at Minneapolis and cast his vote for William McKinley as did all the Ohio Delegates. He was Chairman of the Congressional Convention at Athens, Ohio, which nominated the delegates to represent his district in the Republican National Convention at St. Louis in 1896. He was a very active worker for his party during the last presidential campaign and delivered many addresses in support of the dominant measures of the tariff and sound money.

He is a logical, fluent and forceful speaker and his addresses leave a lasting impression upon his auditors. He served as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions in the Republican State Convention at Toledo, Ohio, in June, 1897. He was appointed Collector of Internal Revenues for the 11th District of Ohio, by President McKinley in July, 1897, and is still an incumbent of that position. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow and has passed all the

chairs in both lodges. He is a member of the Elks and an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

General Entrekin was married July 15, 1875 at Chillicothe, Ohio, to Mary F. Bethauser. They have two children, Helen G., and John C. Jr., both grown. John C. Jr. is now Deputy Collector under his father in this district.

John A. Eylar,

one of the prominent members of the bar of Waverly, Ohio, is a native of Adams county, having been born at Youngsville, February 16, 1855. He was the fourth son of John Eylar and Ann A. Wilkins, his wife. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Eylar, of Winchester, was an Associate Judge of Adams county from 1835 to 1842. His maternal grandfather, Daniel Putnam Wilkins, was a lawyer of West Union, Ohio, but was born and reared in New Hampshire, the bluest of New England blue blood Yankees. Our subject graduated from the West Union schools, and afterwards took a course in the Adams county Normal Schools. He taught for a time in the West Union schools and read law under John K. Billings. He was admitted to practice law at Portsmouth, April 20, 1876.

He at once located in Waverly for the practice of the law and ever since has resided there. In politics, he has always been a democrat. In 1880, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Pike county, and was re-elected in 1883, serving six years in that office, in which he acquired a reputation for industry, zeal, and ability in his profession. In the time he held the office, he drew no less than four hundred indictments, only one of which was ever held defective. In the same time, he collected and paid into the county treasury more fines and recognizances than any of his predecessors. Since he retired from the Prosecutor's office, he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession and is retained in all the important litigation of his county. He was one of the attorneys for the defense in the famous case of the State vs. Isaac Smith, indicted for murder in the first degree, of Stephen Skidmore, and distinguished himself in the conduct of that case. He was nominated for Common Pleas Judge in 1883. He was married February 16, 1887 to Lucy, daughter of John R. Douglas, and has four children: Kathleen, Melville Fuller, Alverda Louise and Helen.

In his practice, he first obtains a full knowledge of the facts of the case, both from his client's and his opponent's standpoint. He then investigates the law applicable to each and all theories the court might assume. He goes into Court with all his cases thoroughly prepared as to law and facts, and will not file a case for a client unless he believes the chances for success are largely in his favor. Like the famous Luther Martin, of Maryland, he is "always sure of his evidence." He is naturally eloquent and one of his contemporaries says he is the most eloquent member of the Waverly bar. In his arguments to the jury, he is magnetic. In his arguments to the Court, no point escapes him. He always understands his case fully before bringing it to trial. He is as zealous for a poor client as a rich one. He is of a benevolent disposition and very charitable. He is a brilliant cross-examiner. He conducts a cross-examination rapidly and pleasantly, but always with a denouement in view. Following these principles, he has already established a reputation as a lawyer and bids fair in the course of a ripe experience to be as able as any in the state.

Hon. Joseph Benson Foraker,

of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born July 5, 1846, on a farm near Rainsboro, Highland county, Ohio. He enlisted as a private in Company A, Eighty-ninth Regiment O. V. I. on July 14, 1862, with which organization he served until the close of the war, at which time he held the rank of First Lieutenant and brevet Captain. He was graduated from Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, July 1, 1869. He was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of law at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 14, 1869. He was elected Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, in April, 1879 and resigned on account of ill health May 1, 1882. He was the Republican candidate for governor of Ohio in 1883, but was defeated. He was elected to that office in 1885 and re-elected in 1887. He was again nominated for governor and defeated in 1889. He was Chairman of the

Republican State Convention of Ohio for 1886, 1890, 1896, 1900 and 1901, and a delegate at large from Ohio to the National Republican Conventions of 1884, 1888, 1892, 1896, and 1900. He was Chairman of the Ohio delegation in the conventions of 1884 and 1888, and presented to both of these conventions the name of Hon. John Sherman for nomination for the Presidency. In the conventions of 1892 and 1896 he served as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and as such reported the platform each time to the convention. He presented the name of William McKinley to the conventions of 1896 and 1900 for nomination to the Presidency. He was elected United States Senator January 15, 1896, to succeed Calvin S. Brice, and took his seat March 4, 1897. January 14, 1902 he was re-elected to succeed himself in the United States Senate for the term beginning March 4, 1903. [The foregoing is taken from the Congressional Directory.]

Susanna Margaret Davidson Fry

was born in the village of Burlington, Ohio, the daughter of James Davidson, who is sketched herein in the Davidson Family in the Pioneer Record. She was a woman of unusual natural ability. At fourteen years, she had completed all the common schools had for her. She attended the Western College, at Oxford, and graduated at eighteen. After her graduation, she began as a teacher at \$15.00 per month, and afterwards taught in the Grammar and High Schools, at Ironton, Ohio. In 1867, she was married to the Rev. James D. Fry, a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University, and at that time a member of the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. In the fall of 1873, she accompanied her husband to Europe, for a years study and travel.

Her first literary production appeared in the Ladies' Repository. The titles were "Ancient and Modern Deaconesses" and "Ancient and Modern Sisterhoods." She furnished letters of travel, history, biography and art from the old world. She is the author of a book entitled "A Paradise Valley Girl." From January, 1876 until June, 1890, Mrs. Fry filled the chair of belles-lettres in the Illinois Wesleyan University, at Bloomington, and during the most of that time was President of one of the best working literary clubs in the state. In 1877 the Ohio Wesleyan University conferred upon her the degree of A. M. She took a non-resident post graduate course with the Syracuse University of Syracuse, New York, and upon examination received the degrees of Ph. D. for work in history, philosophy and aesthetics. In 1891 and 1892 she had charge of English Literature in the University of Minnesota. She was one of the Judges in the Liberal Arts Department at the World's Fair. In 1894 she was elected President of the W. C. T. U. of Minnesota and served two years.

In 1895, she was elected Managing Editor of the Union Signal, which place she held until 1898, when she became Corresponding Secretary of the National W. C. T. U. She is a member of the Philosophical Society of Great Britain. She applies herself with great devotion to everything she undertakes and never lets go of a subject or a situation until she has mastered it. The motto most frequently quoted by her is "This one thing I do." She is now Corresponding Secretary of the National W. C. T. U. and resides at Evanston, Illinois.

General Charles Grosvenor

was born at Pomfret, Windham county, Connecticut, September 20, 1833. An outline of his ancestry will be found under the head of "Grosvenor Family" in the Pioneer Record of this book. His father was Peter Grosvenor and his mother Ann Chase Grosvenor. They removed from Connecticut to Ohio in 1838, locating in Athens county. His father served in the War of 1812 and was raised to the rank of Major of the Militia.

Our subject's early education was acquired in the district schools of Athens county, supplemented by private study. His mother assisted very much in instructing him as a child. He was early thrown upon his own resources and in order to obtain means to further prosecute his studies, he taught school for a number of terms in the various district schools of Athens county. He studied law while teaching school, attending store and working on the farm. He was admitted to the bar in Athens county in 1857 and at once entered upon the active practice of his profession. In 1858, he formed a law partnership

with Hon. S. S. Knowles, which lasted until the breaking out of the war. Returning, he went into partnership with S. M. Dana, under the firm name of Grosvenor & Dana. The firm continued for fourteen years. Afterwards he formed a partnership with Jones of Athens and Vorhes at Pomeroy. He has always had a large practice in Southern Ohio and was very successful in civil and criminal cases. He was presidential elector in 1872 on the Grant ticket, and was selected to carry the returns from Ohio to Washington. He was again an elector at large in 1880 and made over seventy speeches in the campaign in five states.

General Grosvenor entered the army as Major of the 18th Ohio Regiment in the three year's service in July, 1861. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel March 16, 1862, and to Colonel April 8, 1865. He was brevetted Brigadier General March 16, 1865, and mustered out with the Regiment October 9, 1865. The regiment was in thirteen different battles and engagements beginning with Bowling Green, Kentucky, February 16, 1862 and ending with Decatur, Alabama, December 27, 1864. At the battle of Nashville, he commanded a brigade and for gallant services in the field, was recommended for promotion by General Steedman. General Thomas said of him: "He has served under my command since November, 1862, and has on all occasions performed his duties with intelligence and zeal." At the close of the war, he returned to Athens and resumed the practice of law.

In 1871, he was nominated for the State Senate, but did not secure an election. In 1873, he was elected to the General Assembly from his county and was on the Committee of Judiciary, Insurance and Revision. In 1875, he was re-elected to the House as a Representative from Athens county and made Speaker of the House. He has great oratorical powers, indefatigable industry and is a most formidable antagonist in debate. He is always called on to make canvasses in the Presidential years in other states.

Our subject was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home of Xenia, Ohio, April, 1880 to April 1888, and President of the Board for 5 years. He was a delegate at large to the National Republican Convention at St. Louis in 1896 and again to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia in 1900.

He was elected to the 49th, 50th, 51st, 53rd, 54th, 55th and 56th Congresses, and re-elected to the 57th Congress. He is a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, and has been for a number of years; a member of the Committee on Marine and Fisheries.

Hon. Marcus A. Hanna,

President of the Union National Bank of Cleveland, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, September 24, 1837. His parents Dr. Leonard and Samantha Hanna removed with their family to Cleveland in 1852, where the Doctor became a merchant, being a senior member in a large wholesale firm of Hanna, Garretson & Co.

M. A. Hanna attended the public schools and graduated from the Cleveland High School. At the age of twenty he entered into his father's business. After the decease of his father in 1861, he assumed control of his interest. He continued in the business until 1867, when he entered the firm of Rhodes & Company, successors to Rhodes, Card & Co., the great coal and iron firm of Cleveland, of which firm he is now a senior member. He is largely identified with the vessel transportation, manufacturing and banking interests of Cleveland. In 1872, he organized and equipped the Cleveland Transportation Co., one of the largest on the lakes. Of the Chopin Bolt and Nut Co., one of Cleveland's important manufactures, he is a large share-holder, and is Vice-President of the Hubbell Stove Co., of Buffalo, New York, President of the West Side Street Railway Co., of Cleveland and President of the Herald Publishing Co. of Cleveland. The Union National Bank of Cleveland was organized in February, 1884, and at a meeting of the Directors in March, he was elected its President. This Bank is one of the largest in the State with a Capital of Ten Million Dollars. Its share holders and directors comprise the solid business men and capitalists of Cleveland. In politics, Mr. Hanna is a republican and al-

ways takes active part in the more important political moves among the business men of the city. He was married September 27, 1864 to Miss C. Augusta, the estimable daughter of Dan P. Rhodes, Esq., one of Cleveland's foremost men.

Mr. Hanna is a man who stands high in the estimation of his associates for his marked ability, tact, foresight and integrity. He is a man of fine deportment, calm, easy and agreeable manner, of good personal appearance and a courteous gentleman. In his various undertakings he has been uniformly successful. Under his management and presidency the affairs of the various companies have been conducted in a highly satisfactory manner, and have developed and assumed immense proportions. He is a man of versatile and general ability, equally at home in all of his multifarious affairs, whether it be mining, shipping, manufacturing or banking. To the development of her interests as a city, it is to such men as Mr. Hanna that Cleveland is largely indebted. Of her charitable institutions, he is a staunch upholder and liberal donor.

Senator Hanna has always taken an active part in public affairs, but did not become a prominent national figure until he took up the cause of Major McKinley, conducting a preliminary campaign, which resulted in his nomination for the Presidency at St. Louis in 1896. Prior to that time Senator Hanna had been a delegate to two national conventions. In March, 1897, he was appointed by Governor Bushnell to fill the vacancy occasioned in the Senate by the resignation of the Honorable John Sherman to accept a place in President McKinley's cabinet. Mr. Hanna was subsequently elected by the State Legislature to fill Mr. Sherman's unexpired term and for a full term of six years. This will expire March 4, 1905.

Mr. Hanna's career in the Senate has been marked by those same qualities which gave him success in the business world: He has been actively identified with most of the important measures considered by Congress since he entered the Senate. There is scarcely an important piece of legislation of which he has not been an active advocate and a substantial contributor to its success.

Adna Romulus Johnson

was born at Sweet Springs, Missouri, Dec. 14, 1860. His father was Spencer Johnson and his mother's maiden name was Persis Stivers, a daughter of James Stivers of Meigs county, Ohio. His parents had six children and he was next to the youngest. His father died when he was but three years old, and six months later his mother went with the family to Oak Ridge Furnace in Lawrence county, and our subject resided there until he was twenty-one years of age. He then removed to the City of Ironton. He was reared as a farmer and attended the common schools. He never had any education except such as he obtained himself. He was a country school teacher from the age of seventeen to twenty-four and taught continuously every winter, and sometimes the year around. He says that in the year 1884, he taught twelve and one-half months in the year, but he counted the months at four weeks. He began the study of law in 1883, but in 1885 he went to Ann Arbor and took a law course. He graduated from there June 30, 1887. June 1, 1886 he was admitted to the bar in Ohio.

He began practice, but returned to Ann Arbor in the fall of 1886 and remained there until June, 1887. He has been in the practice of law at Ironton ever since. He was Prosecuting Attorney of Lawrence county, from 1890 to 1894. He was married October 16, 1890 to Miss Dora B. Ricketts, a daughter of John Ricketts, deceased. They have two children: Adna Romulus, aged nine and Newton Halsey, aged four. He has always been a republican in his political views.

Mr. Johnson is one of the ablest lawyers of Southern Ohio. He enjoys an extensive and lucrative practice. The confidence which juries of Lawrence county have in him is something wonderful. He possesses the confidence of all the business men of Lawrence county to a remarkable degree. Mr. Johnson dares to do anything in a business venture but is active and is guided by consummate judgment and the highest legal skill. He has been uniformly successful all his life.

Robert Johnson

was born in Patterson's Valley, Hampshire county, Virginia, now Mineral county, West Virginia, October 27, 1824. His father was Joshua Johnson, and his mother was Nancy Sheets, daughter of Frederick Sheets, who built Sheets' mills near Headsville. His father's farm lay in Patterson's valley, seven miles north of the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. His father had twelve children, of whom our subject was the eldest. He worked for his father until he was twenty-two years of age, and then began the world for himself. He had heard of the Ohio Valley and determined to visit it. He came to Greenup county, Kentucky, and became acquainted with the family of John Lawson, who also had emigrated from Hampshire county, Virginia.

He married his daughter, Catharine, November 5, 1850. She was born March 24, 1824. For further particulars as to her ancestry, see the Lawson Family in the Pioneer Record. After his marriage, he returned to Hampshire county, Virginia. He tried farming there, but in 1852 returned to Kentucky, near the vicinity of his wife's home, and rented land. In 1858, he began to purchase land, and has added to his purchases from time to time, till now he has 1,000 acres in the vicinity of his present home. He lived in the north portion of his present farm till 1869, when he removed to his present location.

He and his wife have had six children born to them. Their eldest son, John William, died in 1873 at the age of twenty-one years. Their third child is Mrs. Nancy Sheets, wife of Volney Thompson, of Portsmouth, Ohio. Their fourth child, Joseph Frederick, died in infancy, in 1860. Their daughter, Clara Virginia is the wife of Newton Horr, a resident of Portsmouth, Ohio. Their youngest, Robert Taylor, born in 1865, is a farmer. In his political views, Mr. Johnson is a democrat. Mrs. Johnson is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are liked, admired and respected by all who know them. They are good citizens and good neighbors. Mr. Johnson is noted for his integrity and fair dealing. He has always kept himself on the credit side of the ledger of life. He has been very successful as a farmer, and he and his good wife are enjoying the fruits of years of toil, and no two persons deserve ease and pleasure in their old age more than they.

Hon. David Warren Jones

is the son of David Jones and Maria Bothwell, and was born in Vinton county, Ohio, October 16, 1855. His great-grandfather, John Potter, was a Captain on one of the New Jersey Continental Regiments of the Revolution. His grandmother, Charlotte Bothwell, was one of the leading pioneer women of Southern Ohio, well known in what is now Vinton county.

He attended the public schools at McArthur until 16 years of age when he was appointed to a cadetship at the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, which he entered in June, 1872. He remained there till 1876, when he resigned and began the study of law with his brother the late Homer C. Jones, of McArthur. He was admitted to the bar in 1879, having taught in the public schools at McArthur while studying law. In June, 1880, he located in Gallipolis, Ohio, and began the practice of law. He met with early and marked success, and in 1883, formed a law partnership with Hon. S. A. Nash, as Nash & Jones, which continued until Judge Jones went on the bench in 1897. In 1886, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Gallia county, which office he held for six years, making a fine record. Retiring from the office of Prosecutor, he continued the practice of law, the falling health of his law partner throwing the entire work of the firm upon him. From that time until his elevation to the bench his firm enjoyed a large practice, being engaged in all the important litigation in the county.

In January, 1897, he was appointed by Governor Bushnell Common Pleas Judge to fill the vacancy created by the election of Hon. H. L. Sibley to the Circuit bench. The following summer he was nominated without opposition to fill the remaining year of Judge Sibley's unexpired term, and also the full term following, as the full term would begin before the election of 1898. His work on the bench has been such as to win the esteem and confidence of the entire bar of the sub-division, as is testified by the fact that in April, 1902, he was again nominated without opposition, and as the sub-division has a Republican ma-

jority of between 5,000 and 8,000, his nomination is equivalent to an election. He is the first Common Pleas Judge that Gallia county has had since the late Judge Simeon Nash, some fifty years ago.

Judge Jones is a republican in principle and by inheritance, being a son of David Jones, one of the leading old-line whigs in the southern part of the state, and a member of the 35th General Assembly from the counties of Athens and Hocking, and of the 36th General Assembly from Athens and Meigs counties.

Judge Jones is the principal owner of the Gallipolis Journal, the leading Republican paper of Gallia county. He became interested in it in 1890, buying an interest of the late Wm. Nash, who had been the editor and owner for many years. Judge Jones had business and editorial charge of the paper for several years, and still directs its policy, and frequently contributes to its columns.

On June 25, 1889, he was married to Miss Laura R. Shoher, of Gallipolis, by whom he has four children now living. Their happy married life was suddenly interrupted by the death of his wife in child-birth, on July 8, 1900. Judge Jones is highly esteemed by his many acquaintances and friends. He is a hard student and his work on the bench as well as at the bar has been marked by a thorough study of all questions submitted to him; and his trained mind and powers of analysis of all matters has made his career as lawyer and judge highly successful.

Edwin Jones.

of Jackson, Ohio, was born December 11, 1863, in Jefferson township, Jackson county. His father was Eben Jones, and his mother's maiden name was Ann Williams, daughter of Morgan Williams, of Newark, Ohio, a native of Wales. His grandfather was Thomas T. Jones, born in Wales, as was his son Eben; and the latter's wife was also born in Wales. Thomas T. Jones built Jefferson furnace in the early fiftys. He was the largest stock holder in it. He was connected with it for years until 1878, when his active connection ceased. Our subject was educated in the common schools, until he was fifteen years of age. He then went to Buckeye furnace, Jackson county, and was employed in the store for four and one-half years. He was in the insurance business one year in Jackson. In 1886, he went to Springfield, Ohio, and went into the wholesale and retail clothing business, where he remained one year. He returned to Jackson and kept books for the Emma Coal Company for eight years. He then engaged in the coal business for himself, which he still continues.

He is in the Emma, Buckeye and Cornelia Companies. He is general manager of all these companies, and has been in them since 1888. He is the chief owner of the Buckeye Mill & Lumber Co., at Jackson, and has been in that since 1888. He began as a small stock-holder and now owns the chief interest. He is also a stock holder in the Globe Iron Company. He controls 4,100 acres of coal lands in Jackson county, four mines, and three stores. What he has, he has made himself, except a small sum. He thinks good business property is the best investment. In June, 1900, he bought the old Isham House in Jackson, fronting 75 feet on Main. He is building a modern hotel to cover the whole grounds, five stories high.

Our subject was married June 10, 1887, to Lola Williams, daughter of Dr. W. S. Williams, of Centerville, Gallia county, Ohio. They have three children, Donald, Lillian and Dwight. Mr. Jones is a republican, and a member of the Presbyterian church. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias lodge.

He is one of the shrewdest, safest, and ablest business men in Ohio. He is sagacious, far-seeing, energetic, resolute and persistent in the prosecution of whatever he undertakes. He is public-spirited and takes a lively and generous interest in whatever affects his city, county, or state. He is always ready to contribute his money, work and influence to every movement which makes for social improvement and progress. His character is a strong one from any point of view. He is fair and honorable in all contracts with his fellow-men. He employs more men and is developing more coal territory than any operator in his county. He does everything effectively and successfully. His name is ever on the tongues of his fellow-citizens of Jackson, and he is always spoken of in terms of admiration and respect. He has every reason to be proud of the place he holds in the hearts of his fellow-citizens. He is a most useful citizen

and will accomplish for his fellow-citizens more than any predecessor or contemporary.

Major Frank Johnston Jones

was born in the city of Cincinnati, April 22, 1838. His father was David Jones and his mother, Elizabeth, daughter of Col. John Johnston, Indian agent of the Northwest Territory and United States Government factor for 45 years at Fort Wayne. His mother was born September 22, 1847, in Fort Wayne. Col. John Johnston was a contemporary with General Lewis Cass and William Henry Harrison.

David Jones was a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania, and died in 1814. He had been a financial agent for the Governor of Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather, Col. John Jones, was a member of the 6th Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment during the Revolutionary War. His father lived to be 81 years old and his mother 71 years old. They died in August and November, 1878. They were members of the Episcopal church. They had thirteen children.

Major Jones' brother, William G. Jones, graduated in 1860, at West Point. He was a Colonel of the 36th O. V. I., and was killed at the battle of Chickamauga. His brother, Charles Davis Jones, graduated at Annapolis Naval Academy, in 1860, and died in 1865, at the close of the war.

Our subject was graduated from Yale College in 1859 and later studied law with the Hon. Rufus King. He enlisted April 19, 1861, as a private in Co. A, 6th O. V. I.; was transferred to the 13th O. V. I. in May, 1861, and made Second Lieutenant of Co. E, January 21, 1861. He was promoted to First Lieutenant of Co. K, January 1, 1862. He was made captain of Co. H, January 1, 1863. He was made Assistant Adjutant General, March 11, 1863. After the battle of Shiloh, he was acting as Assistant Adjutant General on General Rosecrank's staff, Gen. Chittenden's corps. He was captured at the battle of Perryville. He was assigned to duty as Acting Inspector General on the staff of Major McDowell, commanding the 20th Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland on detached service at the battle of Chickamauga, and resigned in 1864. He was brevetted Major at the close of the war. He was admitted to the bar in 1866.

In May, 1866, he was married to Francis Fosdick, daughter of Samuel Fosdick. They have the following children: Anna F., married to E. H. Ernst, Assistant Secretary of the Cincinnati Equitable Insurance Company; Charles Davis Jones, a lawyer with his father; Samuel F., a student of the Medical College, New York; Francis L., and Edward, a graduate of Yale College, in 1901, and is now secretary of the McDonald and Kyle Shoe Company, of Cincinnati.

Major Jones is president of the Little Miami Railroad. He is a director of the Equitable Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, and a director of the Spring Grove Cemetery, of the Cincinnati Street Railroad Company, and a trustee of the University of Cincinnati.

Here is what an intimate friend says of the Major, "Frank Johnson Jones has led a busy, useful life. He has given the best a man can give—himself—to his country, his city, and his church, while much has been given to him, in a most lovable, amiable wife and bright, attractive children, an ideal home. Major Jones served with distinction in the Civil War, in the line and on the staff. His service to his city has been a continuous service, on many boards, the more helpful, as he is a ready speaker and an able writer. He has served his church upwards of a quarter of a century as vestryman and of late years as senior warden. Considering the strenuous life the Major has led, and the year he was born, there is a suspicion, he has located the fountain of youth and years are therefore of no consequence to him, except to extend and accentuate his usefulness."

General Wells S. Jones

was born in Ross county, Ohio, August 3, 1830. His father was Robert Pennibaker Jones, a native of Berkeley county, Virginia. His mother was Nancy Smith, a native of the same county and state. His grandfather, Robert Jones, came to Ross county, in 1810. He was a follower of the Quakers in England. His grandfather Jones married Susannah Pennibaker. She was a native of Berkeley county, Virginia. Her father was a Revolutionary soldier from start

to finish, with seven of his sons, two of whom lost their lives in the service. He is said to have built the first house in Martinsburg, Virginia.

Our subject was reared in Ross county and attended the common schools only. His father was a farmer and brought him up as such, and he now owns the farm on which he was reared and on which his father was reared, in Paxton township, Ross county. When our subject was twenty-one years of age, he went to McLean county, Illinois, and engaged in teaching and stock-raising, and made enough money in two years to pay his expenses while studying medicine. He began the study of medicine in 1853, with his brother, Joseph S. Jones, M. D., at Jasper, Ohio. He graduated at Starling Medical College, Columbus, in 1856, and located at Jasper for practice.

He organized the first company in Pike county, for the war, Co. A, of the 53rd O. V. I. He entered the service in that company October 3, 1861. He was appointed Captain the next day and served as such until the 18th of April, 1862, when he was promoted to the Colonelcy of the regiment. He served as Colonel to the end of the war when he was brevetted Brigadier General, March 13, 1865, for gallantry and merit. In the last year of the war he commanded a brigade, the second brigade in the 2nd Division of the 15th Army Corps. He was wounded in the assault on Ft. McAllister, being shot in the breast. He was in the Atlanta campaign and with Sherman to the sea. He was in the Grand Review in Washington. He was mustered out with his regiment August 11, 1865, and returned to Waverly where he has since resided.

He was a candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket in the 12th Ohio District, in 1866, but was defeated by Philadelphia Van Trump. In 1867, he was a candidate for State Senator in the Seventh Senatorial District of Ohio, against James Emmitt, but was defeated. Emmitt received 8,145 votes and General Jones received 7,103. He was a Trustee of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum of Ohio, for some years, his original appointment being made by Governor Foster. He was elected a member of the Board of State Public Works in 1885, and re-elected in 1888. He has always been a republican. He is a member of the Methodist church, of the Loyal Legion, the Masons, and the G. A. R.

He was married in 1866, to Miss Elizabeth A. Kinkead, daughter of William M. Kinkead, of Piketon. She died in 1876, and he was married June 20, 1880, to Miss Mary F. Wetmore. They have three children, Robert R. aged 20, teacher; Willard T., aged 18, engaged in the Insurance Department in Columbus, and Mary Catherine, a school girl.

As a soldier, General Jones, had a record for bravery and faithfulness to duty, which was not surpassed during the Civil War. He has always been devoted to his party, and as a republican, he was willing to be a candidate for office when such candidacy meant defeat. He was always willing to uphold the standard of his party under adverse circumstances. He is a gentleman of great business qualifications, active and energetic and a good citizen. He is a student and is largely self-educated. He is a citizen of whom his country may well be proud. He has been true to every duty he assumed and has never disappointed the expectations of his friends in any respect.

Charles H. Ketter

was born January 4, 1853, near Scioto Mills Harrison township Scioto county, Ohio. His father was Henry Ketter and his mother's maiden name was Mary Hormeyer. His parents came from Hanover in Germany, his grandparents on both sides remained in that country. His father was married twice and had ten children. He belonged to the children of the second wife, and was the fifth of the whole number. His father was a farmer. He went to the common schools in Harrison township, and Berea College in 1872, where he remained one year, then he took a course in the Nelson Business College, Cincinnati, O., in 1873 and 1874. In 1874, he located in Ironton, Ohio, and clerked in the furniture store of David Nixon for two years. In 1876, he started in the grocery business at Third and Adams street, and has been in that business ever since. In 1880, he erected the business block at Third and Adams streets, and from that time conducted a wholesale and retail grocery. He conducted the business alone until 1885, when his brother Frank L., was associated with him; since then the firm name has been The C. H. Ketter Grocery Co.

He was a director of the Eagle Iron & Steel Co., and retained that position until 1898 when that company sold out to the Republic Iron & Steel Co. engaged in the clothing business in 1901. He was a member of the Board was incorporated in the fall of 1898. In 1900 he erected the Ketter Block 132 feet square between 2nd and 3rd streets, Ironton Ohio, corner of Adams. He engaged in the clothing business in 1901. He was a member of the Board of Education from 1886 to 1898 and two years of this time he was president. He was elected to the City council of Ironton in 1899 and is President of this body at the present time. He is Treasurer of The Farmers' & Mechanics' Saving, Building & Loan Association and has been for six years past.

He has been a republican all his life. He is a member of Spencer M. E. church, Ironton, O. He was one of the leaders in having the new church built in 1894 and has been a trustee of the church since 1891. He was married first to Rosina Duis, March 4, 1876; there were eight children of this marriage as follows: Lillian M. wife of Harry S. Rea; George D. and Earl W. are with their father in the clothing business in the Ketter Clothing Co.; Harold C. is in the regular army located near Baltimore Md. He enlisted in Co. 40 of Heavy Artillery August, 1901, for three years and has since been promoted to Corporal. Otto E. age seventeen is a student in the Ironton High School. He has three daughters, Helen, Mabel and Gladys, all school girls. His wife Rosina died in 1893. In 1895, he was married to her sister Anna. They had two sons of this marriage, Duis age four, and Bernard age two.

Mr. Ketter is one of the most successful business men of Ironton. He is favorably known to the whole community for his honor, integrity and correct business methods. He is a living power and force in his city and in every organization with which he is connected. When he is connected with a measure or movement its success is assured. He is careful in all his judgments and hence insures the completion of his work before it is begun. When the list of men who have made Ironton is made up, his name will be found near the top of the column.

James Kilbourne

was born in Columbus, Ohio, October 9, 1841. He comes of a family noted for its patriotism and good citizenship. His grandfather, Col. James Kilbourne, was one of Ohio's earliest pioneers, and the first to represent his county in Congress. His father, Lincoln Kilbourne, was the leading merchant of Columbus.

James Kilbourne graduated with high honors at Kenyon College in 1862, and two years later received the degree of Master of Arts. The day after he passed his examination, he enlisted as a Private in the Eighty-Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was transferred to the Ninety-Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served with distinction from the beginning to the end of the war, being promoted through the various grades to that of Captain, and being brevetted Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel of the United States Volunteers. During a part of this period Col. Kilbourne served on the staffs of Gen. J. M. Tuttle and Gen. John McArthur. His war record is one of great gallantry. After the close of the war Col. Kilbourne entered the law school of Harvard University, where he graduated in 1868. He was admitted to the bar, but his health having been undermined by his army service he decided on the advice of his physician to take up a more active occupation than law, and entered business with his father.

A few years later he founded the Kilbourne & Jacobs Manufacturing Co., the largest corporation of its kind in the world, and of which he became President and General Manager. He was the Director, and in 1895 was President of the Board of Trade of Columbus. He has been a Director of the Columbus Club and four times its President. He was also one of the earliest Presidents of the Arlington Country Club. He is a Director of the First National Bank, of the Clinton National Bank, of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo and of the Columbus, Cincinnati & Midland Railways, and of many private business corporations and political and social organizations. For many years he has been President of the Board of Trustees of the Columbus Public Library and largely instrumental in the growth of that institution. He is the President of the Kenyon College Association of Central Ohio, and also President of the Central Ohio Harvard Club. He is a life member of the Ohio Archaeological Soci-

ety and Vice-President of the Old Northwestern Genealogical Society. His fondness for children and his sympathy for them led him to construct the Columbus Children's Hospital, of which he was President for five years. He is the Vice-President of the Columbus Neighborhood Guild Association, and a member of the Board of Managers of the Associated Charities of Columbus.

As an eloquent, persuasive speaker, Col. Kilbourne is called upon by his party to address the people and has often been urged to serve as a candidate for Mayor, Governor, Congressman and Senator. He was a delegate from the Twelfth Ohio Congressional District to the Democratic National Convention in 1892, and in 1896, and at the Ohio Democratic State Convention, receiving 237 votes for nomination for Governor. He was delegated at large from Ohio to the National Democratic Convention at Kansas city in 1900 and Chairman of the Ohio delegation. He was appointed by Governor Campbell, one of the Commissioners of Ohio, to the Columbus Exposition at Chicago, but was compelled to decline from the stress of business cares. Besides being a member of the Grand Army, the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Union Veteran Legion and the Loyal Legion, Col. Kilbourne is the Vice-President of the society of the Army of the Tennessee. At his home also was organized the Columbus Cuban League, which accomplished much in aid of the people of that island. Since its organization, he has been Trustee of the League. When the Spanish-American war broke out, his services were tendered immediately to the Government, and the loyalty of his family was further attested by the offer of three of his sons. Of the sons and grandsons of Col. Kilbourne's father, ten offered their service and seven were in the army, all but one, seeing active foreign service.

Col. Kilbourne is one of the largest employers of labor in Ohio, and his relation with his employees have always been ideal. Neither against him nor the Company managed by him has there ever been brought a suit at law, and never have the wages of any man employed by him been reduced. In 1898, he was appointed a member of the Ohio Centennial Commission, and although the majority of the Commission were republicans, he was by a unanimous vote elected President. He attends the Protestant Episcopal Church and is a Vestryman of St. Pauls. Col. Kilbourne was married October 5, 1869 to Anna B. Wright, eldest daughter of Gen. George B. Wright, and has four children, three sons and one daughter.

John Metz Lawson

was born June 25, 1859, in Greenup county, Kentucky. His father was Jacob Lawson, and his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Rawlins, daughter of John Vanbebbe Rawlins. His grandfather was Thomas Lawson. John M. was reared in Greenup county, Kentucky, near Portsmouth and lived there all his life. He is a farmer by occupation. November 18, 1882, he married Mary H. Gammon, daughter of John Gammon. They have six children: Elmer T., Denver R. G., Ettie, Howard, Grace, and Merle. Mr. Lawson is a democrat, a member of the Southern Methodist church, a member of the Modern Woodmen, Springville Camp.

Hon. Ralph Leete

was born January 12, in Tioga county, Pennsylvania. His lineage is given under the Leete family in the Pioneer Record of this work. His education was in a subscription school first, and then in the public schools in New York, across the line from Pennsylvania. The family fortunes were lost by the father by endorsements for others, and Mr. Leete's father had to begin the world over. Our subject left Potter county, Pa. in 1840 and went to Erie county, Pa. and from there he went to Austinburg, Ashtabula county, Ohio and remained there at a Manual Training School till 1842. In the winter of 1842 and 1843, he taught school at Jersey Shore, Pa. He came down the Ohio in a skiff in 1843 and landed at Louisville, Kentucky. There George D. Prentice, to whom he had letters, sent him back to Ohio. He went to Buckhorn Furnace and taught school. In 1846 he taught at Vernon and then taught at Burlington nearly a year. He was admitted to the bar in February, 1847, at Pomeroy, Ohio and began practicing at Burlington, Ohio, in 1848.

On November 28, 1848, he was married to Miss Harriet E. Hand of Grantham, England, a daughter of William Thomas Hand. He resided at Burlington until 1852, when he removed to Ironton, Ohio. He was Prosecuting Attorney of Lawrence county, Ohio, from 1849 to 1853 and a member of the Ohio Legislature in 1858-1859 and 1868-1869. He was a Trustee of the Ohio State University from 1872 to 1879 and at one time President of the Board. He was originally a "free-soil" democrat. He voted for Polk in 1844, for Van Buren in 1848, for Pierce in 1852, for Buchanan in 1856, for McClellan in 1864, for Seymour in 1868, and in 1872 for Greeley. He was Secretary of the Military Committee of Lawrence county, Ohio, during the Civil War. His wife died July 14, 1879. He remarried November 20, 1880 to Jane Wilmot Bancroft of Wisconsin. She died October 16, 1894. His children are: William Hand Leete, of Lima, Ohio; Edith Ives Hamilton, wife of John Hamilton of Ironton, Ohio; Fred Guilford Leete of Ironton, Ohio; Ralph Herman Leete of Prestonsburg, Floyd county, Kentucky.

Hon. William T. McClintick

was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, February 20, 1819. His father was James McClintick, Sr. and his mother was Charity Trimble.

Our subject was educated at the Chillicothe Academy until his fourteenth year. He was then sent to the Ohio University, and from there he went to Augusta College, Kentucky, where he graduated in the summer of 1837. In November of the same year, he entered the law office of Creighton & Bond, a distinguished law firm of his native town. In 1840, at the February term of the old Supreme Court held in Portsmouth, he was admitted to the bar. Theodore Sherer was admitted at the same time. They returned to Chillicothe together and were called into a case then called for trial wherein Wm. S. Murphy and Judge Thurman were opposing counsel, and from that time until Mr. McClintock retired in March, 1890, he has been steadily engaged in his profession.

In 1843, he joined the law firm of Creighton & Green, of Chillicothe and continued with them for one year.

On October 1, 1845, Mr. McClintick was married to Miss Elizabeth M. Atwood, of Harrodsburgh, Ky. Six children were born to them, two of whom survive: Petrea, resides at home with her parents; Anna, wife of Edward W. Strong, an attorney of Cincinnati, Ohio; Elizabeth Atwood married Charles L. Prun, of Albany, New York, in the year 1877. She died in 1884, leaving two daughters now living and unmarried; Elizabeth McClintock and Jane Ann Lansing.

In 1852, he took into partnership Mr. Amos Smith, a nephew and former pupil of Hocking H. Hunter, of Lancaster. This firm continued until July 26, 1888, when it was dissolved. The firm held the most prominent position in the profession in Southern Ohio.

In politics, Mr. McClintick was a whig while that party was in existence, and when the Republican party was organized, he went into that. In 1860, he became general counsel for the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company as re-organized and continued to act as such for that Company and its successors, until his retirement from the bar in 1890. He was president of the Cincinnati & Baltimore Railroad Company in 1868 and remained in that office until 1883 when it was succeeded by the Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore Railroad Company, and he held the office of president from 1876 to 1879.

Mr. McClintick is regarded among his professional brethren as one of the ablest lawyers who ever practiced in Southern Ohio.

Mr. McClintick published in this year 1902, a small volume of poems of which he is the author. They were composed at different times between 1840 and 1902, a period of sixty-two years. The work was only published for private circulation, among his friends, and the volume is gracefully dedicated to his wife to whom he has been married for over sixty-six years. There are fifty-one poems, all of which but one, were composed by himself. The first, "A Winter Scene" was written in Chillicothe in January, 1840. Then his muse was silent till October, 1856, when it produced "Autumn." In 1876, he became a summer poet, and composed "Summer Friends at the Ocean side" at Atlantic City. In August, 1879, he wrote "Lake George" at that famous place. From that time



EMERSON McMULLEN.

on, most of his poems were composed in his vacations, at well known summer resorts, in the Virginia Mountains, on the Atlantic Coast and along the Great Lakes. Mr. McClintick never did anything in his life, but he did it well. He is a scholar and has always been a student and will be all his life. He was successful as a lawyer and business manager and his efforts on the poetic field is not an exception. Most of his later effusions have been penned at Harbor Point, Michigan. The writer undertook to select a gem of the collection, but they are all so replete with excellences that he could not do it.

Mr. McClintick could not pen an uninteresting thought and the "verses" as he modestly calls them teem with admirable sentiment. Most of them, written in inspiring surroundings breathe the thoughts suggested by the beauties and grandeurs of Nature before the eyes of the poet at the time. Mr. McClintick's friends were at all times endeared to him, but the publication of the verses has given those who admired him for his learning and scholarship, another and stronger claim to their affection. The poetry of his soul has been revealed to them and they now know that their friend heretofore regarded by them as a learned lawyer and a scholar, is a poet as well and has touched their heart strings by the pathos and harmony of his verses.

Emerson McMillin

was born in 1844, the son of William R. McMillin, of Buckeye furnace, Jackson county, Ohio. He was one of a family of fourteen children, of whom six were sons. He was next to the youngest son and was brought up in the vicinity of the furnace. He attended the public schools until he was ten years of age, when he began life on his own account, in working at the furnace. He was always energetic, studious and earnest. He never wasted any of his time, or his physical or mental capital, as a boy, and thought out all matters for himself, and that habit has followed him all his life. As soon as he was able to reason on political matters he worked it out in his own mind that the Republican party was one of correct principles and he became a republican, though at the time of the announcement of his political views as a boy, the family traditions would have led him into the Democratic party, but he adopted the republican faith as a boy.

When the Civil war broke out, he felt it his duty to offer his services to his country, and did so. He enlisted in Company I, 18th O. V. I., in the Three Months' Service, May 6, 1861, and served until August 28, 1861. He gave his age as 18, when in fact he was a year younger. His brother, Murray, next older than himself, enlisted in the same regiment and served with him. On the 1st day of September, 1861, three days after he was discharged from this regiment, he enlisted again in Co. H, 2d West Virginia Cavalry.

His two brothers, Andrew and Murray enlisted in the same company and regiment at the same time he did. Later in the war, two other brothers Milton and Harvey volunteered in the same regiment and when Marion, the youngest, was old enough he enlisted in Co. H, 2nd West Virginia Cavalry, December 1, 1863, and was killed June 23, 1864, by an explosion of a caisson at Cove Gap, Virginia.

Our subject was a fine soldier. He tabooed the use of intoxicating liquors in the service. He could always be depended upon for any duty or service, and the word "fear" was not in his vocabulary. He was made a corporal in his company and afterwards sergeant. He was transferred from Co. H, November 23, 1864, to Company C. He was promoted to Second Lieutenant, December 1, 1864, and appointed Regimental Quartermaster. He served until June 30, 1865. Lieutenant McMillin was wounded near Hagerstown, Maryland, in the fall of 1864. His regiment participated in the Grand Review at Washington, at the close of the war.

Soon after the war, he and Captain Coleman Gillman, of Portsmouth, Ohio, undertook the conducting of a country store, in Gallia county, but the adventure was not a success. He tried the vocation of a commercial salesman but found it was not his forte. He turned his attention to the chemistry of gas and that was the alchemy of his fortune. He was untiring in the study of the methods of manufacturing gas and made himself familiar with the entire business from start to finish. Mr. McMillin is a born organizer and has unmeas-

urable executive ability. Within the scope of this work, it is impossible to give a sketch of his wonderful career. The people of Southern Ohio remember best his early history and in view of his remarkable record as a youthful patriot, they have always taken a deep interest in his subsequent career. There is no one doing business in New York city in whom more interest is taken in Southern Ohio than the subject of this sketch. He is now a member of the firm of Emerson McMillin & Co., bankers of No. 40 Wall street, New York. This firm is composed of himself and Henry B. Wilson, formerly of Ironton, Ohio. He and Mr. Wilson are among the leading business men of the city of New York. Mr. McMillin is known for his daring and courage in business matters, and for his wonderful insight in commercial affairs. His success has been phenomenal, and all his old friends and especially his soldier friends in Southern Ohio, are proud of his career.

John Means

the eldest son and child of the late Thomas Williamson Means, was born September 21, 1829 at West Union, Adams county, Ohio. His mother was Sarah Ellison, a daughter of John Ellison, Jr. of Buckeye Station. He was named John for his grandfathers, Col. John Means and John Ellison, each of whom were, at different times, members of the legislature from Adams county. At the time of his birth, his father was carrying on a merchandising business in West Union. John Means spent his boyhood at Hanging Rock, and at school at Athens and Marietta, Ohio. He attended the College at Marietta, Ohio, but did not graduate. He left Marietta College in 1848 and soon after became the store-keeper at Ohio Furnace, in Scioto county, then owned by his father and David Sinton. He was afterwards book-keeper for the same furnace. In 1851, he went to Buena Vista Furnace, first as book-keeper and then as manager. In 1855, he removed to Catlettsburg, Kentucky, and in 1857, to Ashland, Kentucky, where he has since resided.

In 1856, he became one of the charterers of the Portsmouth, Big Sandy & Pomeroy Packet Co., better known as the White Collar Line. In 1856, he became a director of the Kentucky Iron, Coal and Manufacturing Company organized to build up the city of Ashland. In the same year he was one of the founders of the Bank of Ashland, which in 1872 became the Ashland National Bank of which he is now the president. In 1856, he was elected one of the trustees of the town of Ashland and continued as such, and as Councilman, for a period of thirty consecutive years. In 1872, he was appointed by the Governor of Kentucky as one of the five commissioners to memorialize Congress to improve the navigation of the Ohio river. Seven other states had similar Boards of five persons for the same object. He was one of the organizers of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad, Eastern Division, now known as the Ashland Coal & Iron Railway Company. He was one of the firm of Means, Kyle & Company at Hanging Rock, Ohio, owning Ohio, Union and Pine Grove furnaces. In 1873, he took part in organizing the Low Moor Iron Company of Virginia. For some years, he was a director in the Norton Iron Works at Ashland, Ky. He was its treasurer in 1872.

In 1874, he was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Tenth Kentucky District. He has always been a liberal patron of all educational projects and a prominent advocate and supporter of the common school system of the country. While not a member of any church, he has been a liberal supporter of those about him.

He was married first to Harriet E. Perkins, of Marietta, Ohio, October 25, 1834. The children of that marriage are: Thomas Hildreth and Harold of Ashland, Kentucky; Ellison Cooke, of Low Moor, Virginia; Eliza Isabella, wife of W. B. Seaton, of Ashland, Kentucky; Lilian, wife of W. E. Maynard, of Brooklyn, New York and Rosalie, wife of Dr. E. L. Bullard, of Mendota, Wisconsin. Mr. Mean's wife died March 13, 1895, and he was married a second time to Miss Mary P. Seaton, June 3, 1896, daughter of Samuel Seaton, of Greenup, Kentucky.

Col. Douglas Putnam says as follows of Mr. Means: "No man stands higher in his community and wherever he is known, as an all round, reliable man, who can always be depended upon. He is a man of strong opinions

and he has always been found upon the side of right and justice. As a citizen, his impress has been felt in his home town in a most vigorous manner. He is a strong believer in education and has made his faith manifest by works, in a late donation of an eligible site, on which has just been erected a large, commodious building for the use of the colored children of the town. His labors, years ago, in laying off and platting the beautiful cemetery of Ashland will be remembered long after he has been laid to rest there. To a friend remonstrating against his labor and exposure in doing this work, his reply was, 'I want to leave something by which I may be remembered when I am gone.' As a public official, his record is one worthy of emulation. In these days, especially, when men shrink from serving on the town councils and other municipal bodies, on account of the sacrifice of time necessary, and the criticism that they will incur. Mr. Means served faithfully for a long term of years, in his town council and his place was never vacant, unless absent from the city, or prevented by illness. No man has a better record as a business man. He is broad in his views, far reaching in his plans, and comprehensive in his decisions. His advice in business and other matters has been of great value and his undertakings crowned with success. He is calm in hours of panic or disappointment and is never unduly elated in times of prosperity, a most admirable equipoise. All his transactions are governed by a just consideration of the rights of others."

Anderson Miller

was born at Millersport, Lawrence county, Ohio, March 12, 1831. His father Robert Miller, was born at the same place. His grandfather, Joseph, came from the South Branch of the Potomac, in Virginia. He was one of the first settlers at Millersport, in Lawrence county. They came to Lawrence county in about 1795. Our subject had four brothers and two sisters. He grew up in Millersport, and went to school but three months. He started at the age of sixteen, and with but twenty-five cents capital, engaged in farming and has been a farmer all his life. He owns a part of the farm which was owned by his great-grandfather.

He married Elizabeth Michline, daughter of Jacob Michline, a blacksmith and gunsmith, and a native of Lewis county, Virginia, in February, 1852. He established the family altar in his household when he was first married and has kept it up ever since. He makes this the chief duty of the day and all else is subordinated to it. No matter how busy a time it might be all employes are called into family worship. They had nine children, five sons and four daughters as follows: Anna, wife of Milton Watson of Labelle, Ohio; Louis W., a Methodist minister, now stationed at Hilliard, Ohio, in the Ohio Conference; Jane, married Robert Eaton, residing at Proctorsville, Ohio; Augusta married James O. Gillett and now resides at Labelle, Ohio; Robert Benton, Attorney of Ironton, Ohio; Rev. William H., a Methodist minister stationed at Portsmouth, Ohio, from 1898 to 1901; Ida married B. F. McConn, living near Proctorsville, Ohio; Kenton, a lawyer in Ironton, Ohio and Cecil See, a lawyer in Portsmouth, Ohio.

Mr. Miller always regretted his want of suitable education and resolved that his sons should not be deprived of that benefit. He sent all five of them to the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio and all graduated there. He did this on the income of a small farm in Lawrence county, Ohio. All his sons and daughters are now living and in good health. He also educated one of the daughters at the Ohio Wesleyan University and gave each one of the others a common school education. He has twenty-one grand children and six deceased. He was a County Commissioner of Lawrence county from 1881 to 1884. He has always been a republican and has been a member of the Methodist Church for forty-five years and also a member of the Official Board of his particular Church all that time. He never was in debt and all his property has always been kept clear. He is a man noted for his charitable and cheerful disposition. He is never idle but always busy; and he gives the most minute attention to all details of his affairs. A man in moderate circumstances like him, who could give five sons a complete education, and have two of them honored and influential ministers and three successful lawyers, deserves to be remembered by posterity.

Robert Benton Miller

was born January 22, 1859 at Millersport, Lawrence county, Ohio. His father was Anderson Miller, who has a sketch herein. He attended the public schools at Millersport until he was twenty years of age. He then went to the Ohio Wesleyan University and graduated there in the classical course in 1884. He studied law in Cincinnati Law School and one year under Mr. Julius Anderson. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1886, and located in Ironton. He remained as a partner with his preceptor one year, then was alone in the law business until 1896, when his brother Kenton went in the partnership with him and the firm assumed the name of Miller & Miller. He was City Solicitor of Ironton from 1889 to 1892. He was Prosecuting Attorney of Lawrence county, Ohio, for one term from 1894 to 1900; and those who know him say that he was one of the ablest men who ever filled the office.

He was married May 4, 1887 to Miss Birdie E. Wilson, daughter of John E. Wilson of Burlington, Ohio. They have four children: Evelyn Gay, aged twelve; Bernard, aged ten; Ruby aged eight and Robert aged six. Mr. Miller is one of the able and forceful members of the bar of Lawrence county. All he does is characterized by earnestness and purpose. He does all his work well and thoroughly. He deserves the success he has achieved and will succeed still further. Such men as he are a power in the community of which he is a part.

Moses Morgan

was born in Jefferson township, Jackson county, Ohio, in September, 1840. His father was Daniel Morgan, a native of Aberystwyth, Wales, and his mother was Catharine Morgan. His parents emigrated to the United States in 1837, having spent ninety days crossing the Atlantic. They settled at Pomeroy, Ohio. His father worked in V. B. Horton's coal mines two years and moved to Jackson county in 1839. From there they moved to Hewitt's Fork, where his father farmed and where both died. They had five children of whom our subject is the eldest.

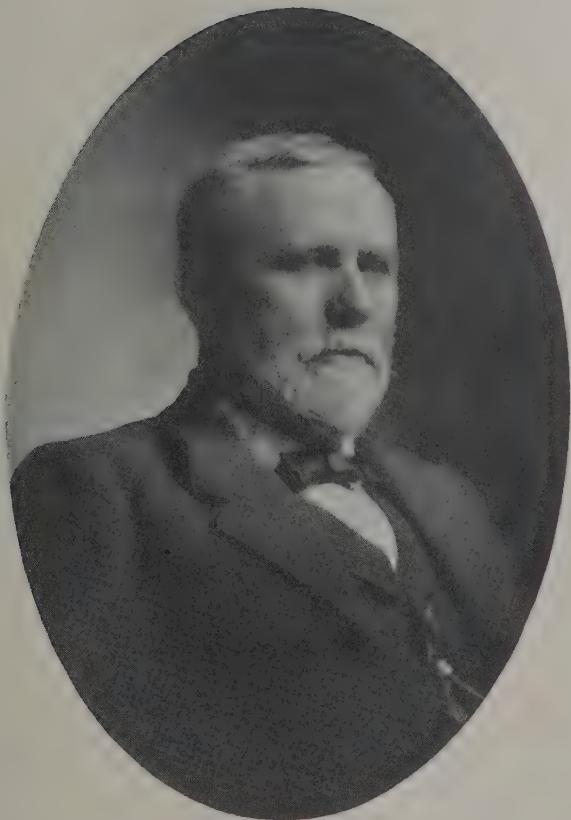
Moses attended the common schools in the winter, and worked on the farm during the summer. In 1856, he entered the Ohio University at Athens and attended there for two terms, when he became qualified to teach the common school and beginning in 1857 he taught four consecutive years in Scioto county and one year in Jackson county. In 1864, he was store-keeper at Jackson furnace. He enlisted on August 12, 1864 in the 173rd O. V. I. and served as Sergeant Major of the Regiment till December when he was promoted to Second Lieutenant and assigned to Company K. He was mustered out with the regiment in July, 1865. For the next three years, he remained on the farm, teaching in the winter. He then left farming for teaching and taught in Jackson and Lawrence counties.

In 1870, he became book-keeper at Jackson furnace and served one month, when he was elected Manager, which position he held till February, 1872. He then became manager and agent of the Hope Manufacturing Company, at Mason City, West Virginia. He remained with this company for six years, during which time he married Miss Martha L. Jared, daughter of Lemuel Jared, September 29, 1875. In 1878, he became interested in developing coal in Jackson county, and has continued in that. He is also interested in the Iron Furnace and the Fire Brick Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Morgan had five children: Lemuel, who died in childhood; Daniel F., who was educated at the Wooster University at Case School of Applied Science and is chemist of the Star Furnace Company; James W., who was educated at Wooster University and is vice-president and secretary of the Hitt Frisbee Coal Company, at Toledo, Ohio; Katherine, who died in Childhood; and Sarah E. The latter is attending the public schools at Jackson, Ohio. Mr. Morgan is a republican, and a ruling elder of the Presbyterian church.

Colonel Douglas Putnam

was born August 21, 1838, at Marietta, Ohio. His father was Douglas Putnam and his mother Mary Ann Hildreth, daughter of Doctor S. P. Hildreth. His grandfather was David Putnam and great-grandfather Israel and his great-



MOSES MORGAN.

great-grandfather was General Israel Putnam of the Revolutionary War.

He graduated at Marietta College in 1859, and went in to the grocery business in Cincinnati, Ohio, with E. T. Baker. In 1861, he left that and went in the Commissary in the State Service, and in the fall of 1861 became a Paymaster's clerk. At the battle of Shiloh, he was a volunteer aide of General Grant. He entered the military service in the 92nd O. V. I., July 25, 1862, and was made Adjutant. He was promoted to Major, February 1, 1863, at the request of all the Captains of the regiment. He was made Lieutenant Colonel March 22, 1863. He was wounded September 20, 1863 at Chickamauga by a ball which cut out the fleshy part of his leg. He was also wounded three times at Mission Ridge, Tennessee, while going up the hill, and was disabled permanently, so that he was on crutches for one year thereafter from the wounds. He resigned April 11, 1864 because he was unfitted for further service.

After leaving the army, he went to Hope furnace, Vinton county, Ohio, and was manager there until the spring of 1869, when he went to Ashland, Kentucky, where he has been manager of the furnace department of the Ashland Coal & Iron Company ever since. He has been president of that company since 1890. He has been president of the Merchant's National Bank, of Ashland, Kentucky, since September, 1901. The Ashland Iron & Mining Company was organized in October, 1901 and succeeded the manufacturing departments of the Ashland Coal & Iron Company. He has been president of the former since its organization. He is a member of the Cincinnati Commandery of the Loyal Legion, Society of the Army of the Cumberland and also of the Sons of the Revolution of Cincinnati, Ohio. He has been a member of the Presbyterian church and an elder since 1869. For fifteen years he has been a member of the Board of Education and he was a member of the City Council for fifteen years.

He was married January 12, 1864, to Miss Valonia Reppert, daughter of Louis Reppert, of Marietta, Ohio. She died in April, 1900. He has two sons: Lewis R., treasurer of the Ashland Steel Company and secretary of the Ashland Sheet Company; Douglas Gaylord, general superintendent of the Ashland Coal & Iron railroad and general manager of the Mining Company. A friend who knows Mr. Putnam long and well says, "He is a careful reader and good thinker, always an entertaining and agreeable companion. He has always taken great interest in the welfare and advancement of the community wherein he lived as shown by his holding the municipal offices heretofore mentioned, in both of which he was active and influential. He is always earnest and conscientious, holding advanced ideas on any subject he considers. He is diligent, methodical and careful in business, of the strictest integrity, honorable in his dealings and highly respected by all who know him."

George Claypool Rittenour

was born in Ross county, Ohio, March 11, 1825. His father was Jacob Rittenour, born February 15, 1787, in Frederick county, Virginia, and his mother's maiden name was Ann Claypool. His grandfather, Abraham Claypool was from Rockingham county, Virginia. His grandfather, Anthony and his great-grandfather John Rittenour were both of Frederick county, Virginia. John Rittenour emigrated from Germany. Anthony Rittenour settled in Ross county, Ohio, in 1800. He died in 1835, in his eighty-third year. He was a devout and pious Methodist, as was his son, Jacob, who connected with the church at the age of fourteen. He married Ann Claypool, April 3, 1812. He died October 13, 1882 at the age of ninety-five years and eight months. His father located in the Northwest Territory in 1800. Abraham Claypool was a member of the first State Senate, which convened in Ohio, from Ross county. He was also a member of the Senate from Ross county and Franklin also, in the second and third Legislature, 1803 to 1805. He was a member of the Senate at the fifth and sixth Legislative Sessions in 1806 to 1808 representing Ross, Franklin and Highland counties. He was also a member of the House of Representatives from Ross county, at the ninth Legislative Session, in 1810 and 1811.

Jacob Rittenour had four children, of whom James, born May 23, 1813, married Ellen Hempstead, the first time, and George Pancake's widow, the sec-

and time; Margaret, never married; Isaac N., born July 3, 1818, married Sarah Ore; and George C., above. The latter had a common school education and at the age of twenty-two went to selling goods at Richmondale. He sold goods there for three years and then he and his father established a hardware store in Chillicothe, Ohio, and carried on that business, but at the same time George was conducting a farm. He married Elizabeth Sargent, the daughter of Thornton W. Sargent, a Pike county farmer, September 1, 1857. He has had three sons: Thornton Sargent Rittenour, born May 31, 1859, at Richmondale, who was brought up a farmer. He located in Piketon in 1885 on the old Judge Reed place consisting of 700 acres. He married Jennie Norton, daughter of John W. Higby, a nephew to S. N. Higby, and has one son, George Willey, aged sixteen. He is a republican and a member of the Methodist church. James Milton Rittenour was born at Richmondale, October 30, 1861. He married Alberta Norton, who resided near Richmond, Virginia; they have one son, two years of age, George Norton. Henry Francis was born August 8, 1865. He married Eliza Alice De Bolce of Ross county. They have one son five years of age, Everett Francis. They reside in Chillicothe, Ohio.

John Henry Sellers

was born June 1, 1856, on a farm one mile north of Greenfield, Ohio. He is a son of John Henry Sellers, Sr., born June 27, 1821 in Delaware county, Ohio. His mother was Julia Ann Wells. She was born December 12, 1824 at Galena, Ohio. He is the fifth of his father's seven children, five sons and two daughters. His brother William H. H. Sellers enlisted in the Civil War in Company H, 27th O. V. I. and died at Corinth, Mississippi, May 18, 1863. At the age of seventeen, our subject entered Denison University, and was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1879. In 1880, he entered the Citizen's Bank of Greenfield, as messenger, and assistant book-keeper and was promoted through the various positions until he was made Cashier in 1884. He held that position until 1886, when he went to Wellston and started the first bank in that place. He became Cashier. On October 11th of the same year, this bank was closed and the First National was organized. Our subject was made Cashier which position he still holds.

On March 4, 1881, he was married to Miss A. A. Wood, of Leesburg, Ohio. They have two children: Julia May, now in her sophomore year in Denison University and John Paul, aged ten. He has been a member of the Baptist church since a young man and superintendent of the Sunday school for almost twenty years. He has been a member of the Royal Arcanum Grand Council for five years, and has held the position of City School Examiner of Wellston for ten years, and Water Works Trustee for three years.

Rodney Metcalf Stimson

was born in Milford, New Hampshire, October 26, 1822. His parents, Phineas Stimson and Rhoda Metcalf, were both born in Ashburnham, Worcester county, Massachusetts, and married there in 1816. Both were children of men who were soldiers in the War of the American Revolution. One of his ancestors, Andrew Stimson, was in Boston as early as 1639, only nine years after the first settlement of the New England Metropolis. He was an Englishman. The Metcalf family also were English. His mother died when he was nine years of age. His first school was a private school, which continued several years, kept by Daniel Russell. In 1840, he began reading Latin—Cicero's Orations. He attended Phillips Academy from 1842 to 1845. On September 13, 1845, he came to Ohio, and entered the Junior class, Marietta College. He graduated on July 29, 1847. In the winter of 1841 and 1842 he taught four common schools, three months each, in New Hampshire; in 1845 and 1846 he taught at Belpre, Washington county, Ohio; in 1847 to 1848 he taught in Pike county; in 1849 and 1850, he taught in Scioto county. He also taught a family school on a cotton plantation, Lowndes county, Mississippi, fifteen months, 1848-49.

He read law and was admitted to the bar at Marietta, in October, 1849. On November 1, 1849, he went to Ironton, Lawrence county, and there pettiforged one law case before a Justice of the Peace, and gained the case. August 1, 1850, he founded the Ironton Register. He edited it twelve years but sold

out in 1862, and bought the Marietta Intelligencer and the Marietta Home News, combined the two offices, and issued the first number of the Marietta Register, June 30, 1862. He worked hard for ten years, and in 1872, he had to sell the Register, the regret of his life, owing to hemorrhages of the lungs and threatened consumption.

He was married July 23, 1851, to Miss Juliette B. Hurd, in Ironton. She died January 19, 1861, leaving one son, Milford, who died in Cincinnati in 1890. On October 28, 1862, he married Miss Julia I. Sheppard, at Marietta. They had one child, Elizabeth Gillet, who married a Mr. Corwin, who, with her two children, Julia Stimson and Rodney Stimson Corwin, are living with him.

He was a whig candidate for the Ohio State Senate, District of Lawrence, Gallia, Meigs, and Vinton counties in 1853. He was an Ohio delegate to the first National Republican Convention, which nominated John C. Fremont for the President of the United States, at Philadelphia in June, 1856. He was delegate again for the Marietta district to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, June, 1880, which nominated James A. Garfield for President. He was the Ohio member of the Committee on Resolutions. He was delegate from Washington county to the Ohio State Republican Conventions, between 1862 and 1880, for seventeen times, always without opposition, and was the author of the Ohio Republican State Platform, in 1873, adopted unanimously, without the change of a word. He was elected to the Ohio State Senate, in 1869; re-elected in 1871, and in the Ohio General Assembly in 1872, and 1873, declined the chairmanship of the Finance Committee of the Senate because of physical inability, a position tendered to him without his knowledge or consent. He was Treasurer of the State Republican Committee in the campaigns of 1877 and 1878. He was Presidential Elector of the Marietta District, in 1884.

He was Librarian of the Ohio State Library from 1877 to 1879. He never actively sought any public position. In March, 1881, he became Treasurer and Librarian of Marietta College. He resigned as Librarian in 1892, but still continues as Treasurer. He has been Trustee of Marietta College since 1895. He has given to the College Library his collection of books, Americana, the specialty, and out-of-the-way books, numbering full 20,000 volumes, all in fine condition, only one other collection of the kind equal to it in the Great Mississippi Valley. He is spending the evening of his days in honorable retirement.

Samuel Young Wasson

was born November 5, 1841, at Cherry Fork, Adams county, Ohio, the son of Thomas Campbell Wasson and Martha Campbell, his wife. He was reared on his father's farm. He attended the common schools of his district and the North Liberty Academy. He entered Miami University in the fall of 1861, and graduated in 1866. The same summer he went to Gallipolis and he and Captain M. V. B. Kennedy, late of Zanesville, Ohio, purchased the Onderdonk book store and continued the business under the firm name of Wasson & Kennedy. On September 3, 1867, Mr. Wasson was married to Miss Jennie Henderson, of Middletown, Butler county. In 1872, he dissolved partnership with Capt. Kennedy and continued the business alone. In the fall of 1877, he was elected a member of the Ohio House of Representatives from Gallia county, as a republican and served one term. He declined a re-nomination and election, as he had changed his residence to near Middletown, Butler county, where he engaged in farming, and where he continued to reside until 1889, when he removed to Hamilton, Ohio, where he has resided ever since.

He has always been a staunch Presbyterian and was an elder in the church at Gallipolis. On his removal to the city of Hamilton, he and his family connected with the United Presbyterian church in which he is a ruling elder.

Mr. Wasson has a son, Clarence C., a physician in Hamilton, and a daughter, wife of Joseph L. Blair, manager of the Niles Tool Works of Hamilton. Mr. Wasson is fond of reading and study, and keeps abreast of the times. While he would not like to be styled a gentleman of leisure, he has the full command of his own time and devotes himself very largely to work in his church. He is a gentleman of the highest integrity and enjoys the respect and confidence of all who know him. His wife died July 3, 1899. She was a woman of the most estimable character, devoted to her family and good works. Since that time he has made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Blair.

ADDENDA TO PART IV.

William Quincy Adams

was born July 20, 1827, in Wellsburg, Brooke county, Virginia, where he spent his life until 1854. In that year he located in Cincinnati, and went into the coal business as clerk for A. Buchanan. In 1866, he went into partnership with Mr. Perrine in the same business and continued until 1870. In that year he came to Portsmouth, and went into the fire brick business at Sciotoville with Taylor & Connell. There were two other brick yards there at that time, but in 1873, all were consolidated. In 1877, Mr. Adams withdrew from the firm and engaged in other business, gold hunting, but that was unsuccessful, and in 1879, he went to Logan and started the Hocking Valley Fire Brick Works. In 1881, he returned to Portsmouth and erected The Portsmouth Fire Brick Works.

He was married to Julia A. Connell, a sister of Daniel F. Connell, at Wellsville, Ohio, November 20, 1849. They have four children living: James P., Samuel C., Mrs. Thomas W. Kinney and Mrs. H. C. Turley. In 1885, Mr. Adams was elected a councilman from the Sixth Ward, in the city of Portsmouth, the only public office he ever held. He took a great interest in the welfare of every community in which he resided, and particularly in the city of Portsmouth. He favored every enterprise which was for the public good. He was admired and liked for his social qualities. In his political views, he was originally a democrat, but afterwards a republican. He was a Knight Templar Mason. He died November 12, 1892, of neuralgia of the heart, and his death was a public loss.

Albert Knittel

was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1836. His father was George Edward Knittel. His parents died in Germany. He attended school in Germany until he was fifteen years of age. He came to the United States in 1851, and located in Cincinnati. There he learned the trade of a baker and confectioner with his brother, Anton Knittel. In 1860, he located in Lexington, Kentucky. From July 24, 1861, until October 23, 1862, he served as a member of the Regimental Band of the 28th O. V. I. On his leaving the army, he came to Portsmouth and engaged in temporary work for a few months. He then opened a bakery on the north-west corner of Court and Fourth streets and conducted a prosperous business until April 8, 1883, when he purchased the McDowell family residence at number 63 West Second street, and changed it into a bakery and confectionery, which he conducted with success until his death. The same business has been continued by his family. In 1862, he married Miss Josephine Sutter. There were six children of this marriage: Edward, Frank, Mrs. Frank Graf, Albert, Mary and Rosa. In his political views he was a republican. He was a communicant of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church.

In the summer of 1894, he took a trip to his childhood home in Germany. He returned just five weeks prior to his death, which occurred September 28, 1894, of dropsy of the heart. Mr. Knittel was a model citizen, much devoted to his family. His tastes were quiet and he enjoyed the society of his intimate friends more than any other pleasure. He was a valuable member of the community and devoted himself exclusively to his business.

William Francis Lawson

was born June 3, 1830. He was the son of Manasseh Lawson, and the grandson of William Lawson, one of the pioneers of Portsmouth, who has a sketch on page 762 of this work. He was reared and lived his entire life in Portsmouth, and the real estate he owned and of which he died seized was a part of

(1800)

his grandfather's entry of 454 acres, made in 1801. Mr. Lawson was always a farmer. He was an honorable, conscientious man and his life in all respects was peaceful and quiet. In 1853, he was married to Abigail Burke, who survived him. His children were: Mrs. Della Allen, of Green township; Mrs. Addie Watkins, of Portsmouth, widow of George L. Watkins; Burke Lawson, of Yorktown; Ernest and Floyd, who live at the old homestead; and Mrs. Lulu Gammon, of Ashland, Ky. Mr. Lawson died on the 23rd day of October, 1901, respected by all who knew him.

Samuel Groff Miller

was born January 24, 1841, in Columbiana county, Ohio. His father was Samuel Miller and his mother's maiden name was Eunice Peckham. His father was a native of Jefferson county and his mother of Columbiana. He was the fifth of six children. When he was six years old, his father moved to Flat Woods in Jefferson township, Scioto county, Ohio, where he died in 1857. Our subject enlisted July 30, 1862 in Company C, 91 O. V. I. and served until July 24, 1865. After the war, he returned to his home in Jefferson township. On November 22, 1865, he was married to Margaret J. Meek, daughter of Peter Meek. In 1871, he removed to the Gibson place in Pike county, where he remained until 1877. In 1878, he returned to Scioto county. In 1881, he came to Portsmouth and for ten years was an operative in the Johnson Hub & Spoke Factory. Since 1891, he has been engaged in the dairy business. He has a son Charles who conducts a dairy farm on the John Miller Salladay place on the Chillicothe Pike. He has a son, Edward and a daughter Mary, both grown up, at home. He is a member of the Manley M. E. church and is a republican. In all things and at all times he has been a good citizen, self respecting and respected by all his neighbors.

CORRIGENDA.

Page 81, Par. 2, line 4 from the last, sketch of J. W. Bannon. The word "sons" should be children.

Page 108, line 1, sketch of John Glover. The word "James" should be Jones.

Page 111, Par. 7, line 1, sketch of John Belli. The word "Bell" should be Belli.

Page 115, 3 Par. last line, William Newman died in 1874 instead of "1847."

Page 117, line 5, sketch of James Emmitt. George Emmitt born in 1786 instead of "1804."

Page 125, Table of State Representatives, "Thomas Wall" should be Thomas Waller.

Page 161, line 2, sketch of A. T. Holcomb. The word "power" should read honor.

Page 168, "Hon. Levy Barber" should be Hon. Levi Barber.

Page 173, Par. 6, line 2, sketch of William Allen. "Cockrill" should be Cockerill.

Page 214, line 13, Nathan Wheeler, "Quarter Sergeant" should be "Quartermaster Sergeant."

Page 220, "Silas G. Losee," should be Silas O. Losee. (Civil war article.)

Page 222, Company I, Par. 2, last line, should be George C. Winkler instead of "George B. Winkler."

Page 229, "Charles M. Veatch" should be Charles ~~W~~ Veach. (Company D, 56th O. V. I.).

Page 229, "Nathan N. Kent" should be Nathan M. Kent, (Company B, 56th, O. V. I.)

Page 230, "Henry Lance" should be Henry Lantz. (Company F, 56th O. V. I.)

Page 245, Par. 2, Morgan's Raid, "E. W. Hope" should be E. N. Hope.

- Page 255, Company "H" should be Company E. (Spanish War article.)
 Page 277, Signature of "R. Ramsey" should be B. Ramsey, "John W. Glidden" John J. Glidden.
 Page 285, last line, "James W. Ashley" should be James M. Ashley.
 Page 309, sketch of Duncan Livingstone. His parents were married on September 5, 1848, instead of "September 5, 1849." "David Simon" should be David Sinton.
 Page 311, James Martin Dawson was born on September 30, 1852, instead of "September 4, 1842."
 Page 312, last line, "when" should begin a new sentence. (Sketch of George H. Jones.)
 Page 331, "Stephen Lindsey" should be Stephen Lindsley.
 Page 332, "Wilson Bates" should be Wilson Gates.
 Page 354, "1801" second line from the bottom should be 1901.
 Pages 405, 406, 479, and 607 "Abram F. Miller" should read Millar.
 Page 443, 5 Par. from the bottom, "P. N. Smith" should be L. P. N. Smith.
 Page 454, 3 Par. 4 line, "Thomas Walter" should be Thomas Waller.
 Page 467, last line, "Jonah Barlow" should be Josiah Barlow.
 Page 468, first line, "Jonah Johnson" should be Josiah Johnson.
 Page 538, "July 6, 1829" should be July 26, 1829. (Josiah Shackford.)
 Page 569, sketch of Dr. P. J. Kline, line 20, "Edward S. Reed" should be Edward T. Reed.
 Page 577, 3 Par. from the last, 1 line, "Dr. W. W. Moore" should be Dr. W. W. Monroe.
 Page 581, sketch of P. L. Dew, line 8, "Ohio University" should be Ohio State University.
 Page 584, lines 2 and 9 "Flody L. Smith" should be Floyd L. Smith.
 Page 585, Par. 2, line 9, "D. B. Dillon" should be B. H. Dillon.
 Page 587, 2 Par. next to last line, "John F. Thornton" should be John H. Thornton.
 Page 594, 1 line, "Oliver Woods" should be Oliver Wood.
 Page 595, "James M. Davis" should be James W. Davis.
 Page 598, The Portsmouth National Bank, next to last line; "Charles B. Taylor" should be Charles B. Taylor.
 Page 601, Par. 3, line 10, "Hocaday" should be Hockaday.
 Page 603, Par. 4, line 2, "C. D. Elder" should be C. D. Elden.
 Page 604, Par. 4, line 12, "W. L. Sichles" should be W. L. Sickles.
 Page 609, 2 line, The Portsmouth Telephone Company, "G. B. Selby" should be G. D. Selby.
 Page 610, Par. 15, Insurance Agents, "S. H. Ross" should be S. R. Ross.
 Page 611, last Par. 2 line, "John J. Duke" should be John K. Duke.
 Page 616, last Par. 2 line, "William B. Camden" should read William P. Camden.
 Pages 617, 632 and 681, "Samuel Cole" should be Samuel Coles.
 Page 617, "W. H. Huston" should be W. S. Huston.
 Page 632, last Par. 2 line, "John F. Taylor" should be John L. Taylor.
 Page 672, sketch of George W. Calvert, Par. 3, line 7, "Thomas E. Calvert" should be Thomas G.
 Page 837, line 4, Col. Aaron Stockham's sketch, "sister" should read niece.
 Page 874, 4 line, "Who died July 29, 1891," should be taken out. (John Williams.)
 Page 915, 1 line, sketch of Levi Brown, should read 1833, instead of "1833."
 Page 929, Par. 2, 2nd and 3rd lines, sketch of J. D. Clare, should read "In 1852, he opened a general store at Cross Roads, Jackson county." 3rd Par. 5th line, should read "wife of Thomas L. Hughes, of Piqua, Ohio, etc." The last line of the sketch should read December 21, 1898 instead of "December 21, 1893."
 Page 986, 4 Par. line 3, sketch of Joseph Warren Fulton, M. D., should be Joseph W. instead of "Joseph M."
 Page 1020, 1st line, (sketch of Sylvester Keller,) "1806" should be 1826.
 Page 1075, the date of the marriage of John Moeller "1897" should be 1878.
 Page 1084, the title "General William Holt Nash" should read Hoit instead of "Holt."

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457		White, Horace.....	1181s
Waller Tract.....	442	White, John.....	1181
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Warwick, Dr. John B. 283, 406, 407, 539,		Wilbahn, Thomas.....	632, 860
1175s		Williams, Francis Hall, M. D.....	1183s
Warwick, Newton Reed.....	233, 1176s	Williams, George Sidney.....	1183s
Warwick, Walter W.....	1176	Williams, James (R. S.).....	214, 1017
Washington, Fort.....	654	Williams, John.....	396, 873, s, 1302c
Washington, Gen. George.....	131, 653, 697	Williams, John Edward.....	608, 1184s
Washington Guards.....	547, 348, 594s	Williams, John M.....	469, 583, 599, 1184s
Washington Hotel.....	147, 459, 594s	Williams, Sam A.....	256
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Water Works Clerks.....	469, 470	244, 594, 1015, 1187s	
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Watkins, Dr. Frank L.....	545, 576s, 1177	773, 792, 843, 871s	
Watkins, George Henderson.....	1176s	Williamson, George 235, 414, 718, 1188s, 1242	
Watkins, Laura E.....	154, 246, 540, 636	Williamson, George Howard D. D. S.	
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ABBREVIATIONS.

The letters "(R. S.)" after a name indexed indicates that he was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

The letter "s" after a page reference indicates that a sketch of the person or subject begins on that page.

The letter "c" after a page reference refers to the Corrigenda.

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